THE FARINGTON DIARY

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PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES
After the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence

Frontispiece

THE FARINGTON DIARY

BY

JOSEPH FARINGTON, R.A.

EDITED BY

JAMES GREIG

AUTHOR OF

A "Life of Thomas Gainsborough," and a "Life of Sir Henry Raeburn"

VOL. VIII.

(MAY 19, 1815, TO DECEMBER 30, 1821)

With Frontispiece and eleven other illustrations

LONDON:

HUTCHINSON & CO. (Publishers), LTD.

PATERNOSTER ROW

VOL. I.
First edition published December, 1922
Second „ „ „ 1922
Third „ „ *February*, 1923

VOL. II.
First edition published August, 1923

VOL. III.
First edition published March, 1924

VOL. IV.
First edition published November, 1924

VOL. V.
First edition published September, 1925

VOL. VI.
First edition published May, 1926

VOL. VII.
First edition published October, 1927

VOL. VIII.
First edition published November, 1928

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

INTRODUCTION

As this is the eighth and last volume of the Farington Diary, it may not be out of place to give a fuller account of the Diary's provence than was given in Volume I. This I am able to do owing to fresh information obtained since that volume was published in 1922.

Joseph Farington left the Diary to a younger brother, Richard Atherley Farington, of Parr's Wood, near Manchester. He was a Magistrate for Lancashire and Cheshire and Commander in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, and died in 1822, aged 67.

The Farington MSS. evidently passed to Richard's nephew, William Farington of Woodvale, Isle of Wight, Admiral, R.N., who died in 1868. His son, William, succeeded to the property. In 1885 he built a house at Wallington, Surrey, and brought the Farington property there from the Isle of Wight. He and his wife, Cecil Frances Tyrwhitt, died within a few months of each other, and she, leaving no will, the property passed to her brother, Montagu Dimmock Tyrwhitt, Deputy General Manager of the South Eastern Railway, and his two sisters. The Tyrwhitts were cousins of Mr. Francis Seaman Dymoke, Honorary the King's Champion. When Miss M. L. E. Tyrwhitt, the last of the family, died, the property passed to her second cousin, Miss Jowitt, who was the vendor of the Diary, etc., at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's on December 9, 1921. At this point the *Morning Post* comes into the story.

The Diary was found at Wallington by Mr. Archer, a member of the Puttick & Simpson firm of Auctioneers. On Friday, November 28 of that year he mentioned this discovery to my colleague, Mr. D. S. Meldrum, who was then our sale-room correspondent, and he told me of the Diary. I said that he had better go and see it next day in case some one else should forestall us. Mr. Meldrum stated that he could not go as he had some novels to review. So I went on Saturday morning, November 29, 1922, and was the first journalist to see the Diary and appreciate its historical value; in fact, Mr. Wilson, a member of the firm, told me that their adviser had "turned it down" as of little importance.

I was again permitted to see the Diary and, at my suggestion, the auctioneers postponed the sale of it for a fortnight, and allowed me to take away the volumes in order that I might make myself sure that their interest was continued to the end. This favour was granted on condition

that I should supply them with a summary of the Diary's contents to distribute to other newspapers before the day of the sale.

On that day (December 9, 1922), at Mr. H. A. Gwynne's request, I went to the auction room, the house once occupied by Sir Joshua Reynolds in Leicester Square, with £500 at my disposal, and authority to go up to £1000.

There were present representatives of the Royal Academy, Victoria and Albert Museum and other National Institutions, as well as publishers and booksellers. The bidding began at 60 guineas and ran up quickly to 110 guineas, then stopped, and at that price I obtained the Diary and numerous notebooks. John Lane was the underbidder.

The serial publication of the Diary began in the *Morning Post* on January 23, 1922, and continued till October 20, 1923. The Diary is ultimately destined for the Royal Library at Windsor Castle.

The interest of the last volume of the Diary is varied like that of its predecessors, but the fall of Napoleon is the outstanding event in its pages. In Volume VII were related the incidents that led to his exile in Elba, and these are followed in the concluding volume with the story of the period in which he fought and finally fell at Waterloo. Glimpses of that famous battle are given; we read of Napoleon's abdication, his surrender to Maitland on board the *Bellerophon* and of his life and death at St. Helena. Note is made of the Allies' entry into Paris, and the subsequent state of the city and the country generally is described in graphic terms. The opinions of statesmen and well-known public men regarding war or peace with France are recorded.

Discussing that question in the House of Lords on May 21, 1815, Lord Grey spoke " very favourably of Buonaparte and eulogised Carnot," but Lord Grenville decidedly opposed his Lordship's amendment and fully approved of the conduct of Ministers " in uniting with the *Allied* Powers to destroy the power of Buonaparte."

Four nights later the same subject was debated in the House of Commons and " Grattan made so strong an impression on the members that after He had been repeatedly cheered there was so long a pause before any other member rose to speak that the Speaker was about to put the question to the vote." When it was put a majority of 239 for War was returned. The feelings for and against Napoleon were ardent and bitter. Some thought his conduct atrocious, others that he was " formed for a great purpose, and that were He permitted to pursue His Course, He would effect great and desireable changes in the world." So said Lord Grey.

James Boaden, Editor of the *Oracle*, also favoured Napoleon, and deprecated the Allied hostilities which began on June 16. Boaden believed that peace with the Emperor might have been made with safety, if his sovereignty over France had been acknowledged. That " great object " would have satisfied his ambition, and having obtained it he would not

again be disposed to disturb the Peace of Europe, " but," added the Editor, " to make this certain you must give Him the *Rhine* for His boundary."

On June 22 Farington writes : " Smirke called while I was at breakfast to speak of the glorious victory obtained by the *Duke of Wellington* over *Buonaparte* on Sunday last, the 18th. inst.—He had been to the Park, and found the People every where rejoicing at the intelligence recd. The Tower and Park guns were fired at 10 oClock, but I did not hear them & knew not of the victory till Smirke arrived.—

Lestock Wilson called and spoke of the great victory & of the rise of the Stocks."

The effect of the news was extraordinary. Everyone talked of the " glorious victory." Business on the Royal Exchange was impossible. The minds of people were occupied with the subject. Fireworks illuminated public offices and private houses, and the later news of Napoleon's abdication was matter for " high exaltation." " Still," says Farington, " universal as this patriotic & just feeling was manifested to be, there were some exceptions." " The victory, as it was called, was little more than a defeat," said one pessimistic person, and Sir Thomas Lawrence was strongly biassed " against the Allies doing otherwise than granting to the French nation the same terms as they gave at the Peace of Paris in 1814."

On the other hand, it was thought in certain circles that " the French people have not yet sufficiently felt the evils of war & those miseries which they have inflicted on other nations, & that the lenient Policy adopted is very doubtful as to its effect, especially that shewn to such of the Jacobin race who it is reported will still be employed, *Fouché* &c."

" William Wordsworth expressed apprehension of great difficulties attending the attempt upon France now forming by the Allied powers. He said that although the mass of the people of France might be adverse to Buonaparte yet the able men combined together and supported by a considerable [number] of the military wd. have power to use the nation generally for their purpose."

Before the Allied forces entered Paris on July 7, " a battle was fought in the vicinity of that City, a few miles short of it, in which Blucher lost 2000 men. This was owing to His impatience to proceed, & was not necessary. A disposition to act before the occasion requires it has attached to Him among His Prussian Soldiers the name of ' *General Forward* ' as expressed in their language.—On His arrival at Paris He was proceeding to do many things which were disapproved by Lord Wellington."—

Waterloo frequently gives rise to interesting stories about Napoleon and Wellington. During the battle the Duke was everywhere, reviving the spirits of his men and noting the movements of the enemy. Napoleon " was seen by the Duke at the latter part of the action to come down from the platform on which He stood, and the Duke said ' He sees something which I do not,' & it was soon after this that the French made

their last charge. Buonaparte while on the Platform wore a great Coat, which when He came down He opened & displayed all His *orders*. He had seen Genl. Bulow's Corps of Prussians advancing which caused Him to make one more great effort but His charge was unsuccessful *and a general rout* of the French army immediately followed this attempt they being in their turn charged by the whole of the British line, which broke & drove them in the utmost and irrecoverable disorder."

The keen sight of the Duke on this and other occasions was noticed by his entourage, and he himself acknowledged to Sir Thomas Lawrence that it was good, but " thought he had weakened it by using the Telescope so much as he had done. . . . He said that while He was in Spain and in France He had the Telescope at His eye sometimes for a day together, for it was necessary to see not only the general movements of an enemy's army, but to notice even the smallest Corps and the movements of it."

Captain Dance, who served at Waterloo with the 23rd Light Horse, spoke of the Duke's coolness. " He rode from point to point with His telescope in His hand, & surveyed the battle as he would a landscape prospect. He had a Horse so steady that He could use His glass witht. being disturbed by its motion. When the French at last gave way their retreat was a general scamper."

The Captain returned from Amiens on August 24 and told Farington " that the people there were civil, & it being a town like Manchester the People wished for Peace. Of Paris he said the dissipation & immorality was extreme ; the *Bourbons* very unpopular, and the mass of the People every where for Buonaparte ; but with all this the cry ' *Vive le Roy* ' is heard loudly, in short they are so unprincipled as to accord to any change."

Mrs. Wellesley Pole, wife of the Master of the Mint, met the Empress Josephine in 1814. Josephine spoke to her of Napoleon with regard : " said His disposition was naturally good, but that he had bad people about Him who urged Him to bad measures. She said He was naturally suspicious—jealous, & had much pertinacity.—For many days together while He was at the height of His power when she had observed that his mind was brooding over some of His projects she forbore from speaking to Him.—Lawrence was told that Fouché sd. of Him that He was the cleverest fellow in the world, but He had two faults ' *Pride* and *Pertinacity*. These failings caused Him after He had once formed an opinion or determined upon anything to persist in it however much He might be advised against it.' "

Incidentally we learn what Napoleon thought of Sir John Moore. On August 19, 1815, Dr. Hayes told Farington " that the Surgeon of the Northumberland Man of War in which Ship Buonaparte went to St. Helena, is returned to England. In the Course of the Voyage He became a favourite with Buonaparte, & so continued till He left the Island.—He thinks Buonaparte the greatest man in the world, and says all those who are with Him are attached to Him. He is very chearful

and easy in intercourse, and is fully posessed with a belief that He shall return to Europe, being assured in His mind that He shall be wanted.—

He is learning the English language, & His improvement is rapid.—He devotes much time to writing a History of His Life, giving up several Hours every day to it.—He considers Sir John Moore to have been the greatest of all the English Generals."—

Here are the last entries in the Diary about Napoleon.

July 4, 1821. " Napoleon Buonaparte died at St. Helena on the 5th. of May 1821 at 6 o'clock in the morning. It appears that he had been seriously indisposed, and confined for a Month preceding the event, for which he was prepared—resigned—and seemed in all respects happy. He died with a smile on his Countenance which the Officer declared in his opinion (as it was of all about it) to be the finest ever beheld. This Officer brought the dispatches. He saw Buonaparte opened.

The fat on his chest was 1 1/4 inch thick. His stomach was so diseased as to appear quite decayed. The Liver was so closely attached to the Stomach as to require cutting away.

Buonaparte several times expressed his satisfaction in the air of the place and on his treatment."

Then on July 8 we read: " Buonaparte asked David, the Painter, How long a picture could with care be preserved. David replied 600 years. Buonaparte then said, ' bas '—low, trifling—as comprehending so short a space only. Immortality occupied Buonaparte's mind."

Thumb-nail sketches of people to be seen in Paris during the occupation come from eye witnesses. Lady Castlereagh had evening parties every day at her house. Political and other High Personages attended. The King of Prussia went occasionally in Half Boots and the Common Dress of the day, but others were " dressed." Tallyrand, unprepossessing in appearance—or so Sir Thomas Lawrence thought—was among the visitors. At dinner he talked little, but when conversations arose he took part and his wit and knowledge made him seem agreeable. He had a manner of looking obliquely like one " upon the catch to make observations." He had slender legs, one somewhat lame, but he was large and thick about the shoulders.

The Emperor of Russia's religious sentiments bordered upon fanaticism. He was extremely popular in Paris. Ladies would wait on the steps of his hotel to see him pass. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia were not thus lionised. They walked about Paris and went to the theatre without attracting attention.

Members of the Royal Family again figure prominently in the Diary. The death of George III and his Queen, Caroline, is recorded, and the unfortunate affairs of the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales occupy much space, as do the marriage and pathetic death of their daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The character and characteristics of eminent English men and women

also quicken the pages. William Wilberforce speaks of Pitt. His manner of conversation was measured in style, rather than charming. Of all the men he had ever known Pitt was the greatest lover of truth. "Such was His care in this respect that He had repeatedly known Him to forbear from stating that which wd. have operated materially for Him, because He had not sufficient proof to satisfy himself of that of which others were convinced."

Wilberforce "imitated Grattan's manner of speaking in the House of Commons. He said nothing could be more affected than His action & style. He arranges His arguments and His points as if He were placing counters on a table. He gave much credit to Lord Castlereagh as a debater in the House of Commons, many times sd. He rises to great force & ability. Of the House of Commons in its present state He said it exhibited nothing to be compared with the display of eloquence in the days of Pitt, Fox, &c."

We hear much of Art and artists. There is an interesting story about the larger version of Raphael's "Madonna and Child" recently bought by Sir Joseph Duveen for a large sum. Sir Anthony Carlisle, the Surgeon, states that Phidias knew "nothing of anatomy below the bone," the dearth of pictures in churches is lamented, and pleasure is expressed at the recognition given to British Art on the Continent through the influence of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and it is declared that Captain Baillie was the first to bring a picture by Albert Cuyp to England. Fresh information about other well-known paintings and their prices are mentioned, and instances given of the Prince Regent's generous patronage, while we hear that the movement which led up to the acquisition of the Elgin Marbles for the nation was opposed by so-called experts who are now almost forgotten. The development of Turner and Constable is indicated and Raeburn's superb art is recognised by the Royal Academy.

Mention of that body reminds me of Farington's declaration in December 1818, that "people wd. laugh shd. W. Scott be elected *Antiquary*" to the "Royal Academy." This absurd idea was amended in 1827, in which year Sir Walter was chosen to fill that post. Elsewhere in the Diary Scott is referred to unsympathetically.

At Sir George Beaumont on May 21, 1815, John Taylor, Author of "*Monsieur Tonson*," speaking of Scott's poetry and the "ready rate" at which it was written, thought it of a mechanical nature, "and Wordsworth illustrated this by saying it was like a machine made to amuse children which turns round seeming to unravel something but to which there is no end. He said that in some of Scott's descriptions where there is much action to be expressed, as in battles &c. Scott has shown energy.—

Taylor thought that *Goldsmith* as a Poet stood too high, but Wordsworth did not assent to this opinion. Goldsmith did not attempt the higher flights of Poetry, but what He did was well. Taylor thought him as a *novel* [writer], in His descriptions of Character & life most excellent."

On the same evening the host " mentioned the high encomiums for Wordsworth's '*Excursion*' in the *Eclectic Review*. Wordsworth had seen it, and could not but be pleased with the statements expressed in it. The *Edinburgh Review* He never reads. He does not wish to have the opinions and *ribaldry* of *Jeffrey*, the author of it, floating in His memory, for however much He may despise such matter He would not have it buz in His thoughts when occupied on any subject when Poetry engages His mind."

Some weeks later Byron spoke to Taylor of Wordsworth " as being wrapt up in self-approbation as a Poet, and holding other Poets as beneath Him. On the contrary His Lordship held Southey & others in higher consideration."

Byron's domestic troubles and his unhappy adventures with Lady Caroline Lamb are noticed; Southey who had been to Switzerland says that " Skiddaw had lost nothing of its grandeur in his mind from his having made the excursion."

At Sir Thomas Lawrence's table one evening Sheridan's indisposition was spoken of. " John Taylor read a letter from Dr. Bain who with Dr. Baillie attends Him. The acct. contained in it afforded no hope of His recovery.—An instance of the habitual peculiar turn of His mind to joke & pleasantry was given.—A complaint of the *Fistula* kind was manifested, and it was proposed to Him to have an operation performed. This He declined, saying He had in His life time suffered two operations and He wd. [not] undergo a third. 'He had sat for His Picture,'—'*and Had Had His Hair Cut.*' "

Sheridan died at his house in Savile Row three days later. Wilberforce spoke of him as " being one of the first in the line of Political Characters. He said, in debate His looks were ferocious; but He had heart & patriotism. His speeches on great occasions were prepared; but He could reply. If He had applied to business diligently He wd. have been very high in the government."

His generosity was unbounded. Mrs. Kemble said that he " gave away vast sums of money to women of quality who applied to Him when they were distressed, and was so operated upon by Pride, Vanity, & feeling, that He had no consideration for consequences. Not a long time before His death He was taken to a sponging House for a debt, & while there He recd. between 4 & £500 to relieve Him, but at this period a Man who had been a tenant to Him in Surrey, called upon Him, & stated that He was in the utmost distress, everything He possessed being seized for a debt. Sheridan asked Him what sum wd. relieve Him. The man replied that £300 wd. restore Him to His former state. Sheridan gave Him the money."—

Other literary people referred to include Leigh Hunt, Marie Edgeworth and William Combe.

In general matters few subjects are omitted by Farington, and in the

course of his Diary he gives much valuable information about life and its activities at home and in Foreign lands. Famous philosophers, actors, singers and business men appear in his review. Scottish and English wit are compared, the idiosyncrasies of British, French, Canadians and Americans are analysed, and the customs and antagonisms of the Hindoos and Mohammedans of India are revealed by those intimately acquainted with these peoples. We are told that Tothill Fields is inhabited by thieves, that the principal bank-note forgers reside at Birmingham, that trade in Lancashire is improving; the people are employed and radicalism is decaying, that America is in a much worse state than England, & will be still worse than at present [June 1820], their shipping being greatly reduced. Later, however, we read of the "evil spirit" which prevails in this country.

The Duke of Wellington accompanied the Prince Regent when he went to perform the ceremony of naming Waterloo Bridge in 1817; Smirke speaks to Farington about the building of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and Willis, the alienist doctor, when told that "a certain person was mad from love for another," replied, "It is not so; the truth is, He is in love *because he is mad*. His love is not *the cause*, but the *effect of madness*."

In answer to many readers it should be told that the inadequate annotating of Volume VII about which they complain was, I am sorry to say, partly owing to my temporary illness, but mainly to Countess Bathurst, the owner of the Diary, having refused to engage someone else to complete that work. Similar reasons also account for the dearth of footnotes in the present volume.

I would thank the numerous readers in all parts of the world for their appreciation, as well as those who have in any way helped me to add interest to the Farington Diary during the six years in which I have acted as its editor.

JAMES GREIG.

Savage Club,
November 9, 1928.

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THE FARINGTON DIARY

CHAPTER I

1815

The New River Waterworks

May 19.—Jortin spoke of the shares of the proprietors of the *New River Water Works.* He said that previous to the establishment of the *Westminster Water works company*, the shares of the New River works, 30 in number, sold for 10 or £11,000 pr. share but they have now fallen to £3500 pr. share. This has been owing to the great expences they have incurred in order to meet in competition [with] the Westminster works, which raised the water higher than had been before done, and they also used *Iron* instead of wooden pipes to convey the water through the streets.

May 20.—Robert Smirke* called & informed me of a report of the death of *J. P. Kemble.* I walked to His House & seeing the windows *open*, I knocked at the door, and was told by the servant that Mr. Kemble had been troubled with gout all the week & that on Thursday morning He was seized with *giddiness* & was very ill, but that He was now better & out of danger. I left a Card.—Smirke† I drank [tea] with. He had recd. a letter from [his son, afterwards Sir] Robert Smirke from Perth where Robert had been appointed to build a *County Court House* &c. His designs having been approved by the Magistrates.—

Wordsworth, Scott and Goldsmith

May 21.—Sir G. Beaumont I dined with.—In the course of conversation *Poetry* was a topick. Sir George mentioned the high encomiums for Wordsworth's "*Excursion*" in the *Ecclectic Review.* Wordsworth had seen it, and could not but be pleased with the statements expressed in it. The *Edinburgh Review* He never reads. He does not wish to have the opinions and *ribaldry* of *Jeffries*, the author of it, floating in His memory, for however much He may despise such matter He would not have it buz in His thoughts when occupied on any subject when Poetry engages His mind.

* Afterwards Sir Robert Smirke, R.A.

† Robert Smirke, senr., R.A., is throughout referred to by Farington as Smirke, the son as Robert Smirke.

[Sir Walter] Scott's poetry was spoken of, and the ready rate at which He writes. John Taylor thought it of a mechanical nature, and Wordsworth illustrated this by saying it was like a machine made to amuse children which turns round seeming to unravel something but to which there is no end. He said that in some of Scott's descriptions where there is much action to be expressed as in battles &c. Scott has shewn energy.—

Taylor thought that *Goldsmith* as a Poet stood too high, but Wordsworth did not assent to this opinion. Goldsmith did not attempt the higher flights of Poetry, but what He did was well. Taylor thought him as a *novel* [writer], in His descriptions of Character & life most excellent.

War or Peace with France

We then talked of the debate in the House of Lords last night on the question of *War* or *Peace* with *France*. He said Lord Liverpool made a very good speech for above an Hour. Lord Grey spoke for upwards of two Hours, & in the course of His speech spoke very favourably of *Buonaparte* and eulogised *Carnot*. Lord Bathurst replied to Him ably, & Lord Grenville closed the debate by a speech which occupied towards two Hours, in which He decidedly opposed the amendment proposed by *Lord Grey*, and fully approved of the conduct of Ministers in uniting with the *Allied Powers* to destroy the power of *Buonaparte*.

Lord Grenville did not appear to be well when He commenced His speech and concluded it rather abruptly owing to indisposition increasing upon Him. Lord Lonsdale thought it was best that He thus terminated His speech as he might perhaps have weakened the effect of His opposition to the sentiments of Lord Grey by compliments to Him which might seem to qualify His dissent.—

The Vote

May 25.—*War* or *Peace* with *Buonaparte* was last night the question in the House of Commons, when on a Division there were—

For War	331.	
For Peace	92.	Total number.
		423
Majority for War	239.	

The Speakers for War were	For Peace.
Lord Castlereagh.	Mr. Ponsonby.
Mr. Henry Grattan.	Sir F. Burdett.
Mr. Plunket.	Mr. G. Tierney.
Mr. W. Wynne.	Mr. J. Smith.
Mr. Lane.	
Lord Milton.	

May 26.—I went to the Mansion House with [Sir Thomas] Lawrence. He told me that the Speech of Mr. Henry Grattan in the House of Commons last night made so strong an impression on the members that after He had been repeatedly cheered there was so long a pause before any other member rose to speak that the Speaker was about to put the question to the vote.—

I talked with [Dr Hayes] abt. the debate in Parliament on *War* or *Peace*. His old byass operating upon Him, He said, He thought Lord Grey's speech for Peace was the most *Statesman-like speech* of any that has been made, though He allowed the force of Mr. Grattan's speech for *War*.—

Napoleon's Atrocious Conduct

May 28.—Smirke spoke of the Politicks of this critical period & the pain it gave Him to Hear such sentiments as those byassed in favour of Buonaparte notwithstanding His atrocious conduct were disposed to express in His favour. He had on this acct. avoided intercourse with several persons so inclined, though in other respects He was disposed to think well of some of them : He mentioned Dr Hayes, & Benjamin West, as of the number always ready to think favourably of Buonaparte, & said it was most extraordinary that men who professed themselves advocates for liberty should be so warped in their opinions.—

Architects and Chimney Pieces

Rossi called. He complained of Architects having made such a change in their designs for chimney pieces leaving out ornaments and making them so plain that they could now be executed for from four pounds to fifteen, while formerly a chimney piece wd. have cost 50 or £60. This branch of business to the *Sculptors* He said had greatly suffered by this alteration, which He sd. was calculated to lessen the expense of building & finishing Houses. I asked Him who had introduced this change, & He mentioned Robt. Smirke as being the leader of it.—

John Constable's Mother-in-Law

May 31.—Constable called. He spoke of the death of Mrs. Bicknell who He said had been for 10 years past in a state of health tending to a decline & for a long time had been incapable of exertion in Her domestic capacity. He said, Her Father, the Revd. Dr. Rhudde, now 82 years old, preached at His Parish church in Suffolk, a week after she died, and, in His Sermon, represented the impropriety of long lamentation on such occasions.—

CHAPTER II

1815

Farington's Annuity

June 1.—Steers & Mortimer I went to, and with the assistance of their Clerk completed the Transfer of £700—3 pr. cent Consols to the Commissioners for granting *Government Life Annuities*. My age being 67 the Annuity thus purchased (the 3 pr cent Consols being between 59 and 60, amounted to £57.1.0. pr annum.—

Farington and Wilson's Pictures

June 2.—Richard Baker called & shewed me a draft of a Petition from the Widow of John Berridge, Portrait Painter, stating that she was left with 5 Children in great distress, having with one daugr. no means of living but what arose from labour. It was addressed to the President & Council of the Royal Academy. It was agreed that I should see Her at His House on Sunday the 11th. inst. and I wd. then recommend Her Petition. Adam Callander, Artist, called on me, having been recommended to do so by James Ward, who told Him *I* was the best judge of the originality of pictures sd. to be painted by [Richard] Wilson.

The Work of Lawrence and Turner

June 4.—Sir Joseph Banks's I went to in the evening where I found Him & much company. Thomas Philips [R.A.] was there. He spoke of Sir George Beaumont having gone about relating a conversation [he] had with Him respecting the merits of Turner's & Lawrence's pictures in which He represented the zeal of Philips for *J. M. W. Turner* and against *Thomas Lawrence*. This He had done to Owen,—H. Howard, &c.— He sd. His remark upon Lawrence was an assent to what Sir George himself said, For speaking of Painters working in the Exhibition room upon their pictures and there forcing them to violent effects for the purpose of making them striking to the eye. He mentioned *Lawrence* as an instance of one who did so, and asked Philips whether He did not concur in that opinion? to which Philips assented.—Philips further spoke to me of the great injury done to *Turner* by the reports of Sir George Beaumont and others of His Circle.

He said Holwell Carr, speaking to a person of Turner's picture of "*Dido building Carthage*" observed that "Turner did not comprehend His art".—By such speeches Philips thought Turner was greatly injured & the sale of His works checked. I did not agree with Him in this opinion to the extent of His belief and told Him that the high prices demanded by Turner put His pictures above the purchase of many who wd. be disposed to buy pictures at a lower price.—

June 5.—Sir George Beaumont called & sat a considerable time. He had just come from the Exhibition at the Royal Academy. He had again attentively considered Turner's picture of "*Dido* building Carthage"—so much cried up by Artists & newspapers. He wished to satisfy Himself that He was not mistaken in the judgment He had formed upon it:—He felt convinced that He was right in that opinion, and that the picture is painted in a false taste, not true to nature; the colouring discordant, out of harmony, resembling those French Painters who attempted imitations of Claude Lorrain, but substituted for His purity & just harmony, violent mannered oppositions of Brown and hot colours to cold tints, blues & greys: that several parts of Turner's picture were pleasingly treated but as a *whole* it was of the above character.—

Of His picture "*Crossing the Brook*" He sd. it appeared to Him *weak* and like the work of an Old man, one who no longer saw or felt colour properly; it was all of *pea-green* insipidity.—These are my sentiments said He, & I have as good a right & it is as proper that I shd. express them as I have to give my opinion of a poetical or any other production.—*

Portrait Painters

As to the Portrait Painters who are particularly loud in their praise, unlimited, of these pictures, I can only repeat what I have often sd. that I never knew a Portrait Painter excepting Sir Joshua Reynolds who had a right feeling and judgment of Landscape Painting.

Among the *Portraits* in the Exhibition sd. He, I consider William Owen's portrait of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Vansittart as entitled to high commendation.—The portraits of Marshals *Prince Von Blucher* & *Prince Platoff* by Lawrence are fine pictures and more free from His tinselly touch than His former pictures though there is still a little of it remaining, *Platoff* I think His best picture. His portrait of the Duke of Wellington I do not like so well: Perhaps on the whole, His Three-quarter portrait of R. *Hart Davis* is the best of His works now exhibited. He concluded by saying "After all it must be allowed that Lawrence is the best Portrait Painter of this period, and a very able Artist.—†

* This painting is in the National Gallery.
† What about Sir Henry Raeburn?

He went on to say, on considering all that the Exhibition contains, there is no production that has so much in it of the true quality of high art in it, so much of that comprehensiveness and completeness which is found in the works of the great Masters, as the small picture by West, His study for His large picture of " Pilate shewing Christ to the Jews ".— Since the time of C. F. *Le Brun* there has been no artist to be compared with West.—

Lawrence He sd. shd. look at the works of Anthony Vandyke with attention, and bear in mind the simplicity and just harmony which is seen in them.—

He wished that the Painters of the present time wd. look at & study the pictures of Sir Joshua *Reynolds* & Richard *Wilson* in which they would find true art of the right character.

The Wine Trade

June 6.—Charles Webber spoke of the flourishing state of their [the Offley's] *wine trade*. They had, He said, orders *now* upon their books amounting to more than the whole of their sales the last year. In expectation that the price of wine *wd. fall*, merchants in the Country had allowed their stocks to run out. But they were disappointed; the exchange of money with Oporto being at present much against this country equal to 9d. in 4s. 6d.—They had wine of the vintages of 1812 and 1813 only, & the wine of the *latter* year was the best.

June 7.—Royal Academy Club I went to—A Picture, a Portrait of Buonaparte, half length, painted by a Milanese Artist, was spoken of.— Philips sd. Mr. [Thomas William] Coke of Norfolk had informed him that *Segar*, [David Seguier], the Picture Cleaner, declared to Him (Mr. Coke) that He did not believe there was any other artist in Europe who could paint a picture of such excellence.—It is reported that two merchants are contesting which shall give £1500 for it.—Philips had seen it at a House in the City, & thought it a poor performance.—

The Judgment of Solomon

Haydon's picture " The Judgment of Solomon ", was spoken of, and of it having [been] brought to London for Exhibition a second time. Turner sd. that Sir Wm. Elford & His Partner in a Bank at Plymouth, purchased it from R. B. Haydon, & proposed to the Corporation at *Plymouth*, where Haydon was born, to present the picture to them, provided that the profits arising from the Exhibition of it [at] Plymouth should reimburse them for the purchase of it. In this they were disappointed, & they sold it to some other person who speculated upon the profits arising from exhibiting it in various places: accordingly He took

it to *Exeter*, to *Bath*, & back to London. Dawe said that being now on exhibition in London, in Princes St. Leicester fields, it does not pay the Expences.—

Boswell's Life of Johnson

June 8.—James Boswell [Junr] called. He sd. Cadell & Davis [Publishers] had expressed their desire to have *names* given to several persons alluded to in " Boswell's life of Dr. Samuel Johnson " but He had refused it from feelings of delicacy though the Persons were dead.—He sd. Mr. Edmund Malone had allowed the introduction of opinions or remarks made by *Dr. Kearney* which opposed the opinions of Dr. Johnson. He thought Mr. Malone was wrong in permitting this which He did from His partiality to Dr. Kearney, but added " I did not like to oppose what Mr. Malone thought to be not improper ".—He saw the Edition of this work sent to me by Cadell & Davis in which blank leaves were inserted for me to write any matter which I might think applicable to the work.—Boswell thought that notes or anecdotes if applicable might with propriety be added.

War with Napoleon

We talked of Political affairs. He sd. He had been told by *Charles Wynne* that Mr. Plunket's speech in the House of Commons recommending War with *Buonaparte* was a very masterly oration, and in a higher style even than that of Mr. *Grattan* who had before spoken. He told me that He had been informed that Mr. *Ponsonby* & others of the Opposition, were not prepared to hear *Grattan* speak for *War*, it came upon them quite unexpectedly.

The Panorama in Leicester fields I went to & saw the representation of " *the Island of Elba* ",—Sir G. Beaumont had spoken to me highly of the excellent representation of the *water*, & I concurred with Him.

Dignity of Quartos

Smirke I drank tea with, and talked with Him abt. His business with *Boydell's*.—He shewed me the first Volume of *R. Aytoun's* narrative of a Tour round the British Coast, a large Quarto. He remarked upon the style of it as being ill-suited to such a work. The whole was written with an attempt to make the prevailing character of it *Humour* & *Wit*, certainly not proper on this subject. Such a spirit shd. not prevail in works of this kind that rise to the dignity of Quartos. He sd. it bore in the writing all the manner & peculiarty of the conversation of all the *Aytouns*. J. P. Kemble left His Card at my House this day.—

June 9.—Lysons called. He told me J. P. *Kemble* [who had been ill] was preparing to go to *Haddo*, Lord Aberdeen's, in the North of Scotland

to pass the Summer there, & that Mrs. Kemble wd. accompany Him. His visit was to be made by Kemble agreeably to an old promise.—

Pitt and Truth

Mr. William Wilberforce spoke of Mr. William Pitt. In conversation [Pitt] He said had not the captivating manner & charm for which the late Mr. James Hare [wit & politician] was remarkable, His, (Mr Pitt's) was rather a measured style of conversation. He said that of all the men He had ever known Mr. Pitt was the greatest lover of *truth*, such was His care in this respect that He had repeatedly known Him to forbear from stating that which wd. have operated materially for Him, because He had not sufficient proof to satisfy himself of that of which others were convinced.

Famous Orators

Mr. William Wilberforce imitated Mr. Grattan's manner of speaking in the House of Commons. He said nothing could be more affected than His action & style. He arranges His arguments and His points as if He were placing counters on a table. He gave much credit to Lord Castlereagh as a debater in the House of Commons, many times sd. He rises to great force & ability. Of the House of Commons in its present state He said it exhibited nothing to be compared with the display of eloquence in the days of Pitt, Fox, &c.—He said He was not in the House when the question of Peace or War was lately finally decided.

Wordsworth and France

William Wordsworth expressed apprehension of great difficulties attending the attempt upon France now forming by the Allied powers. He said that although the mass of the people of France might be adverse to Buonaparte yet the able men combined together and supported by a considerable [number] of the military wd. have power to use the nation generally for their purpose.

Sir George informed me *that* He had proposed to the Directors of the British Institution to purchase [Sir David] Wilkie's picture now exhibiting at the Royal Academy the subject " A Distress for rent ". Marquiss of Stafford *seconded*. It was agreed to, 600 guineas to be offered.

A Virulent Attack By an Academician

June 10.—I dined alone, & after dinner read the *Catalogue Raisoné** of the pictures now exhibiting in the British Institution, works of the

* This Catalogue Raisonné caused a great sensation, and numerous men were suggested as its author, all, including Robert Smirke (who actually wrote it), denied all knowledge of the virulent brochure.

Flemish & Dutch Schools, which Sir George Beaumont sent to me to day to read but to be returned tomorrow. It contained very severe animadversions on the views & conduct of the Directors of the Institution, and particularly on Mr. Payne Knight,—Sir George Beaumont,—and the Revd. Holwell Carr.

Robert Smirke I drank tea with and carried the Catalogue with me which He & Miss Smirke read. He thought it very well written and decidedly ascribed it to Pp^{s}. [? Thomas Phillips]—and remarked that one passage respecting *Ultramarine* in the Duke of Wellington's small picture by Correggio (same as Mr. Angerstein) corresponded with what P.[hillips] said at the Royal Academy Club when speaking of R. Payne Knight's Criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*.

Two Minor Painters

June 11.—In the evening Mrs. Berridge, widow of John Berridge, Portrait Painter, came by appointment, & I had conversation with Her respecting Her acquaintance with the late Joseph Marchi [intimate assistant to Sir Joshua Reynolds]. She sd. she was born in London, but was carried to Wales when very young, & remained there till she was 14 years old. She then returned to London with a family & was known to Mr. Marchi, and through Him to Mr. Berridge to whom she was married about 25 years ago. She said they had 5 Children living at the time of Her Husband's death, 4 Sons & a daughter. He was a long time in a bad state of health and was troubled with Asthma.—She said that when she married Mr. Berridge the House or Lodgings in which they lived was furnished by Mr. Marchi & that at different [times] they could not have had less than £400 from Him.—Being now in a state depending upon Her own labour & having Her young daughter with Her she was desirous to apply to the Royal Academy for a Donation. I took Her Petition to present it to the President & Council.

Mr. *Overton*, (so I understood His *name*) is a Fleming but speaks English well. He said he had lately seen private letters from *Paris*, which express a full belief that the War with France will soon be over, as Buonaparte will not be able to stand against the Allies.—

Criticism of Turner

June 12.—Smirke called. He spoke of the "*Catalogue Raisonné*"* & approved the remark in it that there had been a *virulence of Criticism* on the pictures painted by *Turner*, such as should be reserved for Crime, but wholly disproportioned to a subject of painting however much disapproved.—He defended *Turner's* works and said they ought not to be judged by comparing them with the works of *Claude* or others; that they were in a style quite His own & consistent.

* See entry and note under June 10.

Peace With Napoleon

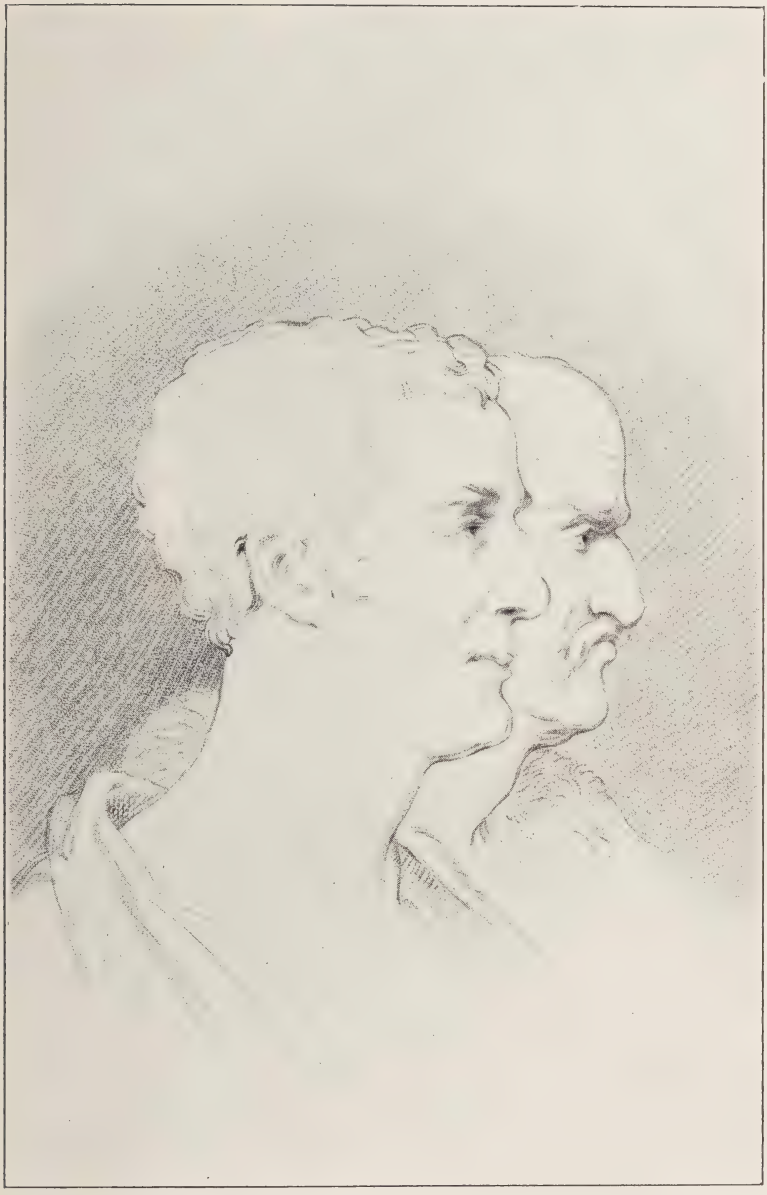
June 12.—James Boaden [Editor of the *Oracle*] I met while I was walking before dinner. He deprecated *the War with France* & in so doing differed from most if not all of His friends. He thought *Peace* with *Buonaparte* might have been made and with safety. To have His sovereignty over France, the first in Europe, acknowledged by the other powers would have been sufficient for His ambition, and He (Boaden) felt no apprehension that having obtained this great object He would still be disposed to disturb Europe, but He added, to make this certain you must give Him the *Rhine* for His boundary. He was decidedly of opinion that the Allied powers would not succeed in their object, & that *revenge* on the part of Russia, was the motive for Her coming forward on this occasion.

June 17.—Smirke said, He had been told that *Dr. Samuel Parr* the *Greek scholar*, had spoken of the War commencing between the Allied Powers & France, & had predicted that should they (the Allies) be successful, there would be an end of *Liberty* in Europe. Such is the habitual disposition of that man always disparaging government and the views of His country, and supporting the proceedings of the enemies of Peace & order.

Two Marriage Proposals

June 20.—John Constable called. He spoke of Sir Thos. Bernard's recent marriage. He though much advanced in years, having been a widower abt. 2 years resolved again to marry. He was accepted by a Lady who has a fortune of £15000, which He was willing that she shd. settle upon Her Brother or any other person except *Her Sister* who had offended Him. This having been assented to the marriage day was fixed, & on the morning appointed the Lady sent to Him a request that she might be at liberty to settle Her fortune upon Her Sister. This caused Sir Thomas instantly to inform Her that His proposed marriage with Her could not take place & when she was half dressed for the ceremony she recd. this communication.—

Sir Thomas, however, continued resolved to marry, & it was suggested to him by friends that there were Ladies well suited to Him, & Miss Hulse, youngest daugr. of the late Sir Edward Hulse was mentioned to Him. Witht. loss of time He made His proposals to Her & they were soon married, & the Lady & Her family with whom He was to have been connected were left in a state of great mortification. Mr. D. Pike Watts [Constable's Uncle and], the friend of Sir Thomas, mentioned these particulars to Constable. I spoke of Sir Thomas's age ; Constable sd. He was upwards of 70. Miss Hulse is abt. 42 or 3 years old.—



DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND MARSHAL VON BLÜCHER

To face p. 10

Henry Salt told me that He was greatly indebted for His recent appointment to be *Consul General for Egypt*, to Sir Joseph Banks, & Mr. Charles [Yorke], late first Lord of the Admiralty, who urged His claim & Lord Castlereagh sd. though many applications had been made to Him He thought Mr. Salt best entitled to the situation. He sd. the salary of the Office is towards £2000 pr. annᵐ. & as money goes farther in that country it would be a handsome allowance :—He added that it would in any case secure to Him a provision from government for life. A gentleman who had filled the Office *Eleven years* only, had after quitting it been provided for by a Pension.—He spoke of the gratification felt by His Father, now far advanced in years, who was so much pleased with the good reception of His publication of " His acct. of Abyssinia " that He gave Him £200.—

He proposed to set off for Egypt in August, and to go through Germany to *Venice* where He should find Belgrave *Hoppner* [Son of John Hoppner], who was lately appointed *Consul* at *Trieste* ; which enables Him to reside at Venice.—He said He had further hopes of having some appointment from the East India Company to transact business for them in Egypt while Consul there.—He should be at liberty to reside at *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, & *Rosetta*, at each occasionally.—He had this day dined with the *East India Directors*, having been introduced by Mr. Twining.

Hostilities Begun Against Napoleon

I left the rooms full of company at past Eleven oClock. This day the first acct. of Hostilities having commenced on the 16th. inst. between Buonaparte & the Allies was published.

John Taylor* told me that He had now purchased *Seven-tenths* of the property of *The Sun* newspaper, but that He was disagreeably situated as the person who at present conducts the paper does it under former articles of agreement which gives Him an authority over Taylor.—

Sir George Beaumont's Health

June 21.—Henry Thomson said He had lately dined with Mr. St. Aubyn son of Sir John St. Aubyn, and Sir Thomas Dacre Lennard was one of the Company. Mr. Mills one of the company remarked to Sir Thomas how very apparently Sir George Beaumont was altered. He appeared to be quite broken up in constitution. His countenance fallen ; His spirits gone, He seemed to be fast declining towards dissolution. [Sir George lived until 1827]—

Waterloo

June 22.—Smirke called while I was at breakfast to speak of the glorious victory obtained by the *Duke of Wellington* over *Buonaparte* on

* Once editor of the *Morning Post*. See previous volumes.

Sunday last, the 18th. inst.—He had been to the Park, and found the People every where rejoicing at the intelligence recd. The Tower and Park guns were fired at 10 oClock, but I did not hear them & knew not of the victory till Smirke arrived.—

Lestock Wilson called and spoke of the great victory & of the rise of the Stocks.

We [Farington & H. Thomson] talked of the great victory & were equally rejoiced at it. I remarked that it seemed extraordinary that Lord Grey shd. seem to be so much inclined to Buonaparte. He said, it certainly was the case that Lord Grey is strongly impressed with a feeling that Buonaparte is formed for great purposes, and that were He permitted to pursue His course, He would effect great and many desireable changes in the world.—

Napoleon Above Comparison

He has considered him as a Being of a nature above the general standard of mankind, as one in a great degree above comparison.—But Thomson still thought that Lord Grey would not like some others feel mortified at the victory which the Duke of Wellington has obtained over Him, one of whom whose House is filled with pictures of Buonaparte, this day said, of the victory that it was "*a sad waste of human life that wd. end in nothing as far as conquering Buonaparte and the French nation was intended.*"—As Thomson has lived a great deal with Lord Grey, I said to Him that the opinion I had formed of Him as a *Public Character* caused me to wish to know whether when coming into a closer communication Thomson felt His mind to be of that strong nature that naturally has the weight of authority from the power of superior judgment. He replied, that He did not feel Lord Grey's mind to be of that quality or that it was calculated to produce such influence.—He said His disposition is to cavil and object, but that He has with this candour and will afterwards acknowledge His error. He spoke of Him as being a most agreeable man in his domestic character. Thomson thought there was now an end of all hope for Him of being again a Leader of Administration.

We talked of voting for fixing the number of Associates to be elected there being 4 vacancies. He said that were He to decide He wd. fill only *one vacancy* & that shd. be by electing [William] *Mulready*. Not one of the others on the list ought to be elected. He lamented at the necessity for filling F. *Bartolozzi's* vacancy of Academician from the sadly weak list of the present Associates. He expressed great disatisfaction at [George] *Dawe's* quackery—like proceeding in exhibiting His picture of Miss O'Neil [the Actress] for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions.

Sir Thomas Bernard's Conduct

June 23.—Lysons called. He spoke with indignation of the shameful conduct of *Sir Thomas Bernard*, who after having engaged to marry Miss

Edmonds of Gloucester, sister to the wife of Mr. Henry Martin, one of the King's Council, for which settlements were made wedding cloaths bought, & the day for the marriage fixed, He suddenly demanded of Her by letter that she shd. break off all acquaintance with a near connexion who she had always reason to regard. He required that it shd. be done by letter, which, she replied, she could not in Her *unmarried state* do, having no pretence or just ground for it. This was on a Saturday & they were to have been married on the Monday following. She requested an explanation from Him on this occasion, to which He replied that it was not a time for explanation as He was preparing *for the Sabbath*. On the Monday morn'g He definitely broke off from his engagement, & in a fortnight afterwards He married Miss Hulse. Lysons sd. His conduct is spoken of with abhorrence.—Miss Edmonds, from delicacy, refuses to commence an action against Him for breach of promise.

The Glorious Victory

I dined alone. Smirke I drank tea with; Robt. [later Sir] Smirke Junr there. We talked of the glorious victory. Ralph Price said, that upon the Royal Exchange all business was at a stand [still] from the minds of people universally being occupied with this subject. Robt. Smirke said to me that He had been quite unsettled by it, not being able to turn His mind attentively to any other matter,—Still, universal as this patriotic & just feeling was manifested to be there were some exceptions. One of these persons had sd. to Smirke that "The victory, as it was called, *was little more than a defeat*".

Lysons also sd. that at the Royal Society Club dinner yesterday Sir Charles Blagdon, the devoted adherent of Buonaparte, qualified His admission of it being a victory by speaking of the great resources of Buonaparte which might render it of little effect.

Illuminations were made this even'g at the Public Offices & at some Houses a few on the North side of Oxford St., into the lower part of the town I did not go.

Abdication of Napoleon

June 26.—The *King's Birth Day* dinner was held in the Council room today, it being the first day after the close of the Exhibition. We dined at ¾ before 7.—The minds of the Members had been much occupied by the information recd. from Paris of the effect which the victory gained by the Duke of Wellington had produced.—As I went to the Academy many persons were walking with newspapers just bought and were reading them. The abdication of Buonaparte, and the great change in the French sentiment was matter for high exultation.

James Paine I called on at His Lodgings in Piccadilly & sat with Him sometime. He spoke of the Exhibitions, and very strongly of the great

falling off of *Lawrence* in the present Academy Exhibition. He said it was the general opinion & His own. The portrait of the Duke of Wellington is not like Him, & that of the Prince Regent ill managed. His Portrait of Marshal Blucher was His best picture & that of Platoff the next best, but both unworthy of being compared with the Portrait of the Marquiss of Abercorn that fine picture which was exhibited last year. He, however, said that He always considered Lawrence to be the first *Portrait Painter* & a great artist.

The March Towards Paris

June 29.—The newspapers are daily very interesting on account of the advance of the Duke of Wellington & Marshall Blucher towards Paris, and of the proceedings of what they call the Constitutional Assemblies at Paris, who have voted that the son of Buonaparte, Napoleon the 2d. has succeeded to the French Throne.—

Dreadful Slaughter

Mrs. Wm. Farington called to take leave as she was to go to the Isle of Wight on Monday next for the Season. She told me that Her sister, the wife of Captain Fitzgerald of the Artillery, was with Him at Antwerp where He was confined with wounds recd. at the battle of *Waterloo*. He escaped death in a remarkable manner. He had during the battle taken a parchment map from a dead French Officer which he put into the breast part of His waistcoat. A Ball, (a spent grape shot) struck Him on the breast, but being resisted by the parchment map it glided to His arm & up to His shoulder wounding him in that direction. He expected to be well in 6 weeks.—She spoke of the dreadful slaughter of the British troops. The Scotch Greys had only 60 men left that were free from wounds, the rest were killed or wounded.—

Dr. Hayes* called. He admitted that it might be wise for the Allies to take additional *securities for peace* from the French such as I suggested viz : the Fortresses of [Lille], Valenciennes & some others.—

* Sir John Macnamara Hayes, M.D. See Index previous volumes.

CHAPTER III

1815

The Duke of Wellington's Shield

July 1.—Mr. Green, Junr. of Ludgate Hill, (silversmith) called on me in consequence of an application made by Him to me through S. Lane to have the painted shield designed & executed by Westall representing the actions of the Duke of Wellington, admitted into the Sale of Westall's effects. I had communicated this request to Westall who sd. it could not be admitted to be sold on this occasion. Green told me that Thomas Stothard, R.A.—Smirke,—& J. A. Atkinson, had also made designs for them & that Stothard's was preferred before all the others by the Committee appointed by the City Merchants appointed to select a design, for the purpose of having it executed in Silver to be given to the Duke of Wellington.—He spoke with much asperity of Richard Westall, R.A., having charged 500 guineas for His design, whereas Stothard's which was superior beyond comparison was only charged 150 gs.—Smirke's 180 gs.—& Atkinson's 150 gs.—

July 3.—George Dance, R.A., told me that Mathew Wyatt, son of the late James Wyatt, R.A., Surveyor General of the Works, had lately applied to Him requesting to be recommended by Him as *a House Painter.* —He said He had been told that James Wyatt who was instantly killed by being overturned in a Chaise, had expressed a wish that He might die a *sudden death.*—

Duke of Cumberland's Character

July 4.—Lawrence called before breakfast returning from His morning ride.—He told me the motion in the House of Commons last night for granting the Duke of Cumberland, Six thousand pounds pr annm. additional to His allowance of £18,000 pr. annm. was negatived by a Majority of *one.* The numbers were against the motion— 126.

For it.— 125.

251.

The immoral character of the Duchess of Solm whom the Duke has

married caused this opposition.—There had been three divisions before, & the Majority in favour of the Motion were,—on the first Division 13,—On the Second 12,—on the third 8.

Phillips the Auctioneer

Westall called & we conversed on the business of the approaching sale of His effects. He shewed me an *anonymous letter* which He had recd. describing the character of Philips the auctioneer, as being knavish and that He had taken the advantage of His situation to knock down lots hastily which [it] had afterwards appeared were bought in for himself by persons employed by Him.—Westall proposed to enclose this letter to Philips, thinking it might have some effect upon Him.—I told Westall that from Philips' manner of proceeding on His (Westall's) business I had a very bad opinion of Him,—and that I was apprehensive the sale wd. be made to great disadvantage.—

Farington Keeps up the Price

Westall's sale I walked over to several times in the course of the morning, & bid for one Lot, viz : Lord Carlisle's tragedy of " *The Father's Revenge* ".—On acct. of its scarcity it being a *private work, not published*, I expected several bidders but there was only *one* against me. He wd. have had it for 18s. but I raised His bidding to £2. 15. 0.—Lord Carlisle gave *this copy to Westall* who made the *designs* for the plates engraved for it from particular parts of the Tragedy.

A Coxcomb

Academy Club I dined at.—Samuel Woodforde, R.A., told me that Richard *Duppa* who lodged at His House had for some time relinquished the practise of any branch of the art ; to which He was first educated, *Engraving*, and had studied the *Law*, and been called to the *Bar*, and that He now resides in or near Lincoln's Inn and goes the Western Circuit.—Woodforde said He had little intercourse with Him while He resided in His, (Woodforde's) House for He thought Him a Coxcomb.—

July 6.—Constable called He being prepared to leave London this day in the afternoon for the Season. He meant to pursue His studies from nature at His Fathers near Dedham in Essex.

Samuel Whitbread, M.P.

Philips, the auctioneer, informed me of the death of Saml. Whitbread Esqr. M.P. suddenly this morning by *appoplexy*. This information was communicated to others & recd. by all as a public loss, his attention to His parliamentary duties being exemplary witht. desire of *rank* or *place*,

and differing from Him in opinion upon many great political points, I as well as others, considered Him a very useful man in guarding & checking any proposal of *ministers*, which did not appear calculated for the public good, or at least was doubtful.

Lord Lonsdale's I dined at.—We dined abt. ¾ before 8.—Before dinner there was much conversation abt. the death of Mr. Whitbread, but nobody then appeared to know that it was by *Suicide*. It was ascribed to *Appoplexy*, and that He had been for sometime past troubled with fulness of blood & pain in his head, and frequently had recourse to Cupping. Mr. Long sd. He shook hands with him on Tuesday night last in the House of Commons, & He that night noticed, as He had done before, that Mr. Whitbread did not look well.—Dr. Ainslie told me that living near to Mr. W., He was often seen by Dr. A's family, & a man servant had remarked the day before that Mr. Whitbread had rode out and looked extremely out of order. Dr. A. sd. Sir H. Halford was Mr. Whitbread's Physician.

The Lowther Family

I congratulated Lady Lonsdale on the marriage of Lady Caroline Lowther, Her youngest daughter with the Honble. Mr. Powlett, 2d. son of the Earl of Darlington, on Tuesday last. She said Mr. Powlett took that name in consequence of His great Aunt, the late Duchess of Bolton, (sister to the late Sir James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale) having left Him Her fortune. Powlett, was the name directed to be taken it being the Duke of Bolton's name.—

We had tea in the drawing room at the usual time; the Coffee was poured out by Lady Mary Lowther and the tea by Lady Anne. This agreeable manner of associating at and abt. the tea table makes the evening meeting very sociable. We came away a little before Eleven oClock.—

The Duke's Name Never Mentioned

Edridge told me He was at Windsor two months the last winter painting the Queen & Princesses, and He remarked that in their conversation which occasionally included something respecting every other one of the Royal Family, the Duke of Cumberland's name was never mentioned, which shewed that He was proceeding in some way not agreeable to His Family, which His marriage with the Duchess of Solm has confirmed.—

A Successful Miniaturist

July 7.—Charles Hayter, Senr. a miniature painter, called to speak abt. Bourke, an Engraver, who at 66 years of age is in destitute circumstances. Hayter had spoken to Stothard, and his hope was that the Royal Academy wd. take him under its care. I told Him I did not see that the Academy cd. do more than grant a sum of money for His relief.—

Hayter spoke of Himself & of His Son [afterwards Sir George Hayter] who painted the picture of *Ezra* which was exhibited at the British Institution in February last & obtained the first Premium viz: £200.— Howard had the 2nd. premium.—This young man, He sd. is now in the 23rd. year of His age, and from the age of 16 has maintained himself by painting miniatures. and latterly pictures in Oil.—He married when He was only 16, & has children. His wife also paints miniature[s], & they have maintained themselves and their family creditably and are now in a flourishing way He being patronised by the Dukes of Devonshire & Newcastle & other distinguished persons, & with those noble Dukes He is upon such terms as to be invited to their public parties, and they write to Him in the most familiar & friendly manner.—

Hayter spoke of a Book on *Perspective* which He had written which He desired to leave with me for my perusal.—

Wellington Outside Paris

The Duke of Wellington's arrival with [his] Army at Posts near *Paris* and a suspension of arms with the French army in Paris on the 3d. inst. was this day announced in an Extraordinary Gazette.

Major Packe at Waterloo

July 8.—Mr. W. Hanbury called. He spoke of the death of Major Packe of the Regt. of Horse-guards *Blue* who was killed in charging the French in the battle of Waterloo. A Sword was run into His Body, and He had a cut in His head: He died immediately. He had before 2 Horses killed under Him.—

Drury Lane Theatre

We talked of the death of Mr. Whitbread. He said that being very sanguine that Drury Lane when rebuilt, would with proper management prove a valuable concern He had induced several persons in Bedfordshire, His neighbours, to become subscribers to it, but it proved a disappointment, and with all He could do as manager of the concern He could not effect that a Dividend shd. be paid. This it is believed preyed upon His mind as several of these subscribers cd. ill afford to dispense with a dividend.

A Palace For Wellington

July 12.—Robt. Smirke [Junr] called. He told me that He, Soane, & Wyatt, had attended at the House of the *Speaker of the Commons* a few days ago, and that Lord Liverpool,—Mr. Vansittart [Secretary to the Treasury], & Wellesley Pole with the *Speaker* as *President* formed a Board, to speak upon the subject of building a Palace for the Duke of Wellington with the money voted by the House of Commons. They appeared to be desirous that not more than £150,000 should be expended, and it was

fixed that *another Board* shd. assemble at *the Speakers* tomorrow, July 13th, when R. Smirke,—Soane, & Wyatt should be heard further on the subject. R. Smirke now told me He did not think that a *proper national Palace* such as should bear, like Blenheim, the name of the place of *Victory*, "*Waterloo*" could be built for less than £250,000.—I told him that the vote of the House of Commons only amounted to £200,000, yet Mr. Wilberforce, & Mr. Wm. Smith and others, had expressed themselves willing to vote £50,000 more if necessary to make it a Palace honorable for the Country,—

The Best Plan

He said John *Nash*, architect, had not been consulted on this occasion, and that Wyatt was called in through the recommendation of the Wellesley family, who, the Duke of Wellington included, we agreed ought not to interfere on this occasion, but leave all to government & those whom they might choose to consult.—R. Smirke sd. He thought the way in which the government shd. proceed ought to be to require from Himself,—from Soane, & from Wyatt, Designs for a Palace for the purpose mentioned, and to select that which might be most approved.—

The Allies Enter Paris

The *London Gazette* of last night contained a letter from the Duke of Wellington stating that the troops under His & of Marshal Blucher's command, occupied the Barriers of Paris on the 6th. inst. and on Friday the 7th. they entered the City; which had ever since been perfectly quiet.—Also, that the *King of France* entered Paris on Saturday, July 8th.—

Our conversation was upon various subjects and the affairs of France a principal topick.—It had been much thought that the French people have not yet sufficiently felt the evils of war & those miseries which they have inflicted on other nations, & that the lenient Policy adopted is very doubtful as to its effect, especially that shewn to such of the Jacobin race who it is reported will still be employed,—*Joseph Fouché* [Duc d'Otrante] &c.

The Hanoverians at Waterloo

July 14.—Lawrence afterwards sat with me at home sometime and gave me many particulars of the Battle of Waterloo which He had recd. from persons in official or military situations. He said all the troops behaved well except a corps of Hanoverians, called Prince Ernest's (the Duke of Cumberland's) Hussars. To this Corps during the action Lord Uxbridge sent an Aide du camp to order them to make a charge upon a certain point of the enemy's line. The Colonel of the Corps recd. the order, but doubted the correctness of it, saying that "*the attack ordered would be attended with danger*". The Aide du camp returned to Lord Uxbridge & reported this strange answer.

The Duke's Order

The Duke of Wellington was then with His Lordship who again repeated His order, & the Duke added to it another unless the Hanoverian should comply with the first. The Aide du camp rode back and again gave the Order as before, but witht. effect, & seeing that the Hanoverian would not advance, He then said, As you do not attend to the order given I have another from the Duke of Wellington which is *that you fall back to the rear of the Army*. This the Hanoverian readily complied with, saying it was very considerate on the Duke when engaged in so much action, to think of His Corps with so much care. Accordingly this Corps retreated and it was from them that a report reached Brussels that the French had gained the victory.—

Scots Greys and Life Guards

The only English Corps that lost ground was the *7th Hussars*, of which Lord Uxbridge is Colonel & it had been considered a pattern regiment; but His Lordship had carried His idea of making it a *light regt.* too far, as when they came to charge the enemy or to sustain a charge they had not sufficient weight either to bear down the enemy or to resist His attack. In consequence when pressed they retreated & in so doing were many of them cut off.—The Regiments of *Scots Greys*, & the *Life guards* fought with irresistible power and effect.

Wellington Was Everywhere

During the action the Duke of Wellington was everywhere. He saw at one time a Corps of His infantry giving way upon which He immediately threw Himself into the midst of it which so revived the spirits of His men that they recovered their ground & charged the enemy with full effect. Buonaparte was seen by the Duke at the latter part of the action to come down from the Platform on which He had stood, and the Duke sd. "He sees something which I do not", & it was soon after this that the French made their last great charge. Buonaparte while on the Platform wore a grey Coat, which when He came down He opened & displayed all His *orders*.

General Rout of the French

He had seen Genl. Bulow's Corps of Prussians advancing which caused Him to make one more great effort but His charge was unsuccessful *and a general rout* of the French army immediately followed this attempt they being in their turn charged by the whole of the British line, which broke & drove them in the utmost and irrecoverable disorder.

The quick sight of the Duke of Wellington on this as on other occasions was noticed by those abt. Him. Lawrence told me that while the Duke was sitting to Him for His portrait He had mentioned this observation to His Grace. The Duke acknowledged that His sight was good, but He thought he had weakened it by using the Telescope so much as He had done. He said that while He was in Spain and in France He had the Telescope at His eye sometimes for a day together, for it was necessary to see not only the general movements of an enemy's army, but to notice even the smallest Corps and the movements of it.

Lawrence said He had called on the Marquiss of Anglesea (Lord Uxbridge) at His House in Old Burlington Street and found Him sitting at His breakfast table with His wife & daughter. He looked very well in health. This was on the 9th. of July, being that day three weeks from the 18th. of June when at the battle of Waterloo He recd. a wound which rendered immediate amputation of His right leg above the knee necessary.

Prince Regent and the Duke

Lawrence told me He had lately occasion to wait upon the Prince Regent & that while He was there the Duke of Cumberland was in another apartment. The Prince being alone with Lawrence & the Duke's name being announced, He said to Him " He is come to try to obtain the Queen's notice & favour, and to get an increase of income, but ministers are doubtful of any application to Parliament being successful. The Prince went on and alluded to the unpopularity of the Duke of Cumberland, and to the report of *Senlis* having been murdered by Him which had been current with many, & remarked upon the improbability of their being any just foundation for such a report.—

Portrait of the Prince

After the Royal [Academy] Exhibition was closed to the Public the Prince Regent went to see it and was accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland. Lawrence was desired by Coll. McMahon to attend on this occasion & found there Messrs Benjamin West, Fuseli, and Howard. The Prince was much pleased with the Exhibition. He told Lawrence that He had promised His Portrait (whole length) to [the] Oxford University, & that He was to be represented in His Gown as Doctor of Civil Law. Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University, said to the Prince that the Portrait must be painted by Lawrence.—This makes a 5th. Copy of the Prince Regent's portrait now bespoke.—The Duke of Cumberland sd. Lawrence's portrait of the Regent then in the Exhibition was the best that had ever been painted of Him.—The Prince Regent particularly noticed Lawrence's portrait of Mrs. Wolff. He was delighted with it as exhibiting fine female beauty and taste.*—

* See Vol. III, p. 26.

With William Wilberforce at Kensington

July 15.—Mr. Wilberforce's at Kensington-Gore, I went to in the afternoon agreeably to His invitation. At ½ past 5 we dined.—There was conversation abt. French affairs. Mr. Wilberforce thought the French should not be left in possession of the works of Art which they had taken from other countries. In addition to the injustice of it, it would be bad policy,—they would remain trophies of war, and of successful pillage reminding them of Buonaparte & His victories, to stimulate them to a repetition of such attempts. The Allied powers had a fair right to a recovery of them.

The French Cuirassiers

The battle of Waterloo being spoken of, Mr. Wilberforce said the armour of the French Curassiers was found impenetrable In the heat of the action the English troops leaped upon the Horses of the Curassiers and stabbed the men with their bayonets.—

Mr. Parry mentioned Captn. Elphinstone of the Guards who with others was taken prisoner during the action & was taken to Buonaparte, who asked Him a few questions, chiefly of what country He was. He said Scotland. When Buonaparte came down from the Platform there was great confusion among the French who surrounded Him which afforded Captn. Elphinstone an opportunity to escape which he did to Brussells.

Management of Indian Affairs

India affairs were a subject of conversation, Mr. Parry said, the Mahommedan power in India was completely suppressed. He spoke of the action in which Coll. Gillespie was lately killed. It was 1000 miles from Calcutta upon the verge of a border country. The object was to get possession of a Fort which formed a security against invaders. The attack made by Coll. Gillespie was imprudent. He desired to do that by assault which might with prudence have been gained by an Officer with 100 men. The walls of the Fort were only of mud. The defeat and death of Coll. Gillespie had a bad effect, as we hold India *by opinion of our power*.—He spoke of the great regularity observed in the management of India affairs. In every department there is the utmost exactness, making the whole a concern of perfect order & punctuality.

Mr. Parry speaking of Himself said, He was 64 years old, and that He went to India in 1766.—He said [he did] not drink any wine for many years.

Wilberforce and Whitbread

At ½ past 9 Mr. Wilberforce read prayers in the Dining room to all the family. He read slowly with a deep solemn voice, for not more than

10 minutes.—There was a tray set upon the table after prayers,—with some cold things and wine.—Society very cheerful.—

I spoke to Mr. Wilberforce abt. the melancholy death of Mr. Whitbread, and asked whether He had noticed in the House of Commons any alteration in Him. He said He had not. He said that He might be somewhat affected by those circumstances which had been noticed in the state of the organization of His Head by the Surgeons & Physicians, (Mr. Cline & Sir H. Halford) who examined it, but He added, that though this might be the case His understanding was not gone. Had He been self-disciplined & carried His thoughts to another state instead of being engrossed by worldly affairs, it wd. hot have happened. His habitual manner was wilful & uncontrouled, violent & coarse, little calculated to bear disappointment.

The manner of Mr. Wilberforce I now thought as I have often done, that it resembled the action of a Bird which hops from sprig to sprig, touches, & goes. He talks, reads, is grave, sprightly, playful, absorbed, light & free in such quick succession that unless something of moment fixes His attention, His changes are so rapid that no hold can be had of Him.—He spoke of some improvement in his constitution as He can now eat some vegetables. Before going to bed He drank a little milk with rum in it.

July 16.—In my Bedroom many Books lay upon a table. I took a list of them.—*Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge—John Venn's Sermons*, 2 Vols: Octavo—Hatchard 1814.—*Ecclectic Review*, 1814.—Holy Bible, Old & New testament, with explanatory notes &c. by Revd. Thos: Scott: Quarto Vols.—Doddridge's *Family Expositor*—a Bible.—

A Bishop's Lady

At a quarter past 9, Mr. Wilberforce read a prayer to the family. We then had breakfast. Noticing the manner in which some people think abt. the Holy Sacrament, He sd. that a *Bishop's Lady* told Him that having been successful in inducing several to attend *Divine Service* she collected them together & said "*There is one thing more required. You must all come to the Sacrament.*" Thus, said He, witht. considering in what disposition their minds might be, witht. thinking of preliminary preparation, all must come & this, He repeated, was a Bishop's Lady.—

July 18.—Lysons called & had tea with me.—He informed me of the death of His Aunt Mrs Lysons widow of Dr. Lysons of Bath, on Friday last the 14th. inst. aged 78.—This brings him into possession of estates of abt. £800 pr. annum, & His Brother [the Rev. Daniel Lysons] as much, or more.—He said He shd. now keep *a carriage*, a great convenience to

Him troubled as He is with rheumatic lameness in His Hip.—His estates and His place of Keeper of the Records will together make Him a very Handsome income.—

The Allies and Napoleon

July 20.—John Yenn, R.A., I dined with at Kensington.—We dined at ½ past 6 & were very handsomely entertained.—A fine turbot, boil'd fowls & Ham—boiled leg of lamb—Haunch of Venison—formed parts of two courses.—We had coffee & tea before 10 with the Ladies & I returned home with Lawrence in a Chaise He brought Howard also.—We had conversation abt. French affairs. Dr. Willis thought there was no desire on the part of the Allies to take Buonaparte, or it might be done. An advertisement published in France offering £20,000 for His apprehension wd. soon secure Him. He thought the Allies did not know what to do with Him.—Of Buonaparte He sd. "He is like a Tyger in His actions, He darts upon His objects but being discomfited He instantly runs away. He did so after entering Moscow; He has done [so] after His defeat at Waterloo; self preservation appears to be His first feeling."

Plunder of Works of Art

On the point, whether the plunder made by Buonaparte which form the galleries & Museums at Paris, Willis was for having them restored to the countries from [which] the different works of art &c. were taken. *I* & others concurred with Him in thinking it just & proper. Lawrence was not disposed to agree with us in this opinion. He held that being the Allies of Louis 18th. we could not adopt this measure, & He thought that we shd. stand to the treaty of *Fontainbleau* made last year which left these works to the French.—We, however, could not after all that has since passed see that the Allies were now under such an obligation.—

I held that it wd. be bad policy to leave the French in possession of such a standing display of those conquests as might excite in them desire for a repetition of the depredations committed by them. He said the greatness of those conquests & the power they had posessed, could never be effaced from the memory of the French People. I replied, that it should also be remembered by them that they had been forced to give up their ill-gotten plunder, & that their victories had been fruitless & had been followed by their disgrace.

English Character

The conversation having turned upon the Character of the people of different countries, it was [said] by Dr. Willis & others how much the manliness of the English Character arose from the circumstance of the manner in which personal contests are decided. An Englishman learns

from His youth to depend upon his unarmed personal valour, and to spare His antagonist when conquered and at His mercy. It is this habit and feeling which renders them in battle so humane after victory, personal opposition having then ceased.—

Assassination

By some turn in the conversation assassination was spoken of & of the frequency of it in Italy and in some other countries. Fuseli in one of His peevish humours said " There were more assassinations in England than in all Europe taken together." Lawrence warmly denied this assertion, which causing some altercation between them Willis heard Fuseli's declaration which He repelled with great indignation, and Fuseli became silent. We soon after went to tea and being in the room before Fuseli came up Willis spoke of the improper conduct and assertions of Him, a foreigner, who had been so long cherished in this country.—During tea & afterwards Fuseli was silent & manifestly felt that He had a sense of having committed himself imprudently. On our preparing to come away He went up to *Willis* and in a respectful manner apologised for what He had said, which Willis recd. with great civility & good humour.—This was one of the many instances in which Fuseli has said purely from cynical feeling that which He did not believe, & in consequence has given much offence, when in fact He had no real feeling in unison with what He said.

Quality in Speech

Willis spoke of having been at the Dinner of " The Artists Benevolent Fund " at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate St.—He complimented Mr. West very much upon the appropriate speech which He made on that occasion while sitting *between* the two Royal Dukes *Kent* & *Sussex* they having placed Him in that situation. Willis said " I felt some pain for you when you began to speak but in a little time you spoke with so much effect that I & all abt. me were highly gratified ", as to the Royal Dukes they in their speeches " went off to score ", proceeding with fluent facility, but that was of another quality.

Willis reckoned up with me the length of time since our first acquaintance commenced. It was in 1769—Forty-Six years ago.—The Club at Old Slaughters Coffee House of which we were members.

Napoleon's Surrender

Westall sd. He had important news to communicate to me it was, that *Buonaparte* had surrendered himself to Captain Maitland of the *Bellerophon* of 74 guns lying off Rochefort, and was now on board that Ship.

This information was confirmed by a letter published in the *Courier* this even'g from the *London Gazette Extraordinary*.

"Friday July 12th.
"Foreign Office, July 21."

"A Dispatch of which the following is an Extract, has been this day "recd. from Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, July 17—1815.—"
"Since closing my Dispatches of this date, have recd. the ac- "companying communication from this Government :—"

"*Translation*".

"I have the Honour to acquaint your Lordship that Napoleon "Buonaparte, not being able to escape from the English Cruisers, "or from the guards kept up on the Coast, has taken the resolution "of going on board the English Ship *Bellerophon*, Captn. Maitland."

"I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) "Le Duc d'Otrante."

"To His Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh."

(Signed) "Le Duc d'Otrante."

An Old Artist

July 23.—James Paine, Junr. called this afternoon.—He spoke of His age—70 in June last. He expressed much satisfaction in passing part of the year in London where intellectual intercourse is had of the best kind, and various sources of amusement.—In speaking of *Buonaparte* having surrendered Himself to Captn. Maitland, He sd. He hoped He wd. be treated as such a character merited,—*solitary* confinement & bread & water would be a proper treatment for Him. Paine proposed to leave London in a few days and to remain at His House at Sunning Hill till after Christmas & then to return to London.—

July 24.—At 6 oClock [I] set off in the Liverpool Coach for Kelmarsh (Mr. William Hanbury's). Breakfasted at St. Albans at 9 oClock—and reached Northampton at ¼ past 4 where the Passengers dined, but I postponed dining till I arrived at Kelmarsh where I was set down at Mr. Hanbury's door at 35 minutes past 6—a distance of 78 miles from London. The Passengers were a gentleman & two respectable women & a little girl. Not being able to hear conversation in the Coach, of which indeed there was very little, I read a short abridgement of "*Mavor's Universal History*."

NAPOLEON ON BOARD THE "BELLEROPHON"

After the painting by Sir W. Q. Orchardson

(Copyright : The Art Reproduction Co., Ltd.)

To face p. 26

July 25.—At 8 I began to give directions for arranging the pictures in the Salon & Library. Mr. Atkins, a respectable Upholsterer from Northampton with His assistant had come to Kelmarsh for this purpose, and I was occupied the whole of the day till 5 oClock in this business excepting half an Hour for breakfast and while between one & two oClock the Upholsterer dined.

Mrs. Hanbury expressed to me Her satisfaction at these pictures having been removed from Shobdon Court in Herefordshire the House & estate left to the late Mr. Hanbury by Lord Viscount Bateman. She sd. Shobdon Court was built in the reign of King William, that it is a very large, but inconvenient House, with narrow windows and a High roof. She thought it wd. be best to pull it down as to have *two Houses* is not desireable, & Kelmarsh is the place where Mr. Hanbury was born & the situation far preferable both for neighbourhood,—goodness of the roads, & its distance from London, from whence Shobdon Court is 145 miles and surrounded by the worst roads in England. She said Her Husband, Mr. Hanbury stood in the same degree of relationship to Lord Bateman* as the present Mr. Bateman Dashwood, but the latter was related in the *male* & Mr. Hanbury in the *female* line. The cause of Lord Bateman giving this preference to Mr. Hanbury was in the first instance in having been, offensively to His feelings, engaged in a law suit at the instance of Mr. Bateman Dashwood's father abt. property of some kind; and on this acct. He told Mr. Hanbury so long ago as when the present Mr. Hanbury was only 4 years old, that He would make Him His Heir.

An Immoral Manner

Accordingly He then made a Will which He never altered. In addition to the first cause for making this Will, the conduct of the present Mr. Bateman Dashwood has been such as to confirm Lord Bateman in his resolution for He has acted in a most profligate & immoral manner, & has so far dissipated His property as to cause Him to be thrown into the King's Bench prison.—Mrs. Hanbury sd. the property of Lord Bateman was left to Mr. Hanbury witht. any restriction so that He might dispose of it as He thought proper.—

The late Lord Bateman was grandson to Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, who left a large fortune. He had 3 Sons, The eldest of whom married a daughter of the Earl of Sunderland by a daugr. of the great Duke of Marlborough. He was created Viscount Bateman. They had two Sons, and not living happily together these sons were educated the eldest under the care of His Father, who resided a considerable time at Paris, the other Son remained in England with his Mother. Being thus separated the Brothers never felt attached to each other.—

* See Vol. II, p. 166.

An Evening Cricket Party

We dined at ½ past 5—and at ½ past 7 or before we rose from table; an evening Cricket party was formed which Messrs Hanbury's joined & I went to the Library, where Mrs. Hanbury had provided a fire saying she always felt Chilly when there was dampness in the air or a cool wind. She spoke to me much of the state of Her Constitution, which is naturally inflammatory—She has been accustomed to take the *Black Dose* every morn'g from a time before Mr. Hanbury was born, to which Sir H. Halford has added *Senna*. I mentioned several cases of persons who had taken certain medicines which suited their particular constitutions and had continued them for many years with benefit.—She never drinks wine—toast & water only.

Rival Beauties

July 27.—Mr. Edward Bouverie* who resides near Northampton came before dinner & His Son [Everard] with Him. His Mother is the present Lady Robert Spencer having married his Lordship soon after the death of Mr. Edward Bouverie, Her first Husband. She was a celebrated beauty in Her youth, and daughter of Sir Edward Faukener, and the intimate friend of the present Lady Crewe, Her rival in beauty. They were noticed above all other Ladies for their personal charms.—

* Edward, second son of the first Viscount Folkestone, Robert Spencer was the third son of the third Duke of Marlborough. See Vol. II, p. 96, for Lady Crewe.

CHAPTER IV

1815

An Edition of Shakespeare

August 2.—George Dance I dined with at 5 oClock: Boswell only there. Dance told us a Haunch of Venison had been sent Him, and He invited us to dine with Him on Sunday the 6th. inst.—

James Boswell* told us He was preparing for Publication an Edition of Shakespere from the papers left to His Care by the late Mr. Malone, who to the time of His death so long as He was able to apply to such studies was engaged in this preparation. Boswell sd. it could not be comprised in less than as many Vols: as Steevens's edition of Shakespere amounted to viz: 20. It was His wish to dispose of this edition to some Bookseller but [should], He feared, not to be able to do, but be obliged to throw himself upon the trade generally.

Medals For Quatre Bras and Waterloo

August 7.—Smirke called today on His return from Mr. West's where He had been by appointment to take into consideration a letter from Mr. Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint, on the subject of a design for a medal or medals to commemorate the Battles of Quatre Bras & Waterloo. Mr. Pole named several Artists, members of the Academy, to whom He wished it to be referred.—There were at Mr. Benjamin West's,—John Flaxman, Lawrence, Thomas Stothard, Henry Howard & H. Thomson. They were unanimously agreed that *one only* should be named to Mr. [Pole.], to make a design, as there shd. be no [competition], and each person present wrote a name; all wrote *Flaxman* except one, which was Flaxman himself who wrote *Howard.*—It was agreed that Mr. West shd. report to Mr. W. Pole the result of this meeting.—Richard *Westmacott* was named by Mr. Pole, also William Theed, & Westall, but the first did not attend, the second wrote to decline it, & Richard Wesall was in the country

Antonio Canova

August 9.—Rossi I met. He told me that He had heard that the Duke of Bedford who is lately returned from Italy has said much about

* Son of James Boswell of Dr. Samuel Johnson fame.

Canova & other *Sculptors* coming to England to be employed on *public works*.—I said It was impossible for government at this period to employ foreign artists in preference to our Countrymen; but that the Duke of Bedford & other Individuals might for themselves do it. He mentioned the Prince Regent as intending to employ *Canova*. I told Rossi that I this morn'g saw in the *Mews* the Cast from one of the figures by *Phidias* on Monte Cavallo at Rome. He sd. He was not so much impressed with this Cast as He had been with *the Original*; and in an half jesting way, sd. that Flaxman cd. make as good [a] figure. The Cast of Melpomene shewn at the Mews, He sd. He did not like.—

August 10.—[Thomas Cadell, Publisher] told me that having completed their 20th. Number, forming *two Volumes*, of Heads & portraits of distinguished persons, it was not their intention to proceed further with this book.—He spoke to me abt. my adding notes of such particulars as I might be able to supply for a new edition of " Boswell's *Life of Johnson* ", —I told Him that in the conversation I had with James Boswell on the subject of adding notes to this work He objected to it, & said that the *Author* was the proper person to judge what should be admitted into it.—On my telling this to Cadell He sd. The thing is Boswell is unwilling that anything shd. be given that did not come from him.—

August 11.—When we came to Boydells we found that Harrison, the acting Partner, was gone to *Paris* with A. W. *Devis*, the *Portrait Painter*, & J. A. *Atkinson*, the Battle Painter, to collect Portraits & matter for forming a Picture of the Battle of *Waterloo*, from which a Print had been advertised to be made and we saw a list of Subscribers.—

Empress Josephine

Mrs. Wellesley Pole, [wife of the master of the Mint] told Lawrence that she had conversation in Paris last year with the late Empress Josephine, first wife of Buonaparte. Josephine spoke of Him with regard; said His disposition was naturally good, but that he had bad people about Him who urged Him to bad measures. She said He was naturally suspicious—jealous, & had much pertinacity.—For many days together while He was at the height of His power when she had observed that His mind was brooding over some of His projects she forbore from speaking to Him.—Lawrence was told that Fouché sd. of Him that He was the cleverest fellow in the world, but He had two faults " *Pride* and *Pertinacity*. These failings caused Him after He had once formed an opinion or determined upon anything to persist in it however much He might be advised against it."—

Lawrence said that the accounts received from Brussells from English Officers are that the Belgians are much more inclined to the French, and to be attached to that government than to be united with Holland.—

August 15.—Smirke had been with Flaxman & saw His design for the Medal proposed by Government to be executed to record the Victory of Waterloo. The design "*Wisdom* & *Fortitude*" (Minerva & Hercules) with *Justice* holding the balance and these figures crowned by *Victory*, a Pedestal between the figures of Wisdom & Fortitude & that of Justice on which "*Public Safety*" is inscribed.—Smirke approved the Design which Flaxman was to carry, the following morning to *Wellesley Pole*, Master of the Mint.—Another medal in addition to this having been proposed R. Payne Knight brought from His store of ancient medals one which He *recommended* to be adopted.—

Smirke urged Flaxman to make a Design for this also, and not to be checked by Knight's proposal. For this Lawrence had laid a good foundation; for when Wellesley Pole mentioned to Him that *Knight's* medal was intended to be adopted, Lawrence said nothing till *Pole* said, "You think that will be the best that can be done" Lawrence replied, "Not so I think Flaxman would make as good or a better one than Mr. Knight's medal."—Smirke was *decidedly* for having the Medal *English* & not to adopt anything ancient. It shd. not be believed by Posterity that it was necessary at this period to have recourse to ancient medals to adopt them as designs for such an occasion.—

Modern v. Ancient Art

Smirke spoke of the state in which Art now is in this Country, and thought that speaking of it generally very little encouragement is given. He thought the *British Institution* conducted as it is does much harm. The bringing forward the works of the great artists of former periods is calculated to induce those who have money to lay out to purchase such works from seeing the unlimited admiration of them—instead of encouraging the British Artists of this period although this was the professed design of the Institution at its commencement.—

Lawrence Against The Allies

August 18.—Sir Thos. Lawrence I dined with.—Much conversation abt. Buonaparte and the French. The byass of Lawrence appeared to be against the Allies doing otherwise than granting to the French nation the same terms [as] they [gave] at the Peace of Paris in 1814.—He appeared to consider them as pledged to it by the Proclamation of the Duke of Wellington after the victory at *Waterloo*, which still made *Buonaparte personally* the obstacle to peace.—He seemed to oppose the idea of taking securities from the French by possessing some of their Fortresses.—With respect to Buonaparte himself, His feeling appeared to be more favourable to Him than agrees with the common impression of His character. He thought Him so constituted as to have an insensibility to human suffering & distress, but not a disposition tending to cruelty.

Napoleon's Mind

He seemed to think highly of his abilities, & of the daring frankness of His mind, and He gave credit to Him for posessing a power which enabled Him instantaneously to see into the nature of every character & person who might be brought before Him.—Both Lawrence & the Smirkes were full of the striking display of Buonaparte's character as displayed in a conversation held with him after the retreat from Moscow.—Smirke Senr. assented to much of the opinion held by Lawrence on French affairs more than seemed to me consistent with the apparent state of His mind with respect to Buonaparte & France for a great length of time.—

Great Picture By Reynolds

Lawrence spoke of the picture of the Marlborough family at Blenheim painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He said He went with C. Turner, the Engraver, to Blenheim on Saturday evening last & returned at an early hour on Monday morning. By travelling in the *Mail Coach* He accomplished this. He said this picture is the finest of all the pictures at Blenheim, and does the greatest honour to the Talents of Sir J. Reynolds.—*Turner*, a native of Woodstock, is making an engraving from it; He being patronised by the Marlborough family.—

A Palace For Wellington

Some conversation took place respecting the building a Palace for the Duke of Wellington, & after seeing Blenheim, Lawrence remarked upon there not appearing a disposition on the part of government to do anything proportionate to it in Honour of a much greater man than the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Wellington.—The expence of building Blenheim was, sd. Robt. Smirke, abt. £250,000,—but such a building wd. now cost £700,000.

John Taylor I called on at the Sun Office, & engaged Him to dine with me on the 25th. inst. to meet Dance, Lawrence, Smirke & Robt. Smirke.—He spoke with much pleasure of the favourable reports He has had from Edinburgh of His Son, a youth of 14, now educating there.—*Kemble* on His way to Lord Aberdeen's lately saw Him there, & wrote of His genteel appearance.—Trotter, (*Lord Moiras*) Had invited the youth to His House in Scotland, & told Taylor He was a Prodigy, for quickness, manners, & intelligence.—

Paris After The War

August 25.—I had company at dinner.—Captn. Dance came from *Amiens* yesterday. He had come there with His Corps the 23rd. light Horse from Paris to be stationed, and had been there three weeks.—The

People were civil, & it being a town of business like Manchester the people wished for Peace.—Of Paris He said the dissipation & immorality was extreme ; the *Bourbons* very unpopular, and the mass of the People every where for Buonaparte ; but with all this the cry "*Vive le Roy*" is heard loudly, in short they are so unprincipled as to accord to any change.—

Wellington At Waterloo

He spoke of the Battle of Waterloo in which He served. He said the battle really began about two oClock, before that time it could not be called a pitched battle. He observed that having to act only in one part, He could know little of the general proceedings but from occasional enquiry of those who were dispatched from quarter to quarter. He said the French fought desperately, & that according to their custom they had recd. their dinner rations before they went into action. He said Lord Uxbridge (Marquess of Anglesea) took great pains. Having the Command of the Cavalry He galloped from Corps to Corps and led on to the charge of several. "I saw the sweat run down his face, said Captn. Dance, while He was thus exerting Himself."—Captn. Dance spoke of the coolness of the Duke of Wellington, who, He said, rode from point to point with His telescope in His hand, & surveyed the battle as he would have a landscape prospect. He had a Horse so steady that He could use His glass witht. being disturbed by its motion. When the French at last gave way their retreat was a general scamper.—

Blucher's Impatience

Of Marshal Blucher, He said, that before the Allied troops entered Paris a battle was fought in the vicinity of that City, a few miles short of it, in which He lost 2000 men. This was owing to His impatience to proceed, & was not necessary. A disposition to act before the occasion requires it has attached to Him among His Prussian Soldiers the name of "*General Forward*" as expressed in their language.—On His arrival at Paris He was proceeding to do many things which were disapproved by Lord Wellington.—

CHAPTER V

1815

Peers of The Realm

September 1.—Lysons called, having returned to London yesterday. —His health was much improved by an absence of 6 weeks.—He was at Lord Chesterfield's at [Bradley] in Derbyshire abt. a month ago. His Lordship then looked ill. He had difficulty of breathing, which had been supposed by Dr. French of Derby to be of an Asthmatic nature. It was afterwards judged to arise from the *Liver*, & He had begun to take the *Blue Pill.* At this time He did not come down to dinner, but appeared at tea.—His Son, abt. 13 yrs. old, was at Home, and a suit of apartments was allotted to Him & His Tutor it being Lord C's intention to have him educated at home.—Lord John Thynne, Brother to the late Countess, mother of this Son, who has succeeded to the title, was there. He disapproved a *Home education*, so that in that respect, sd. Lysons, the Son will be benefitted. Lord Chesterfield, sd. Lysons, was a good man.—

Lysons spoke of the [eleventh] Duke of Norfolk as being in a bad state of health, attributed to the late festivities at Arundel Castle. Lord Suffolk told Lysons that the Duke suffered nothing from having the *Howards* with Him, as their habits were temperate but after they left Him He had a party from London who remained with Him 10 days, and the manner of living at that time was different.—Lysons did not think He wd. live three months [he died on December 16]. His person had become thinner, & His appetite had failed. At a meeting at Gloucester where He presided as Mayor, He could not eat & He drank currant Jelly & water.—In making a speech in which He was usually very successful He totally failed.—

Women of The Western Isles

Wm. Daniell, R.A., shewed many sketches which He made at *Staffa*, Mull, Skye, & other of the Western Isles from whence He returned yesterday.—He was much gratified with the Hospitality He found everywhere, but noticed the general defficiency in order and cleanliness & of the coarse appearance of the female attendants.—The Summer was allowed to have been the finest that had been known, as it had been in England, but even in this fine Season much rain fell, always once in three or four days, while in London weeks passed witht. rain.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE VON BLÜCHER
After the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence

To face p. 34

September 8.—Ralph West told me that for ¾ of a year past he has resided near *Staines*, the air of that place agreing well with His wife & daugr. which was not the case at Farnham in Surrey where He resided abt. 3 years,—though a much higher situation. The soil of Staines He sd. is gravelly, & the air Soft but pure. He sd. more people die of consumptions in & about Farnham than in any other place He had known.

He spoke of the assistance He gave His Father [Benjamin West] in tracing on large canvasses the subjects for which His Father made *Sketches*, who when He comes to paint finds every form in its place, but nothing more than a general outline, a space for Him to fill up agreeably to His own Ideas.—Thus all the tedious & dry business of preparation His Father is relieved from, besides the fatigue of doing it.

In doing this, R. West said, that His plan is to come to town for a week & to wholly devote Himself to this business, then to return to Staines for a week, & so proceed alternately, a week in town, & a week in the country.—He could not remain in London long together witht. suffering from it, He did not know that it was owing to the air of the Metropolis, it might [be] from His inclination & habits being for a country life.

An Agreeable People

September 9.—Ralph West spoke last night of the *Quakers* who in considerable numbers inhabit the vicinity of Staines & the town. He sd. they were most agreeable people to have in a neighbourhood, being universally civil & orderly. He had found them so in a great degree. He mentioned the celebrated Quaker Physician Dr. Pope, and the Clergyman of Staines as being those with whom He most associated.—

Salary of a Government Clerk

Fleetwood called and delivered to me His acct. with Westall. He told me that He had been a Clerk in the Victualling Office 34 years; that His Salary was at first £60 pr. annm. and that He had risen *in rotation* to be the first Clerk in His Office, & had now a Salary of £450 pr. annum. The *abolition of Fees* abt. 15 years ago greatly lessened the value of His & other similar situations. This was done by what was called "*Abbot's Bill.*"—He sd. that after having been in office 35 years, in case of a plea of *bad health*, a Clerk wd. be allowed to retire with three-fourths of His Salary continued to him, and that after 50 years He might retire witht. any other plea but *long service* & retain His whole Salary,—I was much pleased with the candour of His statement and His liberal sentiments.—

The Swedish Navy

George Aytoun called.—Having lately been made a Lieutenant in the Navy, but not expecting to be employed as the Navy is reducing,

He had thoughts of obtaining leave to offer himself to the Swedish Government it being reported that *Bernardotte* is desirous to improve the state of the Swedish Navy.—

Lawrence Going To Paris

September 15.—Sir T. Lawrence called upon [me] between 5 & 6 oClock to inform me that He was going immediately to Paris at the earnest request of *Lord Stewart*, the English Ambassador, who added that it was also the wish of Lord Castlereagh.—His intention was not to be absent more than ten days, unless He should be desired to do what was last year proposed,—paint Portraits of the *Emperor of Austria* &c. for the Prince Regent; in which case His stay wd. of course be prolonged.—He told me He had seen *Mr. J. J. Angerstein* who much approved of His going.—He showed me 2 letters from *Mr. Morier*, under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, one of them directed to the *King's Messenger* at *Calais* ordering Him to take Sir T. Lawrence with Him from Calais to Paris in His Carriage.—He said He shd. write to me immediately on His arrival at Paris.—He had taken a place in the *Mail Coach* for *this evening* & should proceed to Calais tomorrow.—

Restoration of French Plunder

September 16.—Lysons called, having returned yesterday from [Bognor] in Sussex where He had completed His exploration of the remains of the Roman Villa.—

He told me He had lately dined with Mr. Joseph Planta of the *Museum* who had been a month in Paris with His Son, who is Secretary to Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Planta's principal object was to see the Collections made by the French formed from the plunder from different countries,—of works of art, & from Libraries.—When He arrived there He found that the Duke of Wellington & Lord Castlereagh thought but little of these matters being occupied with political considerations, the retaining [of] a Fortress, more than whether the works of art &c. shd. be given up by the French to the Countries from which they were taken or still left in the possession of the French. To give them a more just view of this question Mr. Planta drew up a paper stating such reasons for the restoring these works as He was able to do, and in addition to what He stated, He had much more added by *Lord Clancarty* who took a very sincere interest in supporting the representation of Mr. Planta.

By this means the Duke of Wellington & Lord Castlereagh were induced to consider the matter in a very different light, and the result was such as to give Mr. Planta full belief that a general restoration of this plunder would be carried into effect.—Lysons further understood that it was not improbable but that the Pope who reclaimed so many

works of art & Manuscripts wd. be induced to dispose of some of them to the English government as money to Him wd. be valuable.—

State of Paris

Mr. Planta observed that Paris could not be properly seen at present, or rather not so as to give a right idea of the People. Thousands of the Lower Classes were to be seen, but the Upper Classes keep in their Houses & do not mix with the Military of the Allies who abound in all quarters.—

September 19.—I walked for half an hour before dinner and met Boaden returning from His Office. We talked of *Paris*. He sd. He shd. not wish to be there while the French are in their present situation, to see them so humiliated however justly.—

CHAPTER VI

1815

William Farington, the Diarist's Nephew

October 8.—William [Farington, the Diarist's nephew] spoke of His promotion [to the rank of Post Captain] as being essential to His future happiness. He said that He had knowledge enough of the anxious and irritable disposition of His own mind to be certain that had He remained a *Commander* only He should never have become truly happy, & that He fully believed it would have shortened His life. Having, however, had the good fortune to be promoted to the highest rank He could be advanced to He had nothing more to wish for, & whether He might or not be employed again in the public services would sit easy on His mind, as He had many resources, viz : reading, writing, drawing, the love of a Country life, and pleasure in attending to domestic concerns.—These, together, would be sufficient to occupy His time agreeably & sufficiently, and upon an income of something more than £600 He should be able to live with comfort & respectability.—

The French People

October 12.—Mr. Jennings late of Bath, called. He told [me] He last year took His wife & family to France meaning to remain abroad three years. He staid a fortnight in Paris & from thence proceeded to *Blois* abt. 100 miles beyond Paris & there He remained during the Winter.

The return of Buonaparte from Elba caused Him to bring His family back to England with the utmost expedition.—He spoke of the French people as being in a most demoralised state, and speaking of them generally as destitute of integrity, the upper Classes as well as the lower.—A sensible Man, a French Magistrate, sd. to Him : We have no patriotism !. What have we to make us Patriots ? In England you have a Constitution to maintain under which you live securely & respectably, while we have nothing on which we can depend.—

Economy and Climate

He added, there are now things which pass without being regarded which 25 years ago would have created general alarm.—With respect to living in France there were, Mr. Jennings said, only two inducements viz :

Oeconomy and the *Climate*.—By living in France, a Man might save more than a third of His income and enjoy more indulgencies than He cd. in England; and for the Climate, He sd. it is purer & the atmosphere more dry than in England. In all other respects He should prefer England. The general face of the Country as far as He went is less agreeable & less picturesque than England. He concluded by saying He proposed to reside at Southampton.—

Life In Jamaica

Frank Green sd. He had resided much in Jamaica. He said the Duke of Manchester, as Governor, has a salary of £7000 pr. annm. but to this is added the Fees of His appointment as Chancellor, & other emoluments, making together £12,000 pr. annm. He has a town House & a Country House also found Him witht. expence, & other advantages. The Duke is not ostentatious. On the contrary He wishes to live witht. more parade than is necessary. He frequently visits gentlemen on their estates, and carries with Him only one Aide du Camp, & dislikes having large parties to meet Him.—

Green sd. that the condition of the *Blacks* in Jamaica is better than that of the Peasantry in England. Polygamy is common among them. They unite and separate as may be agreeable to themselves, the children (if any) always going with the mother.—

The Manners of Americans

He had been at New York & went from thence to Quebec. New York He thought, is about the size of Bristol. He found the disposition of the People towards England unfavourable.—He disliked the American character: they are without integrity, & whoever deals with them should be on His guard.—The Hotels or Inns at New York are limited in their accommodations. It is common for 8 or 9 persons to sleep in one room; He, and another Gentleman, were fortunate in getting a room with two beds only.—He went up the river from New York towards Albany in a steam boat, and proceeded in it with great dispatch and certainty.

The manners of the Americans in the interior of the Country are uncivil, & unaccommodating.—

Canadians Courteous and Civil

On entering *Canada* the difference in this respect was very striking. The Canadians under the English government are chiefly descended from French People, and they are full of courtesy & civility.—At Quebec He dined with the *Bishop* [Jacob Mountain] who is well situated there. The expence of living at a Hotel at New York He found to be much the same as in London.—

William Mulready R.A.

October 13.—Callcott* called. He had been at Sir J. Swinburne's in Northumberland 8 or 10 weeks, & during 6 weeks of the time William Mulready was there and was a great favourite in the family. Callcott informed me that Mulready was pupil to one of the *Varley's* and when only 16 or 17 years old married a Sister of John Varley & by Her had 5 or 6 children. He is now separated from Her, but lives upon good terms with Varley. Some of the children are with Her, the rest with Him. He is now abt. 26 years old. Callcott expressed His hope that Mulready wd. be elected an *Associate* in November next, & I told Him I thought He had the best title of any of the Candidates.—I mentioned *Constable* also. Callcott wished He could vote for Him, but did not think His claim equal to that of John Jackson & some others.—He agreed with me in thinking R. Reinagle ought to be elected an Academician in February next.—He felt with me the difficulty of filling the other vacancy. He supposed another push wd. be made for W. Daniell. He named [William] *Hilton* & [William] *Collins*, but said this vacancy must be reserved for future consideration.—

He asked me whether I had heard of an extraordinary Genius brought forward by Reynolds, the Engraver. A youth who excels in painting & drawing Portraits.—

Medical Men

October 22.—Dr Hayes called in the evening.—He spoke of the situation of several medical men as forming a sort of family compact.—Doctor Baillie married a daugr. of Dr. Denman, and Mr. Crofts, the Accoucher, married another daugr.—These play into each other's hands. Such are many other Connexions.—Dr. Baillie is a nephew of the late Doctor Wm. Hunter & of John Hunter, the celebrated Surgeon.—Dr. Baillie is a very liberal man, often refusing a fee. He told Hayes He had one day visited 42 patients, but said they were too many; more than shd. be visited by one man. He is an excellent anatomist.—

Lord Byron and Wordsworth

October 23.—Taylor told me that He frequenty meets Lord Byron in the *Green Room* at Drury Lane Theatre, His Lordship being one of the superintending Managers. Lord Byron spoke of Wordsworth as being wrapt up in self approbation as a Poet, and holding other Poets as beneath Him. On the contrary His Lordship held Southey & others in higher consideration.—

October 27.—G. H. Harlow, Portrait Painter, called, to mention that He was a Candidate to be an Associate of the Academy.—I told Him the

* Sir A. W. Callcott.

Academy wd. take into consideration the professional merits & the characters of the different Candidates and judge what would be most proper.—

Gerard The French Painter

October 28.—Sir Thos. Lawrence I dined with.—We had much conversation about France, and what was going on.—He said He found Baron François Gerard, the French History & Portrait Painter, in very high repute there. He had painted Portraits of the Duke of Wellington,—The Emperor of Austria, The Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia ; for each of which He was to have one thousand guineas. His process in Painting is by touches of colour, not by strokes of the Pencil. The French & Germans are great admirers of His art, & that of the French School generally. Sir Thos. was told that in a conversation of a party of Englishmen, some of whom had sat to Him for their Portraits, Gerards pictures were much approved.—They acknowledged that the *Heads* in Gerard's pictures are finely painted, but that everything else is much disregarded and left to His Pupils.—

French and English Painting

In a conversation at Lord Stewart's much was said on the subject of Painting, & the high finishing in Raphael's Transfiguration was adduced as a justification of the practise of high finishing seen in *Gerard's* pictures. Lawrence replied that there was such excellence in the works of Raphael in other respects, that the minuteness of the finishing could not substract from or prevent the general admiration bestowed upon them, but no part of which arose from that particular circumstance.—As to the excellence of the French Painters in imitating objects, to which so much credit is given, He sd. that in this very article many English Painters could far out do them, but they have a larger view of What a picture should be, and knew how to make inferior parts subservient to a general whole.—

Talleyrand at Lady Castlereagh's

Lady Castlereagh had evening meetings at Her House every day at which Lawrence usually attended. There the first Political, & High Personages attended. There He saw Austrian, Russian & Prussian Ministers & generals, & other High persons.—The King of Prussia came occasionally, in Half Boots & the Common Dress of the days, but others came dressed.—Talleyrand came there & to Lord Stewart's. Lawrence thought His look & countenance not prepossessing. In parties at dinner He talks little ; but when conversations arise He takes His part & is thought agreeable from His wit and knowledge.—He has a manner of looking obliquely like one upon the catch to make observations. He is large and thick about His Shoulders, but His legs are slender, & He is somewhat lame in one of them.—

Emperor of Russia's Popularity

The Emperor of Russia is posessed with religious sentiments approaching towards fanaticism. He was extremely popular in Paris. On the steps of His Hotel Ladies would wait to see Him pass as they did in England. There was no such attention paid to the Emperor of Austria or the King of Prussia.—

The King of Prussia was accustomed to walk in Paris and to go to the Theatres with no more than two or three persons with Him. He wd. walk in the streets apparently alone, but had an Aide du camp following Him at a little distance.

English Ladies Preferred

On comparing the German and French Ladies with those of England, Lawrence decidedly gave the preference to the latter in whom, He said, the Sex is seen more in its proper character. He admitted that the foreign Ladies have a ready & engaging address but it has a freedom trespassing upon that which more properly belongs to the male character. For modest delicacy & *beauty* He gave a decided preference to the English women.—

October 29.—Dr. Hayes called & I spoke to Him abt. my complaint, which appeared to me to arise from some indisposition in my stomach. In this He concurred, and sent me a medicine to be taken occasionally.—

He spoke of Mr. West having resolved to paint a large picture from the Revelations "*Death upon the Pale Horse*" from His painted sketch. He regretted that West should have fixed upon such a subject which He did not think wd. be popular. It had occurred to Him that West gave it a preference to shew that at His advanced age *His imagination was in full force.* I replied, that it should be remembered that the *design* was made 20 years ago.—I dined and was the evening alone.—

October 30.—C. Meade [architect], my next door neighbour, called, to desire I wd. go to His House to see an Architectural drawing which His Son [J. C. Meade] was making as a Candidate for the Silver Medal offered by the Royal Academy, viz: "An Elevation of the Duke of Devonshire's House at Chiswick."

October 31.—John Landseer* called, & spoke abt. the ensuing Election of Associates at the Royal Academy. He mentioned Constable as well meriting attention.—He spoke of the Academy Club & of it being now limited to Academicians only. I mentioned a reason for it, the unpleasant feeling which could not but exist in Club meetings if part of the Members should consist of the *Associates* previous to every election of an Academician.—He then spoke of the agreeable evening meetings which were held in the Library of the Academy & tea given, this, He said, had been discontinued since Opie's *death.*

* Engraver, and father of Sir Edward Landseer, R.A.

Amelia Anne, Viscountess of Castlereagh, afterwards Marchioness of Londonderry

After the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence exhibited at the Academy in 1810

To face p. 42

CHAPTER VII

1815

Value of Italian Diplomas

November 5.—H. Thomson spoke of diplomas being obtained in Italy, upon mere application. C. H. Tatham,* a young man, was sent to Rome by the late Mr. Henry Holland, Architect, who allowed Him Sixty pounds a yr. for 3 years, and upon that He lived. He lodged & boarded with an Italian family for Twenty-seven pounds pr. annm. which left Him Thirty Three pounds for other expences.—While at Rome He expressed to Thomson a desire to obtain a Diploma as an Academician of the Academy at Bologna. Thomson accordingly wrote to an Italian, an Engraver at Bologna to whom Tatham was unknown, and upon this recommendation only a Diploma was sent by return of Post, Tatham having only to pay some fees & to send a Drawing.—This Diploma Tatham now displays in His House in London.—Thomson refused all the Italian Diplomas viz : St. Luke,—Bologna, &c.—

James Northcote, R.A.

November 6.—James Northcote came part of the way home with me. He sd. He had been in town the whole Summer, & seemed to be very well. He told me He was making up a volume of volumes of His life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and introducing prints [of] portraits of persons mentioned in it, also prints of various kinds such as were alluded to in His History of Sir Joshua.—

He said He had a Commission from the town of *Bedford* to paint a whole length Portrait of the late Mr. Samuel Whitbread [Politician and brewer] for the Town of Bedford. He ascribed the death of Mr. Whitbread to anxiety of mind caused by the disappointment of His expectation that Drury Lane New Theatre wd. prove a profitable concern. He had induced many of His neighbours, and of His servants to purchase shares, and the loss they sustained affected Him greatly. "He applied to me, sd. Northcote, to purchase shares, but I declined it, telling Him what I had saved was meant for my support in my old age."

* Charles Heathcote Tatham was an architect of some standing, but his work was apparently of a decorative character.

William Mulready

November 8.—Mulready called to express His acknowledgments for having been elected an Associate.—He described to me a picture which He is painting for Lord Whitworth, which He did in a very lively manner. The subject "*School Boys separated after fighting*" He told me He now paints all His pictures on pannel. He spoke of James *Ward* being much afflicted with a return of His nervous complaint, which now affects His Head with a sensation as if there was internal pressure on the *temples* to force them out. It renders Him much indisposed to professional application.—

He told me that Callcott was now executing a picture for the Marquess of Lansdowne, a whole length Canvass, the subject "Boats and Figures". —He has had beautiful models of Boats made, & proceeds in collecting the materials for His picture so as to make it as perfect as He can.—

Landseer called and brought His first number of prints of Indian Antiquities "Views at *Dacca*." He told me that [William] *Havell* was going with Lord Amherst on His Embassy to China.—

William Woollett, Engraver

I dined alone. Sir T. Lawrence called in the evening & I spoke to Him abt. making application to *Lord Liverpool*, first Lord of the Treasury, to grant a Pension of 80 or £100 pr. annm. to Mrs. Woollett now upwards of 70 years of age & destitute. I told Him that when Bartolozzi made known His intention to leave England & to go to Portugal, the Ministry at that time made Him an offer of an annuity of £400 provided He chose to remain in this country. He declined it & proceeded to Lisbon. I observed to Lawrence that after this instance of assistance offered to an Engraver who was a Foreigner, it would seem strange if a refusal shd. be given to an application for a very small sum for the widow of the most *eminent Engraver* [William Woollett] this country had produced.—

He fully admitted the force of my representation, but did not think Himself sufficiently acquainted with Lord Liverpool to undertake to do it unless Lord Liverpool was sitting to Him for His Portrait, which might afford Him opportunities.—He thought Sir George Beaumont was the person to do it, either by application to Lord or to Lady Liverpool as He was acquainted with both.—

Lawrence and His Price

We talked abt. His raising the prices of His pictures, which He before told me He intended to do. My opinion was that if He did raise His price it should be to 500 guineas for a whole length, which wd. appear more becoming to Him than to raise it to 400 gs. only. He agreed with me that it would appear more like a matter of consideration. I observed

that by thus raising His price He would narrow His circle of those who might sit to Him. This He was sensible of, but He cd. wait though they might come in slowly having so many pictures on His Hands which He ought to compleat.—

John Soane's Behaviour

November 12.—Smirke called. He spoke of Soane's* behaviour at the Academy on Monday night last, and of His speaking to Philips loud enough to be heard a quotation from Hamlet " A man may smile & smile and be a villain ". Philips asked Him to what it applied ; to which He answered, " it might be found in the Academy ".—Smirke felt what He intended, but it would have been imprudent to notice His vile insinuation.—

November 16.—Beechey† has complained to Rossi of the inattention He met with at Paris. He sd. Lawrence & Chantrey were invited to dinners (Lawrence resided with Lord Stewart) but that He was neglected.

A Portrait For Oriel College

I omitted to state that the Revd. Dr. Hughes,‡ Canon of St. Paul's, called today. He told me that He passed two days, while on His way to London, with our old friend, Dr. Cookson who, He said, laboured under a very troublesome complaint.—He informed me that His Son, John Hughes a resident of Oriel College, Oxford, is appointed Private Tutor to Earl Temple, eldest son of the Marquiss of Buckingham.—His Son wishes to have a portrait of the *Principal* of *Oriel College*, & He desired me to enquire of *Philips* what expense wd. attend His going to Oxford to paint the head of a Three quarter Portrait.—

November 18.—I was at Home all day.—Philips called in the evening & sat some time. He expressed His willingness to go to Oxford to paint a Portrait at a Season when He might be less employed than at present. He said, His price for a three quarter Portrait was 50 guineas, & that William Owen & Shee§ had the same price. He did not speak of any material addition for the expence of going to Oxford.—I told Him Dr. Hughes was the person who spoke to me & that the Portrait desired was that of the President of Oriel College.—

Paris a Completely Conquered City

Philips was at Paris about ten days in the autumn but not till after the Picture Gallery was closed. He, however, saw many of the principal

* Sir John Soane. See previous volumes.

† Sir W. Beechey, R.A.

‡ See Index previous volumes for references to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hughes and Dr. William Cookson.

§ Sir Martin Arthur Shee, P.R.A.

pictures before they were packed to be taken to their original owners.—He could not without regret see this noble collection broke up, but allowed that it was an act of justice that they should be restored.—He remarked on Paris appearing to be a completely conquered City in which British & Prussian Soldiers were stationed at different points and kept all in subjection.—

Mutiny of the Bounty

November 22.—Lysons gave us an acct. of the discovery of what became of the Ship *Bounty* taken in the South Seas, more than 20 years ago by Christian and some of [the] Crew from their Commander Captn. now Admiral Bligh. They were late[ly] discovered upon an Island called "*Pitcairne's Island*" an Island [isolated] 1500 miles from any other Island and of course not assailable by Canoes from any of the South Sea Islands. There [were] found upon the Island 48 inhabitants, but one only of them remaining of the Crew of the *Bounty*. His name is Adams. Christian was dead but left a Son (by a Otaheite Woman), now a man.—All the people spoke English, & appeared to live in great harmony. When the Crew of the *Bounty* arrived at the Island it was uninhabited.—They had very fine goats, & were on the whole well provided. The Ship *Bounty* had been destroyed. Adams wd. have been glad to return to England, but the rest of the People would not suffer Him to leave them.—

A Jet Black Negro

He sd. He saw at Sir Jos: Banks's on Sunday night last a jet Black Man a negro, who had been for some time a Schoolmaster at Boston in America. He appeared to be a very intelligent man, & spoke English remarkably well. He is preparing to go to *Hayti* at the desire of *Christopha* King of Hayti, who had heard of His endowments.—

Canova and The Elgin Marbles

Robert Smirke [Junr.]* who knows *Canova* the celebrated Italian Sculptor, spoke of the perfect indifference He showed to the accumulation of money. He never desired more than what is sufficient to defray His present expences, and leaves to others the management of what arises from the execution of His numerous Commissions. He has seen the *Elgin Marbles*, the works of Phidias, & says He never before saw Sculpture at such a height of perfection.—It is not intended to consult or employ Him upon any of the proposed British government Monuments.—He is full of gratitude to Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to Lord Castlereagh, by whose exertions, He says, He obtained the restoration of the works of art taken by the French from Rome.—He had in vain applied to the

* Afterwards Sir Robert Smirke, R.A.

French Ministry to restore them. His time was consumed in vain attendance upon them, and He then had recourse to Mr. Hamilton who He had known in Rome. Mr. William Hamilton set actively about it & obtained their restoration. Canova is between 50 & 60 years old.—He visited Mr. Long at Bromley Hill, who took Him [for] a ride & shewed Him London from the Heights abt. *Sydenham*. Canova was in raptures at the prospect.—He has been to Hampton Court to see the Cartoons of Raphael, and was filled with admiration of them.—At present He is at the Duke of Bedford's at Woburn.

Appreciation of Canova

November 27.—Howard wrote to day to inform me that *Canova*, the celebrated Italian Sculptor, was expected to attend Carlisle's Lecture at the Royal Academy this evening accompanied by Mr. West, the President. He added that many members had expressed a desire that the Royal Academy shd. give a dinner to *Canova* whose stay in this Country wd. be short.—I replied to Him by note that I had been confined at home sometime by the affects of a Cold & had seen very few members of the Academy, but that I had thought that would be very proper for the Academy to shew Him this mark of respect & I had looked for some younger & more active members than I now am or desire to be to move the Council for this purpose; & that I thought the President & Council shd. have the direction & management of the dinner if given.—

CHAPTER VIII

1815

Royal Academy School of Painting

December 1.—Royal Academy General Meeting I went to at 2 oClock, and there voted for some of the medals to be given but the Historical pictures (two) were so bad that no medal was given.—The Academy figures from the life were also very indifferent.—A Series of resolutions agreed to by the Council to establish a *School of Painting* in the Academy were also read, & agreed to. It arose from the Master & Fellows of Dulwich College having offered to lend any of the *Bourgeois* Collection to the Academy for this purpose.—A Resolution was added after voting that this offer be accepted, that pictures obtained from other quarters should also be recd. for the Students to Copy.—

Dinner to Canova

A little after 5 oClock *Canova* came, accompanied by His Brother the *Abate Canova*, Dr. Granville, an Italian,—Mr. Hamilton under Secretary of State, and another Italian. They were recd. in the Library where the President & Academicians were assembled.

We dined at ½ past 5 oClock.—Several toasts were given by the President, including Mr. Canova & Mr. Hamilton.—Conversation was well kept [up] by those who sat near each other so as to render the scene agreeable. Abt. ½ past 8 Coffee & tea was placed on the table, and before 10 oClock Canova with the other Visitors retired, and gradually the whole company.—Fuseli spoke to me of Canova in very approving terms, thinking highly of His modesty & His talents.—

Women and Large Fortunes

December 2.—Charles Offley called to know whether I had recd. any information from Mrs. H. Hamond. I told him that no regular Will had been found at Massingham. He said " There is a Will, for H. Hamond told the Misses Waring at my House at Pagan Hill in Gloucestershire, a very short time before His death that He did not approve of giving to Women large fortunes and that He had left His daughters no more than £5000 each."—

December 3.—Lysons spoke of the Duke of Norfolk being in so weak a state that yesterday He was hardly expected to live through the night. The powers of His stomach, sd. He, are quite gone. He first felt indisposition the day before the grand Fete at Arundel Castle last Summer, but while *the family*, the Howard Connexion were with Him He went on tolerably [well]; they were succeeded by a party from London of a more festive character & His exertions then confirmed His complaint.—

Canova's Manners

December 5.—Robert Smirke [Junr.] I dined with. R. Smirke and Lawrence [were] at Mr. Hamilton's yesterday in company with *Canova* it being a farewell dinner. Canova was to leave London this morning. He expressed himself as having been much gratified while in England & was particularly so with the reception He had when presented at the *Levee*.—Lawrence said that Canova was born in the vicinity of Venice & that He is a *Painter* as well as a Sculptor, & that He had painted an Altar piece 30 feet high for a Church near Venice.—

He spoke of Painting with feeling. He said composition, & drawing are necessary to form a Picture but colouring and effect are to be added otherwise He who is deficient in these respects had better be a Sculptor. He said John Flaxman's *genius* would be admired every where, but it was inferred that His *execution* is not equal to His imagination and taste. Lawrence said He thought the manners of Canova a *pattern* for an Artist; that He had modest but manly deportment. R. Smirke [Junr] sd. that what *English* He does speak is remarkably pure and correct.—

Lady Abdy

The trial between Sir Wm. Abdy & Lord Charles Bentinck for crim: con: with Lady Abdy was spoken of.—Lady Abdy was described as proud, disdainful, & stupid: Lord C. Bentinck as a fool: Sir Wm. Abdy as a weak man.—Lady Abdy is a natural daugr. of the Marquiss Wellesley.—

The People of France

December 27.—William Owen I dined with.—Coll. Ainslie had lately been in France & in Italy. As far as He could judge the Body of the People in France were neither for Buonaparte or for the Bourbons, but were Constitutionalists. He thought the family of the Bourbons now existing are not suited to the French People; the Duc de Berri's manners are particularly offensive.—He remarked on the great difference in the conduct of persons who frequent Coffee House[s] compared with their manners last year; now so much more quiet & less *offensive*.—In Italy He found the People much inclined to Buonaparte.—

December 29.—John Halls called. He wished to have my opinion whether His sending His picture of [Edmund] *Kean*, the actor, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, to the British Institution['s] ensuing Exhibition cd. give offence to the Academy. I said "It was impossible that it could give any offence to the Academy & that I, myself, shd. not scruple to send a picture if I had one for the purpose."—

CHAPTER IX

1816

Prince of Orange

January 1.—Sir T. Lawrence called in the evening. He told me that the Duke of Wellington speaking of the Prince of Orange did not think Him the proper person to be the Husband of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.*—With other objections there is that of His being inclined to drink.

Ambassadorial Perquisites

January 9.—Sir T. Lawrence I dined with : no company.—He told me that He had been informed at the Lord Chamberlain's office that it had been proposed to discontinue giving Portraits of the King & Queen as a perquisite to Ambassadors, and that Lord Amherst who was preparing to go to China in that capacity was not to have them. In consequence of this information I pressed Him to apply for a compensation for the loss of this employment.—

The Emperor of Russia

January 11.—Sir T. Lawrence came to tea.—He mentioned several anecdotes. Mr. Joseph Jekyll, one of the Masters in Chancery sat to Him for His Portrait today. He spoke of the Emperor Alexander of Russia as being in reality a character very different from that which he bore in the world for virtue and morality and moderation. He said that when [Armand Augustus Louis Marquis de] Caulincourt was Ambassador from Buonaparte to the Court of Petersburgh He, like the other men with whom Buonaparte was surrounded had little regard for anything that interfered with their passions or pursuits.

Caulincourt being captivated with the charms of a Russian Lady Wife of a general Officer attempted by such means as He could to have intercourse with Her. This was rendered difficult by the circumspect care of Her Husband. The desire of Caulincourt became known to Alexander the Emperor, and He [one day] abruptly asked the former How is [the] affair with Madame [going] on. Caulincourt was at first startled at the question, but soon replied That the General Her Husband was so jealous

* Only daughter of the Prince Regent.

of Her that it was difficult to approach Her. "Oh!" said Alexander "I will soon relieve you from this interruption" and on the following day He ordered the General to proceed without delay to Moscow.—

Virtue and Morality

This Mr. Joseph Jekyll was told by such authority as to be believed.—So much for His *virtue* and *morality*.—The Duke of Wellington told Sir T. Lawrence that while He commanded in Spain He saw papers which fully proved the *Ambition* of Alexander.—Lord Stewart also spoke of Him, and the result of the opinion entertained of Him was, that He was cunning, deceitful, and ambitious, & that He had only the show of virtue.

Mr. Jekyll told Sir T. Lawrence that so well satisfied are both the *Ministry* & the *Opposition* with the conduct of the Duke of York at the Head of the Army that it is proposed when the Parliament meets to propose a vote of a sum of money to Him and that it will be moved by a member of the Opposition.—

Princess Charlotte

Lawrence told me that the Princess Charlotte of Wales is to be married to the Prince of Saxe Coburg. He was in England a year or two ago and she then thought very favourably of Him. L. thinks she is good-natured but believes she is wilful.—

A Cold Hearted Sensualist

The late Duke of Norfolk was spoken of by Jekyll & much condemned by Him for the want of Heart & of gratitude manifested in His Will. Among other neglects He did not leave Captn. Morris a shilling, though Morris had been for many years ready at His call to enliven & entertain the Societies which the Duke formed for table festivity, and Lawrence heard the Duke say that Morris never asked him for a shilling; so independently had Morris carried Himself though with a small income. It was agreed that the Duke was a cold-Hearted Sensualist.—

January 12.—Lawrence spoke of the great affection subsisting between Lord & Lady Liverpool. He communicates much to Her and takes Her opinion upon many of His letters. They have no Children. She is a daughter of the late Lord Bristol, (Bishop of Derry).—

New Bridge at Carlisle

January 24.—Smirke called in the even'g, & brought a paragraph which was published in the *Morning Herald* on Monday 16th. inst.—stating that the New Bridge at Carlisle had been greatly damaged by the late floods; that the foundation was *sand* and could not support the

piers; and that £150,000 had been thrown away.—This paragraph was sent by Lysons to Robt. Smirke who inclosed it to His Father & to His judgment whether any notice should be taken of it in the public papers it being a gross and false misrepresentation. The Bridge had not suffered in the least and the damage done to a causeway at abt. 150 yards from the bridge had been offered to be repaired for £30 and might be done for £15.—He added that the whole expence of building the Bridge wd. when finished not amount to £30,000.—I gave my opinion that it wd. be most adviseable not to notice this paragraph as the people on the spot knew it to be false and others who might read it wd. not care abt. it, and that if any more of this malevolence shd. appear an answer to it wd. come with more dignity & effect. Smirke concurred with me.—

Lawyers and Physicians

January 27.—Owen knows Sir Wm. Garrow, the Attorney General, and mentioned Him as being an uncommonly shy man in company though so smart and active in His Professional Capacity bordering on impudence. Owen said that from the intercourse He had had with many of the high men in the Church and the Law Professions He decidedly thought the latter the more agreeable men.—

Philips spoke of Mr. Parke, the new Judge,* as a religious, charitable man. He is a native of Scotland and the maker of His own fortune.—Philips remarked that no men of professions laboured so much as Lawyers and Physicians who were in full practise.—Dr. Baillie lately said, that He was occupied 16 Hours out of 24 every day and expressed His desire to decline much of His practise.—

Influence of Sir Joshua Reynolds

Owen spoke of the great loss which the Royal Academy and the arts in general had suffered by the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Opinion was so much in favour of His taste and Judgment that had He lived it wd. have been impossible for Mr. Payne Knight & the *other Members of the Committee* of Taste to have obtained the importance they have done and that they should be referred to for decissions as they now are.—

Living in Rome

Thomson mentioned that Shee had recd. a letter from Samuel Woodforde, R.A., from Rome where He had just arrived. He had been much disappointed on finding that a great change had taken place in the state of that country and in Rome itself. Lodgings consisting of 5 rooms on one floor now let for £80 pr. annum which before the French Revolution let for 18 or £20 per annm. Beef of very indifferent quality sells for 4d.

* Sir James Alan Park.

per pound of 12 ounces. and on the whole in respect of oeconomy little was to be gained by going from England to Italy. The wars which have prevailed have depopulated the country and caused agriculture to be much neglected & the exactions to support armies has done the rest.—

Saml. Rogers (the Poet) has expressed to Thomson his great admiration of *Rome*. "The only place in the world, He says, to visit".—Naples & all other places are of very secondary interest.

Commercial Troubles

January 28.—Sir Thos. Lawrence called & spoke of great troubles existing in the *Commercial* world. He said that the Banking House at Liverpool of which *Mr. William Roscoe*, the eminent literary Character, is at the head, *had failed*.—A bad sign preceded the failure; that of their having changed their London Banker. They had left *Esdaile's* House and had gone to *Jones*, Loyd & Co.—At the time they left Esdaile's House they shewed to them (Roscoe Junr. did) £40,000 which they had to pay in.—Mr. Roscoe has 9 Children,—viz: Seven sons and two daughters all grown up.—

J. F. Cook, R.A.

Dr. Hayes called and desired me to shew Him a list of the Members of the Royal Academy. He then spoke of *Cook* who He saw last night and was told by *Cook* that Philips had encouraged Him to put His name down as Candidate for an Associateship of the Royal Academy.—Cook from modesty has hitherto declined it but is now desirous to be a candidate; & the more because He intends to go to Italy & thinks it might be an advantage to Him in that Country to be reported a Member of the Royal Academy. I encouraged Him through *Hayes* to put His name down.—

Lord Darnley's Vandyck

January 30.—He sd. He thought Sir George Beaumont suffered mentally from the publication of the *Catalogue Raisoné* of the pictures at the Exhibition at the British Institution last year.—He told [me] that Lord Darnley had been mortified at having His picture of two of the Stuarts by Vandyke called in this Catalogue a *Copy*.—Lord Darnley said it was written by an Artist.—

Earl Cowper

The present Lord Cowper who [is] a Barrister succeeded His Brother in the Title & posesses ability in talking of eminent men whom He has known viz: Fox,—Pitt &c. is apt to be tedious in recapitulating what He knew of them.—This was remarked of Him to the late Genl. Fitzpatrick a little [while] before His death, and he observed that—"It is not every Man who can be trusted with a good memory."

CHAPTER X

1816

A False Prophet

February 2.—John Aytoun called, quite recovered.—Was in company with Sir Neil Campbell who attended Buonaparte at Elba. Sir Neil sd. there will be a Civil war in France ere long, and the English who may be in the Country will be the first sacrificed. The Hatred of the French towards the English is extreme far exceeding that which they bear to Prussia. They consider England to have caused all their disgrace and subjection.—

John Aytoun had conversation with a Brother of Genl. Bloomfield respecting Sir Robt. Wilson now confined in Paris for assisting *Lavallette* to escape from France. Mr. Bloomfield said He knew Sir Robert & believed His motive for this was for the *eclat* of doing it,—a desire to be talked of.*

Viscount Gardner's Expenses

February 3.—Captn. Farington told me the late Viscount Gardner had involved Himself in great expence. He expended £15,000 on the House & grounds which He inhabited at Great Marlow and then gave up the lease.—His Father left Him £4000 pr. annum. He had £20,000 with His 2d. wife a daugr. of Lord Carrington,—and He made £35,000 prize money.—His last disorder was a dropsy in the legs.—

Solicitation

February 7.—A deep snow—the first this winter to lay thick on the ground.—G. F. Joseph, an Associate of the Academy called, & sd. He hoped that at the ensuing election of Academicians He should be placed "*in the front rank*".—I told Him I believed little was got by solicitation; that the merits of the Candidates professionally were considered & shd. the report of their general character be favourable they would be elected witht. any application.—He concluded by saying He wished His professional merit wd. bear a report equal to what He trusted His general character wd. do.—

* See Index for later entry.

A Skirmish in the Mediterranean

February 11.—Captn. Beaufort* related to me the circumstances of an Action in the Mediterranean when He was Lieutenant of a Frigate. He commanded a party employed to cut out a Spanish Corvette in the night by boarding Her in which action He recd. 19 wounds. He was in consequence disabled for about 6 months. After the Corvette was taken He lay upon the deck 4 Hours and to His great loss of blood during that time the Surgeon of the Frigate attributed His recovery. For sometime He was kept as low as possible almost exhausted by repeated bleedings, to prevent inflammation & fever. He was sent to the Hospital at [Gibraltar] where He recd. the greatest attention & also at the British Hospital at Lisbon. He spoke highly of both those establishments.—

He shewed me some small drawings views in the Archipelago from which engravings are to be made to accompany an acct. of several places in that part of the world. He said He should *give* His manuscript & His drawings to *Hunter*, Bookseller in St. Paul's Church yard, Successor to Johnson, and did not look for any emolument from this work.—

William Mulready Elected A.R.A.

February 12.—Mulready called to express His thanks to me for the support I had given to secure His Election.—He alluded to the report which had been circulated to the prejudice of His moral Character, and of the disadvantage He laboured under from it being known that He is separated from His wife, as it wd. cause suspicion & doubt of Him on every slight occasion such as wd. not be regarded in one not so situated. He sd. He had 3 children; the youngest abt. 2 or 3 years old. This infant is with Her mother, but the other two reside with Himself. His family, He sd. consists of His Father & Mother, His 2 children & Himself.—He appeared to me to be of a very *nervous habit*, and He spoke of His suffering much in His professional practise from this irritability. Wilkie, He sd, was His most confidential friend in professional matters. He spoke of the great difficulty He found in *colouring* being always uncertain in forming His combinations.—

Wilkie and His Models

He sd. Wilkie paints almost all His characters from *the life*. When He has fixed upon a subject for a picture He goes abt. vigilantly looking for [models] adapted to the Characters He has to introduce into His picture; & having found such as suit His purpose He paints from them with very little variation from what He sees.—

* Afterwards Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort.

February 17.—Mr. Lockhart, Member for Oxford, spoke highly of Lord Castlereagh as being a very able & fully qualified man for His situation as Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons.—Being full of information He is always prepared to answer any questions or any charges brought against Him & the measures of Administration.—He also spoke highly of Mr. Brougham who He said speaks as correctly as another man would write.—He also mentioned Mr. Tierney's ability & acuteness.—

Indians and Europeans

February 18.—Lestock Wilson's I dined at.—Mrs. Peach told me she lived a considerable time in *Calcutta*. She said the great heat in that climate is from July till the middle of October.—In November, Decr. Jany, the weather is delightful.—She sd. a great change has taken place in the intercourse between the Europeans & the natives. When she first knew Calcutta the respect paid to the Europeans by the natives was very great ; a man (a native) of the highest rank wd. when passing a European descend from His *Palanquin* to give Him the *Salam* (bowing) but now the natives & the Europeans pass each other as in England witht. any sign or notice one to the other.—

CHAPTER XI

1816

Army and Navy Clubs

March 3.—Lestock Wilson's I dined at.—We had conversation respecting the establishing Military & Naval Clubs *in conjunction.* Captn. Beaufort (Naval) was decidedly against a union of a Club of Officers in both services. He sd. it would be the way to produce jealousies between the two services. The Officers of the Navy wd. be outnumbered in all cases of voting by those of the Army and the rank and situation of the military in consequence of their numbers wd. keep the Naval Officers subordinate in appearance at their meetings.

Lord St. Vincent Opposed to Union

He sd. the cause which induced the military to propose a junction with the Navy was that at present the former found their funds insufficient to support their establishment,—viz: 15 guineas *entrance,*—5 guineas *annual,* and 8/6d. or 9/6d. for dinner whenever an officer might choose to dine at the Club House.—Captain Beaufort said Lord St. Vincent was decidedly against a Union of this kind of the Officers of both services.—

Kean and Betty

John Taylor spoke of *Kean the Actor* & persisted in His opinion that Kean is an imposter as an actor, and that the approval of Him is a general false judgment.—Such, He sd. was the case with Master W. H. W. Betty [young Roscius] when He first appeared.—

The Elgin Marbles

March 6.—Much conversation was had respecting the examinations of Artists & Amateurs respecting the *Elgin Marbles* by the Committee of Members of the House of Commons.—

Sir T. Lawrence, — Flaxman, — Westmacott, — Smirke, — William Wilkins [Architect], &c. have been examined; also R. Payne Knight, *twice.*—Flaxman on the whole thought higher of the *Apollo* than of these marbles,—the *Theseus* &c.—The Apollo He said, was a complete character

& He gave it a preference in so much as it displayed more *intellectual power* which entitled it to higher admiration than was due to *execution*.—

Sir T. Lawrence giving all praise to the *Apollo* for the excellencies exhibited in it still said that of [all] the Elgin marbles the figure of Theseus &c. was in a *higher style* of art than the former.—

[Bedlam] Bethlehem Hospital

March 7.—H. Edridge [A.R.A.] called in the even'g.—He spoke of Dr. Monro being in a very unpleasant situation in consequence of a Committee having been appointed to examine into the state of *Bedlam Hospital for Lunaticks*.—Dr. Monro succeeded His Father as first Physician to this Hospital which appears upon investigation to have for some time been much neglected by the Officers who have the care of it and great abuses have been committed. Dr. Monro is inculpated in these charges so far as to have been neglectful in not seeing properly into the state of the Hospital.—Edward Wakefield has been the active agent of the Committee & continues to be so.—He has very much urged Dr. Monro to resign His situation, which wd. be so prejudicial to His reputation as a Physician and probably to Him in other respects, that He is in great trouble and anxiety to prevent this evil. Edridge has been with the Right Honble. Chas. Long [afterwards Lord Farnborough] on the subject who will do what He can to enable Dr. Monro to continue in the situation.—

The Chancery Bar

March 10.—Lestock Wilson's I dined at.—Mr. Palmer is at the Chancery Bar. He said the situation of a Master in Chancery may be reckoned an income of £2000. He spoke of Sir Saml. Romilly as being a very superior Man, posessed of extensive knowledge,—but as holding his own opinions so stedfastly as to make Him unfit to act with others. His impracticability would make Him so difficult to others that shd. the present Ministers retire and Lord Grenville or Lord Grey succeed to office it is not probable that He wd. be made Lord Chancellor.—He is supposed to get by His practice 15 or £16000 pr. annm.—

United Service Club

Captn. Beaufort spoke of the united military and Navy Club. He said it is to be limited to 1500 members in Military Field Officers, & Navy Officers above the rank of Lieutenants. The Subscription 20 guineas on entrance as a Member & 5 guineas pr. annm.—It is proposed to build a house for their accommodation in Pallmall opposite Carlton House.—All Post *Captains* & *Commanders* who may desire to become members may be admitted till the first of next May after which time none will be admitted but by *Election*.

Rules & Regulations.

The United Service Club, consisting of Officers of the Navy, Army, Marines, Fencibles, Regular Militia, and the East India Company's Service, shall not exceed 1400 Members.—

Officers not under the rank of Commander in the Navy, or Major in the Army; Lords Lieutenants of Counties in Great Britain, Governors of Counties in Ireland; Chaplains, Commissary, Paymasters, Judge Advocates general, Heads of Medical Departments,—with Fleets or Armies,— & of the Ordnance Department, The Secretary & Treasurer of the Club; The Surgeon Major of the Guards; and the Veterinary Surgeon General shall be elligible to be Members of the Club.—

The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for the War Department, The Secretary at War, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, the Paymaster General of the Forces, not being Officers, The Treasurer of the Navy, The Counsel of the Club for the time being, & such Foreign Officers of High rank and Character, as the Committee may deem it adviseable to name; shall become Honorary Members.—

All the concerns of the Club to be managed by a Committee of 36 members,—at least one 3rd. to be from the Navy & Marines. An ordinary meeting to be [held] once a week to transact business—audit accts.—3 of the committee a quorum.—

Each Candidate for admission to be proposed by one Member & seconded by another. The rank, if military the situation present or last, the names of the Candidate, Proposer & Seconder must be inserted in the Book of Candidates, at least one week before the Candidate being balloted for. Notice of the days of Ballot to be put up in the Public rooms of the Club.

No Ballot shall be valid unless 15 members shall Ballot,—2 Black Balls under 30; 3 under 40,—& so in proportion shall exclude.—

Subscription on Admission 20 guineas & the annual Subscription 5 guineas.—

No Subject except what relates to the concerns of the Club, to be brought forward for public discussion (at any meeting of its members) under the penalty of immediate expulsion of the Proposer.—

The Club House to be open every day for the members at 9 in the Forenoon, & be shut at 2 oClock A.M. after which no member shall be admitted under any pretence whatever.—

(From the Card-Box.)

The Club Premises

Robt. Smirke [Junr.] told me that He had been engaged to build an Hotel for the United Military & Naval Clubs of which Lord Lyndock is

President of the Committee appointed to carry this plan into execution.—Twenty thousand pounds is allowed for this purpose. A large stock of wine is now laying in to the amount of £4000. It is to be erected in the new street leading from Pallmall & to be near Carlton House.—

Captain Farington [the Diarist's nephew] called, being to dine with the Old Navy Club.. At 2 oClock a meeting was to be held to take into consideration matters relating to the establishment.—I had conversation with Him respecting His becoming a Member of the United Military & Naval Club for which Robt. Smirke is to build a Hotel.—He felt inclined to it & from what I heard I thought it adviseable that He shd. become a Member as it appeared to me probable that it would be the *Head Society* of this kind.—

Where Babylon Stood

March 12.—Landseer spoke of a new work in which He is engaged with Captn. Lockhart who has long resided in India & from Calcutta made an excursion to the spot where *Babylon* stood. Immense remains of foundations of buildings still remain visible. Captn. Lockhart's acct. of His excursion will be accompanied with prints to be engraved by Landseer, but unfortunately Lockhart has but little skill in drawing and Mr. C. D'Oyley, son of Sir John D'Oyley, now in India made from Lockhart's sketches drawings better regulated.—It is proposed to comprise this work in one volume to accompany Sir John Malcolms acct. of Persia.

A Paltry Offer

March 17.—Lestock Wilson's I dined at. I had conversation with Captn. Beaufort [Hydrographer] on the subject of His being engaged by the Admiralty to survey the Coast of Ireland. He sd. that should He undertake it it would occupy Him ten years, and wd. prevent Him from superintending the education of His children which had been His wish.—He spoke of the ungenerous manner in which He had been treated by the Admiralty, He having been offered no more than £200 as a compensation for the Survey He made of several parts of the *Archipelago*, which occupied Him incessantly for several years. He declined accepting so paltry an offer.

The 42nd Regiment

[The total No. of persons that have belonged to the 42nd. regt. from 1797 to the present time is, 13,127.—There are only 3 men in the Corps who fought against Buonaparte's Invincibles in Egypt.—From the Cardbox, 22. March, 1816.]

Lord Brougham's Disposition

March 23.—Mr. Henry [afterwards Lord] Brougham, who takes an active part in Parliament was spoken of. He was said to be abt. 40 years old, perhaps less. He is considered to be a man who has abilities, and those of His Profession, the Law, say He is capable of vast application and that in various matters; but His disposition is not liked. As an orator in the House of Commons He was said to be fluent, but He speaks rather in a conversation[al-] like manner than in an elevated style.—

Dublin and Wellington's Statue

Robert Smirke [Junr.] having lately returned from Ireland sd. He was 8 days in Dublin. He was much pleased with the appearance of that City & sd. it is superior to any town on this Island & has much the character of the *Capital* of a Country.—He sd. *Merrion Square* is larger than Lincolns Inn fields, and in the centre of it the Monument to honour the Duke of Wellington is to be erected. The Committee who voted to determine whether it should be erected in that square consisted of 63 persons of whom 32 voted to have [it] placed there & 31 opposed it.—A foolish notion prevailed that it would *darken* the square.—

Bankrupts

March 27.—In the list of Bankrupts published this day in the *Morning Post* is the following,—Sir R. Salusbury Bart, Kings Bench Prison, Banker, April 9, 27, & May 7.—Attorneys, Messrs Dawes & Chatfield, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.—

Jordain The Editor

March 30.—John Taylor I called on at the *Sun* Office & mentioned the death of Nathaniel Marchant, R.A., & my wish that He wd. put some acct. of Him in the *Sun* newspaper. He immediately wrote a short acct. & sent it to the Printer but said that *Jordain*, the Editor, wd. very probably refuse to have it inserted, so despotic is He in asserting His claim to have the sole management of the paper, though Taylor sd. He (himself) posesses 9 Shares of 10 the whole of the number of Shares.—

Marchant's Affairs

Nathaniel Marchant's Housekeeper I called on & sat with Her sometime. She mentioned many particulars respecting Her late master. She sd. she had a Certificate shewing that He was baptised in 1738 or 9, & that He was 77 years old. She sd. that abt. 2 *years ago*, I think, seeing that He had become very feeble she sent to *Mr. John Penn* who came to

Him and caused Him to settle His affairs, and she spoke of Mr. Flaxman as being an Executor. She sd. that since that period He had added something to His Will.—

I spoke to Her abt. His Funeral. She sd. He was to be buried at *Stoke Park* (Mr. John Penn's). I told Her I thought it wd. be respectful to His memory to have 3 or 4 members of the Academy at His Funeral. She named Smirke, Daniell, Nollekens, myself & Flaxman as those with whom He was most acquainted. She told me *Mr. Day* [art dealer] had assisted Her. I sd. I did not know that He was in England. She sd. He had lodged at Mr. Marchant's for six months past, & that if I wished to see Him I might find Him at the *Kings Mews* attending His Exhibition of the Casts from Monte Cavallo &c. Accordingly I went to the Exhibition and there found Day. He told me that Marchant sometime since expressed a desire to return to Italy, & had lately repeated it. He said He had seen a paper in Marchant's hands shewing that He had £20,000 or more in the Funds, and Marchant had asked Him whether at this period a person cd. live handsomely in Rome, for £800 per annm.—Day replied He might so live for £400 per annm.

Casts From Monte Cavallo

Day told me that the bringing the Casts of the Monte Cavallo figures from Rome & the other works of art was a speculation of His own & that the Prince Regent had allowed Him the accommodation of the *riding school* in the Mews for His Exhibition. He sd. Prince Hoare wrote the Pamphlet description. I recommended to Him to make His Exhibition better understood by letters in newspapers.—

CHAPTER XII

1816

Will of Constable's Father

April 1.—Constable called & told me His Father who wd. be 78 years old in August next, is not expected to live many weeks. His disorder dropsical. He sd. His Father had made a Will dividing His property *equally* among His Children viz: 3 Sons & 3 daughters; the youngest son to proceed in His Father's business—Mills & Corn &c.—I went to His Lodgings & saw some pictures which He [had] brought for the ensuing Exhibition.—

Irish Landlords

April 2.—Lord Liverpool on the state of Ireland said in the House of Lords [this day] "With respect to tithes, He was ready to admit, that a Commutation wd. be a desireable thing; but He never cd. comprehend any plan that wd. not be more objectionable than the present system.—He admitted the existence of one great hardship; for which it wd. not be possible to find a remedy. It was the evil of non-residence of gentlemen taking away their money & spending it in other countries. It was to that, next to a want of education, that the greatest evil of Ireland was to be attributed."

Education in Scotland

He said "that the situation of Scotland at the beginning of the last century was worse than that of Ireland and the manners of Her people had since been all corrected by a good education. It was by education alone then, that the great turbulence and depravity of the Irish peasantry cd. be corrected."

"The evils which existed in Ireland were not to be traced to any question of religious distinction but to the lawless disposition of the lower orders of the People. These were equally hostile to Catholics as well as Protestants."

He maintained that during the last 50 years, Ireland had increased in prosperity beyond what any other Country had done in the same time. Her agriculture had doubled in extent, and Her Commerce had doubled since the Union.—[From a Card-box—April 2nd. 1816.]—

April 17.—R. Price spoke of the death of Sir Simon Le Blanc one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench.—The Recorder of London told Him this day many particulars.—While on the Northern Circuit Sir Simon caught cold from which He suffered so much that when He arrived at Lancaster, the last place on the Circuit, He was advised not to go into the Court, but He persisted in doing it, which however so much affected Him that on the last day the notes which He made during a trial were scarcely legible. He notwithstanding gave His charge to the Jury.—

He then set off to go to His House at *Northaw* near Barnet, but while on the round He was so unwell that He called His Servant who He knew occasionally took *James's Powders* and enquired in what quantity He took them & what was their effect. The man told Him he was accustomed to take half a paper.—

An Overdose of Drugs

The Judge took that quantity which had no effect, which caused Him to take *two more half papers*, which then operated upon Him violently & He felt much affected by it. He ordered four Horses to be put to His Chaise and that He shd. be driven to Northaw. When He arrived at His House the Servant on opening the door of His carriage found His master delirious & talking of being molested with applications though alone. He went to Bed & the next day had recovered His understanding & He directed that a Letter shd. be written to Mr. Pennington, His Domestick Apothecary in London desiring Him to be at the Judge's House in Bedford Square the following day at 12 oClock. Accordingly Sir Simon was carried to London & found Mr. Pennington waiting for Him who immediately ordered Him to be put to bed. Dr. Pemberton was sent for & found Him so ill that He desired Dr. Warren might also be sent for. They prescribed & the next day thought Him better but in the even'g a change took place and the Physicians predicted that he had but a few Hours to live. He died next morning.

Separation of Lord and Lady Byron

Sir T. Lawrence spoke to me of the unhappy separation of Lord & Lady Byron. Having heard a statement of the Case from a relative of Lady Byron He was inclined to think more favorably of Lord Byron than the world feels on the occasion. He said Lord Byron's habits have never been of a domestick kind & since His marriage He has gone on as before: His Hours uncertain,—breakfasting—dining—&c. irregularly & as His inclination led Him. In addition His circumstances are in a very distressed state, & He wished Lady Byron to go to Her friends till His affairs could be put in better order. He raised some money to pay certain Bills which she felt shd. be paid & He gave Her £300 to carry Her to the Country. According to this acct. they parted amicably, & she wrote to Him while she was on the road to Her Father in an affectionate

manner; but after she joined Her friends Lord Byron recd. a letter or letters written in a very different temper either from Herself or from some of Her Connexions. He wrote to Her but His letter was returned unopened.—This acct. appeared to me very strange, and I could not but feel that much prejudice in His favour was excited by His powerful poetical talents.

William Offley, Wine Merchant

April 21.—William Offley [wine merchant] spoke of the separation of Lord & Lady Byron. He had heard that Lady B. has no more *Religion* than His Lordship. He thought the verses of Lord B. upou Her governess shocking.—

Prince Regent and the Royal Academy

April 22.—Academy General meeting I went to in the evening.—Howard read a letter from Mr. Watson, Secry. to the Prince Regent, written by the Command of His Royal Highness desiring that a portrait of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg might be exhibited;—and a reply from the Council expressing that a Genl. meeting wd. be called to suspend the regulation which prohibits works from being admitted after the period specified.—A resolution to that effect was then read with an addition that the suspension shd. be authorised by the signature of the Prince Regent.—It passed Unanimously.—

Sir T. Lawrence came after the resolution was passed (I think) He sd. to me that He thought the Academy made too much difficulty on this as they had done on other occasions, I differed from Him.—

The Royal Dukes Spoke

April 27.—Soon after 10 oClock I went to the Royal Academy & was employed till ½ past 2 in laying Cards of the names of the Company invited to the Academy dinner.

In the course of the toasts at the dinner Mr. West gave the health of the Duke of Sussex, President of "the Society of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce" which caused the Duke to rise and make a speech highly complimentary to the Exhibition and particularly to the picture of Boats (Ld. Lansdowne's) painted by Callcott.—The Duke of Kent also spoke in an equally complimentary manner & delivered Himself with much firmness & clearness quite in the manner of a man accustomed to speak in public.—

When part of the company broke up, Sir Wm. Scott [afterwards Lord Stowell] informed me of the death of *George Hardinge** one of the Judges for South Wales. He remarked upon the high promise which Hardinge manifested.—

* "The waggish Welsh Judge, Jefferies Hardsman," who, according to Byron in "Don Juan," consoles his prisoners with "his judge's jokes."

LORD BYRON
After the portrait by Thomas Phillips

To face p. 66

CHAPTER XIII

1816

Marriage in a Ship

May 2.—Mr. Chas. Bowles called to-day.—He talked of His marriage in Italy at *Naples* to Miss — Montague daugr. of Mr. M. Montague of Portland Place. Apprehending that a marriage *on Shore* might be questionable as to its validity, they were married on board an English Man of War lying off Naples & by an English Clergyman. They afterwards learnt that as there was no Registrar of the marriage in the Ship in which the marriage cd. be recorded it was adviseable on their return to *England* that they shd. be again married in a regular manner which was done. He sd. that had they been married by a Roman Catholic Priest agreeably to the Neapolitan law of marriage it wd. *have been valid.*—

Princess Charlotte's Passions

May 9.—John Sanders [architect] I dined with.—Miss Sanders told me she had heard from persons abt. the Princess Charlotte (Coburg) that she has strong passions, but a great deal of feeling. Mrs. Campbell,* one of the Ladies of Her suite, has been more faithful in admonishing the Princess than any other person of Her establishment has been. This, however, has not weakened the regard which the Princess had for Her, but on the contrary she has kept Mrs. Campbell in Her situation & refers to Her in a particular manner.—The manners (carriage) of the Princess are very much below Her situation, and much resemble the manners of Her Mother.—

The Prince of Saxe Coburg she sd. is much inclined to study. He reads much & is fond of drawing and has no inclination for Horses or the Sports of the field.—

* Lady Charlotte Campbell, youngest daughter of the fifth Duke of Argyll. In her journal, "The Court of England under George IV," she says that Princess Charlotte's "legs and feet are very pretty. Her Royal Highness knows that they are so, and wears extremely short petticoats. Her face would be pretty, too, if the outline of her face was not so full. Lady de Clifford is her governess, that is to say, so named; for the Princess is her own Governess." See Vol. III, page 294 and note.

General Le Marchant's Enemy

Sanders spoke of the late Major General Le Marchant and of the ill-usage & ingratitude He experienced in His situation at the Military College of which He in fact was the founder or the cause at least of it being established. He had in Lady Harcourt, ci-devant Miss Mary Danby [widow of Thomas Lockhart], wife of Genl. Lord Harcourt an enemy she having a strong prejudice against Him. He frequently spoke of the mortifications He suffered to Sanders & with tears. His mind was so much affected that Sanders thinks it probable that at the battle of *Salamanca* He exposed Himself to the greatest danger that He might fall in battle & be relieved from His troubles.—His family have been well provided for by government which Sanders ascribes to the interest the Duke of York took in their welfare.—

May 11.—J. Fresilique called. He spoke of His intended publication of a History of the *Cinque Ports* which had occupied Him 4 years, & for which He had recd. some subscriptions. He sd. Mr. Cadell had now told Him it wd. cost £200 to publish it and that it wd. not answer.—He sd. He now resides at Romney in Kent, and has a respectable female who manages His family concerns.—He looked aged, & His breath had the taint of spirits in it, such as I had formerly noticed.—

May 12.—Mrs. Beaufort told me that Miss Edgeworth who is so celebrated for Her Novels if not urged by Her Father [R. L. Edgeworth] wd. be little inclined to write.—He has caused Her to promise that she will write the History of His Life whenever He may die, which is a task she much shrinks from in contemplating it.—[See Vol. VII. p. 31 & note.]

The Prince of Saxe-Coburg

May 13.—Sir George Beaumont I dined with. We had conversation abt. the Prince of Saxe Cobourgh. Mr. A. Phipps sd. that when He was last in England, He was at the Prince Regent's *Grand Fête* at Carlton House & danced with the *Princess Mary*. The Princess Charlotte of Wales was at that time expected to be married to the Prince of Orange; but after having seen and conversed with the Prince of Saxe Cobourgh she sd. she wd. sooner die than marry the Prince of Orange.—She asked Him why He did not visit Her,—as others did.—Daniell mentioning His having lodged at a Grocers in Marybone [Marylebone] St. and His apartments were up *two pair of Stairs*. One of our Royal Dukes called on Him and on being directed to go up to the *Second floor* He expressed some surprise, but the Prince of Saxe Cobourg sd. He was so lodged because He was afraid His money wd. not hold out.—

May 14.—James Ward called on me today. He told me the Allegorical Design He made & painted for the Premium offered by the British Institution to commemorate the *Battle of Waterloo* employed him 3 *months* within 3 or 4 days. He sd. abt. a month ago He was summoned to attend at Lord Aberdeen's, & there He found with His Lordship the Duke of Bedford, R. P. Knight,—and Sir G. Beaumont.—He was told that His design was thought the best that had been offered, & He was asked what He shd. require to paint the same subject 3 times larger than the original. Ward desired time to consider the matter.—George Jones [afterwards an R.A.], a young artist, also a Candidate was judged to have painted the second best design. He was there. Ward after consideration wrote to Ld. Aberdeen stating that 1000 guineas He shd. require to paint the picture as proposed. After some time He was informed that this was agreed to, & *Jones* recd. a similar commission to paint a picture & 500 guineas was offered Him.—

But nothing was sd. of [the] 1000 guineas which was to be divided among those who painted designs except that to Clonnel & another 150 gs. each was voted leaving 700 gs. of the sum offered in the hands of the Directors: so that Ward to whom the first Premium shd. have been paid was not adjudged to have anything, neither was *Jones*, but the money to which they were justly entitled was to make a part of payment for the *Second* picture.—Ward under these circumstances was doubtful what to do. He said it would employ Him the whole of a year to paint the picture last ordered.—I told Him I thought it wd. be best for Him to apply to Directors *individually* and not to address them as a Body, which might be felt as a reproach, whereas by the mode I recommended He might cause them to take the matter into further consideration & act properly.

Thomson told me that *Ward* proposes to go to *Rome* and there to paint the Allegorical picture ordered by the Directors of the British Institution, and meant to take His family with Him. Thomson thought it an ill considered scheme.—

Edmund Kean, The Actor

May 15.—Sir G. Beaumont called.—We talked of *Kean*, the Actor. He, sd. He (Sir George) had urged Him to take up the Character of *Kitely* in "*Every Man in His Humour*," and had endeavoured to represent to Him how *Garrick* performed several passages of it.—He spoke of Kean as giving way occasionally to intemperance when in company with His Old Stage Associates, but that Mr. P. Grenfell sd. Kean had been with Him for a fortnight at a time & then Kean seemed disposed to take Wine but moderately.

Don Quixotte

I was at Home till the even'g when at Smirke's I drank tea. He shewed me an edition of Jarvis's translation of Don Quixotte, with the

alterations made by Miss Smirke with *Red Ink*. They were very numerous & must have occupied much time.—A life of Cervantes was now required to be prefixed to the work. The remuneration to Miss Smirke for revising Don Quixotte was to be 100 guineas, and however inadequate to the trouble she did not mean to propose further recompense for it, but she urged Her Father [Robert Smirke Senr] to apprise Cadell & Davis that for writing the life of Cervantes she shd. also be paid. I fully concurred with Her in thinking that should be *now* done.—

Smirke spoke of the enormous & unreasonable prices asked by engravers employed for Don Quixotte. Some of them He sd. demanded 55 guineas for a single plate. He spoke of the bad effect of Artists having so greatly increased the amount of their demands for their works, thereby rendering encouragement and the employment of their talents more limited.—

Turner's 3000 Guineas

May 17.—The Mansion House I dined at.—The invitation was for 6 oClock *precisely* and at 20 minutes past 6 we adjourned from the Drawing room to dinner.—Turner told me that He had made an engagement to make 120 drawings views of various kinds in Yorkshire,—for a History of Yorkshire for which He was to have 3000 guineas. Many of the Subjects required, He said, He *had* now in *His* posession. He proposed to set off very soon for Yorkshire to collect other subjects.—

Richard Westmacott informed me that the Government Monument voted for Himself by the Committee of Taste was one in the 2nd. Class.—Six monuments were voted. Two at 3000 guineas,—Two at 2000 guineas ; —and Two at 1500 gs.—William *Theed* had got one at 3000 gs.—

Mrs. Piozzi

May 18.—Lysons called in the evening.—He spoke of the late Sale at *Streatham* of the effects belonging to Mrs. Piozzi.—He said that she has given Her Welsh estate to a nephew of Piozzi, Her late Husband, who was brought from Italy when abt. 10 years old and educated in England having been a gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford.—She thus reduced Her income, and having laid out £5000 in preparing Streatham for Her residence she found she had not income enough for the purpose.—She offered to give up the House & all the effects to Her daughters for £6000, but the offer was declined. The effects will produce abt. £4000 and the House is let for Her life for £250 per annm. She now resides at Bath and keeps only one maid servant. She is 75 years old, & very likely, Lysons thinks, to live 10 yrs. longer. She gave the Welsh estate to Piozzi's nephew although she had 3 grandsons at the time Children of Her younger daughter Mrs. Mostyn.—

Lysons was at Court at the Queen's House, on Thursday last when vast numbers attended to pay their respects to the Queen on acct. of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Prince of Saxe Coburg. There had not been known such crowding as on this occasion. In passing from the Lodge door through the Colonnade to the Great Staircase the crowd stood so thick and the advance was so slow that it occupied full two Hours & a Half. In the pressure He lost His Hat; the ornaments worn by Ladies were torn; and suffered very much from the pressure. Persons of high rank & High Professional distinction were in this situation: all but those who have the "*Entre*" at the Great Door of the Palace, viz: Ministers, and some select nobility: the Royal Family of course.—

Prince Leopold

When arrived at the Stair Case parties of 20 or 25 in succession were let in and then walked at their ease till they arrived at the apartment in which the Queen sat with Her daughters on Her left hand and next to them the Princess Charlotte of Wales & behind Her stood the Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg Her Husband. Lysons sd. He cannot be called Handsome but He is a good-looking man, and well made, and abt. 5 feet 10 inches high. His countenance is rather severe, but He is spoken of as being good-humoured. Lysons went through the ceremony of introduction witht. His Hat but on His return He found it on a table with many others which had been lost. He sd. while advancing through the Colonnade the crowd did not advance at all sometimes for 20 minutes together. He saw Mrs. Bankes of Corfe Castle in this situation whose broad figure occupied a large square.—She is called "*Mother Bank.*"

Carlisle Magistrates and Lord Lonsdale

May 21.—Robt. Smirke [Junr.] I called upon. He returned to town on Sunday last after an absence of a month in which He had travelled 1100 miles.—He told me that after a strict investigation of [the] accounts for expences of public works at Carlisle in which a faction of Magistrates adverse to Lord Lonsdale endeavoured to find cause for complaint they had not been able to find a single error. They therefore now complained of the architectural designs having been *too Ornamental* & consequently too expensive; but these designs were submitted to a Meeting of the Magistrates of the County & approved. Thus, He, R. Smirke, came off untouched by them but their malignity to Lord Lonsdale which is founded on a *political disposition* (opposition) continues.—

The King of France

May 25.—Edward Bird [R.A.] told me that His picture of the King of France &c. which He is painting from a study made on board the Ship during their passage from Dover to Calais is nearly finished. He said

that the King of France sat to Him in the *Thullieries* [Tuileries] & that at the same time [Peter] *Turnerelli* made a Model of His Bust. He said Turnerelli spoke to the King with a most unbecoming familiarity, indeed His whole deportment was brutally improper.—Bird remarked that the King speaks English very well, but the Duchess of Angoulême very imperfectly.—He sd. there was a great deal of state observed in the French Palace.—

Death of Constable's Father

May 30.—Constable called & informed me of the death of His Father at 78 years of age wanting one day.—He has left 3 sons & 3 daugrs. & has divided His property equally amongst them leaving thereby to each abt. £200 per annum.—Constable wd. this day put His name down on the list of Candidates for *Associate vacancies.* I told Him it was my intention to propose to several of the Academicians to fill at least 4 of the 5 vacancies by electing such artists as had been sometime on the list and were of considerable standing *in years.*

CHAPTER XIV

1816

Raphael's "Madonna and Child"

June 5.—Academy Club I dined at.—Owen spoke of Sir John Leicester having bought Turner's picture of "*The Building of Carthage*" which was exhibited last year, and had given 800 guineas for it.—

Joseph Nollekens told me to-day that Lord Cowper, Father of the present Earl, who resided most of His life at Florence, bought a *Madonna & Child* by *Raphael* from Zoffany while the latter was in Italy. Zoffany demanded 5000 guineas for it, Lord Cowper sd. it wd. not be convenient for Him to pay so large a sum, but He offered Zoffany 500 guineas & £100 per. annum for His life which Zoffany accepted, and He recd. the annuity abt. 40 years. The picture is now exhibiting at the *British Institution.**

* The following article appeared in the *Morning Post* on May 5, 1928 :

After considerable telephonic communication between Mr. Ernest Duveen and his brother, Sir Joseph Duveen, who is in America, a "Madonna and Child," by Raphael, the property of Lady Desborough, has been sold to the well-known firm of dealers for, it is said, the largest sum ever paid for a painting—£175,000.

This picture and a smaller, and differently designed version of the "Madonna and Child," were purchased by George Nassau, third Earl Cowper, when British Minister in Florence about 1780. It is not definitely known which of these two works was the first acquired by the Earl, but I am inclined to think it was the larger panel, *i.e.*, the so-called "Nicolini Madonna." I have two reasons for so thinking. One of them is of considerable interest.

On June 5, 1816, Joseph Nollekens, the eminent sculptor, told Farington that "Lord Cowper, who resided most of his life in Florence, bought a *Madonna and Child* by *Raphael* from Zoffany while the latter was in Italy [before 1781]. Zoffany demanded 5000 guineas for it. Lord Cowper sd. it wd. not be convenient for Him to pay so large a sum, but He offered Zoffany 500 guineas and 100 per anum for life which Zoffany accepted, and He recd. the annuity abt. 40 years. [He died in 1810.] The picture is now exhibiting at the British Institution."

NATIONAL GALLERY LOSS

That was in 1816, whereas the smaller Madonna was not shown in public until 1857. It was also, I believe, the Madonna sold by Zoffany and now by Lady Desborough that was taken from Florence by Lord Cowper in the lining of his travelling carriage.

It may be stated that before selling the smaller Madonna to the Duveen firm, in 1913, Lady Desborough offered it to the Trustees of the National Gallery for £70,000, but Sir Charles Holroyd did not think it "was worth a sum at all approaching that which was asked." Yet this painting is generally considered to be the finer of the two Madonnas.

The one that has just changed hands was the last authentic Raphael in a private collection in England. There are other pictures ascribed to him, but for various reasons they are not universally accepted as his work. And if the "Tommaso Inghirami" and "The Pieta" that belonged to Mrs. Gardner, of Boston, have passed to the Metropolitan Museum, New York, then there are no other Raphaels known to exist anywhere outside public galleries.

It may be added that the nation paid only £77,000 to the Duke of Marlborough for the Ansidei "Madonna" and the famous "Madonna del Gran Duca," which is one of the glories of the Pitti Palace, Florence, was acquired in the Seventeenth Century for about £4.

Nollekens sd. Lord Darnley for the picture of *Regulus* by Salvator Rosa now exhibiting at the above place gave *Bonelli* of Golden-square, 5000 guineas 4 or 5 years ago.—

Edmund Kean and Mrs. Siddons

June 6.—Sir G. Beaumont called & sat with me some time. He spoke of *Kean*, the Actor who He saw last night in the Character of *Kitely* for the first time of His performing it. Sir George could not very much approve His performance & repeated several passages in the manner in which Garrick expressed them, thereby shewing how much Kean was difficient in giving the nice touches of character in which Garrick excelled.—

He told me He saw Mrs. Siddons in the character of Queen Catherine a few nights ago which she performed for Her Brother Charles Kemble's benefit.—He described Her performance as being most excellent and as far surpassing all competition except with what is remembered of Garrick.—

He sd. that on Saturday next she is to perform *Lady Macbeth*, to afford Prince Leopold & the Princess Charlotte an opportunity to see Her power of acting.—Sir George had been with Kemble & with Brandon the Box-keeper to endeavour to procure a Box but there appeared to be little probability of His succeeding. He had, however, nearly a certainty of being with Lady Beaumont admitted to the *Orchestra*.

He informed me that Payne Knight had sent a printed answer to the Article in the *Quarterly Review* lately published (No. 28 for *May* 1816) in which He is attacked & severely criticised on acct. of the Evidence He gave before the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the Elgin Marbles.—In this printed reply it is manifest from one passage in it that He considers Mr. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, to be the Author of that Article.—Sir George appeared to think that Mr. Knight had been too warm in His expressions but sd. certainly the accusation against Him was of a nature to excite strong resentment.—Sir George mentioned the death of Mr. Graham at Chelsea on Friday last aged 82.*—

Lysons called at tea-time. He brought Mr. R. Payne Knight's *printed Article*, which He had just shewn Sir T. Lawrence who disapproved it & particularly a passage asserting that "*Works of taste are frivolous or at most only elegant pursuits of the mind.*"—Lysons thought Knight had quite lost His temper and had exposed Himself to a severe rejoinder.—

Lady Caroline Lamb

He said He had seen at Lord Seley's, or at Lady Cremorne's, a novel in 3 Vols written by Lady Caroline Lamb, The Title, [*Glenavon*] He said the Characters in it were Prince & Princess Madagascar, Lord & Lady Holland;—Glenavon, Lord Byron; The Heroine, *Herself*.—He spoke of

* Robert Bontine Cunninghame Graham. See Vol. I, page 77 and note.

EDMUND KEAN, AS HAMLET

To face p. 74

the violence of Lady Caroline's temper. One of Her fancies is to keep *a Page*; and she lately fractured the skull of this attendant with a poker. He recovered and the affair was made up, but at one time she was in danger of being brought to trial. She is a daughter of Lord Besborough by a Sister of Lord Spencer.—

Paris in 1788

June 7.—Mr. Frank Horsley* spoke of His intended tour to Italy, meaning to go early in the next month, and to be absent He sd. two months, but I said rather four or 5 months. He thought of running along the Coast of France from Dieppe to the South of that Country; then to go to Malta; Sicily, Naples, Rome, & back through Paris.—He sd. He was in Paris in 1788 at which time the Revolution which soon afterwards took place was manifestly preparing. He heard the *Abbé Sieyès* at that time harangue large masses of people, He standing on a table in the *Palais Royal* and making by allusion violent attacks on the characters of the *Queen of France* & of *Monssr.* (*Count D'Artois*) and *Calonne*.—It was at that time common in Paris to speak of the Queen as *Messelena*, and she was accused *of* incest with *D'Artois*.—He described *Sieyès* as being an extremely ill-looking man.—

The Duke of Devonshire

Mrs. Horsley told me that the Duke of Gloucester frequently calls on Mrs. Loutherbourg & sits an Hour or two with Her.—He has obtained promotion for Her nephew Captain Lodder.—His carriage attended the funeral of Mr. [S. P. de] Loutherbourg.—Mrs. Horsley spoke of the Duke of Devonshire and of great improvements made by Him at Chiswick.—She sd. He is very humane & much respected.—Sometime since His Curricle passed over a Child in the road. He immediately followed the persons who carried the Child home & He waited till medical aid was procured. He gave the Mother £20, & repeatedly sent to know how the Child was, which happily soon recovered.—

Deaths in London

June 9.—Sir George Beaumont's I dined at.—Miss Joanna Baillie told me that Her Brother Dr. Baillie said that in the months of January & February last more persons died in London than at any former period of the same length since the *great Plague* in London.—He said that this was not in consequence of any particular disorder prevailing, but from some cause supposed to be in the state of the atmosphere, persons of weak habits or debilitated constitutions or aged were particularly affected & sunk under it.—

* Brother of Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph. See Vol. VII, p. 31.

Mrs. Siddons as Lady Macbeth

Miss Joanna Baillie is the author of several Tragedies, each exhibiting the power of a prevailing passion.—Sir George sd. He had lately seen in Manuscript by Her, a tragedy in which *Remorse* is the prevailing feeling.—

Sir George was at the Play of Macbeth at Covent Garden last night & saw Mrs. Siddons in the Character of Lady Macbeth. He sd. she never performed better: Her acting was most powerful, & the House felt it unanimously.—Kemble, He sd. was, on the contrary, very inadequate to His part, *Macbeth*, He wanted Physical strength to support the Character.—

When we adjourned to tea we found two Misses Fanshawe, & soon after Dr. & Mrs. Baillie & Captain Millingham came. Dr. Baillie staid but a short time: He had been with Princess Charlotte & found Her something better though labouring under the effects of a Cold for which she has been blooded &c.—

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg

Sir George told me that at the British Institution Exhibition (private view) He had a good deal of conversation with Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, who appeared to take interest in the pictures. He sd. Prince Leopold is a very well-looking man; His conversation grave, & when His countenance sinks into its natural state He has rather a melancholy look.—

As for the Princess Charlotte she did not appear to take any notice whatever of the pictures, but talked & laughed.—Sir George sd. that at the Play House she came into Her Box with Her arms fixed to Her sides & Her step was like that of Henry the Eighth.—

Sir George told me that *Haydon* had applied to Him to take the picture of *Macbeth* intended for Him but painted of a size much larger than was [ordered]. After a day or two of consideration [he] informed Haydon that He wd. take it.—It was manifest that the *price* of the picture was an object with Haydon.—

The Black King of Hayti

June 18.—John C. F. Rossi called to communicate to me that it had been proposed to Him to go to *St. Domingo* for the purpose of carrying on works of Sculpture and ornamental parts of Buildings such as *Christophe*, the Black *King of Hayti*, may wish to have executed. Rossi sd. He had seen Prince Saunders, the Black agent of Christophe on the subject, who sd. He was just the man that Christophe wished for, and Rossi was desired to propose His own terms.—Rossi expressed much willingness to engage in this business, having of late been very unfortunate in being without a Professional Commission for a year & a half past. Having a large family to maintain He sd. that were He to go on as He had of late done He shd. soon be obliged to mortgage the Premises where He lived.—He thought

it, therefore, better to accept this offer, and as He might reckon upon continuing to posess His Professional powers five or six years longer He might in that time do something essential for himself & family.

Character of King Christophe

He sd. Mr. Smirke was rather cool upon it, but recommended to Him to call upon me & request me to write to Mr. Wilberforce to obtain His opinion of the Character of *Christophe* & of the safety of making an agreement with His agent.—I told Him that I proposed to call upon Mr. Wilberforce the latter end of this week & I wd. speak to Him on the subject.—Rossi told me that His eldest daughter, abt. 23 years old, is governess to the children of Mr. Wm. Hamilton under-Secretary of State to Lord Castlereagh,—and is very happy in that situation.—His 2nd. daugr. abt. 21 years old has a prospect of being soon married to a respectable person.—He sd. that shd. He make the engagement to go to St. Domingo, it is not His intention to take His family with Him.—

Constable's Uncle

June 19.—Constable called & informed [me] that His Uncle Mr. David Pike Watts was alarmingly ill in consequence of a suppression of Urine, a difficulty which His constitution tends to.—After being in this state 3 or 4 days, He was relieved by Carlisle, the Surgeon,* who acted under the direction of Sir Henry Halford & Dr. Cooke of Gower St.—Yesterday Carlisle sd. to Constable that Mr. Watts was not likely to live long ; He was an Old man [for] His years. He did not favor His Constitution by living *chearfully*.—Constable remarked to me upon this that His Uncle read books such as were calculated to excite gloomy ideas. They were, He sd. in unison with His uncle's disposition. I mentioned the advice once given to a person of this character "*live pleasant*."—Constable afterwards called & reported His Uncle to be in a better state to-day.—

An Invention

Charles Pye called to shew me a print He had engraved. He gave me a pencil made of Charcoal prepared by a Chemical process to answer the purpose of Chalk, & He shewed me that it became fixed and would not rub out. He sd. He had recd. a Premium from the Society of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce for His invention.—

The Elgin Marbles

June 20.—William Alexander† called. He rejoiced that the Elgin Marbles were to be brought to the British Museum & a temporary

* Sir Anthony Carlisle. See Index previous volumes.
† First Keeper of Prints and drawings at the British Museum.

building erected for their reception. The distressed state of the Country He sd. undoubtedly prevented a motion from being made in the House of Commons for the erection of a suitable & permanent building for them.*

Love and Madness

June 23.—Dr. Hayes called. He spoke of the difference of temperament in Human Constitutions. A naturally quick pulse He considered an indication of a short life. He said 70 in a minute might be considered the standard proper. A slower pulse was much more safe than a quicker one.—He spoke of *Madness*, & said when Dr. Willis was told that a certain person was mad from love for another, He replied: "It is not so; the truth [is] He is in love *because He is Mad.* His love is not *the cause*, but the *effect of madness.*"—

The Duchess of Cumberland

June 25.—The British Institution even'g Exhibition I went. It became very full towards Eleven oClock.—When the Duchess of Cumberland came in there was a good deal of curiosity to see Her, but it was indulged with great propriety on the part of the Company. I was much struck with the great family likeness she bears to *the Queen*, Her aunt.—

Constable and Income Tax

June 28.—After breakfast I went to the City, and on my way met Constable, who was returning from the Office of the Commissioners of the Property tax, before whom He had been in consequence of being overcharged by them. After some conversation they reduced the demand to one half of it. Hilton, another artist had also been before them in consequence of an overcharge. The Professional Incomes of Constable & Hilton were so small as not to allow them to make such a return as to appear to the Commissioners a sufficient means for living. Constable told them His Father allowed Him £100 pr. annm. which pd. the tax before it came to Him.—

* On October 5, 1928, Sir Joseph Duveen offered "adequate funds" to enable the Museum Trustees to "provide a dignified and artistic setting for the incomparable splendour of the Elgin Marbles and Neried Statues."

CHAPTER XV

1816

An Ingenious Young Man

July 1.—Mr. West addressed the Members to inform them that He having seen the works of an ingenious young man, a *Medalist*, He had, to encourage Him, sat to Him for a medal, & it was His intention to send one Medal to *each Academician* and on the reverse of the Medal there was the name of every Academician. Mr. West told *me* that He intended to give a medal to each of the members of the British Institution who subscribed for the purchase of His picture of " *Christ healing the Sick*."—To the Prince Regent He intended to present a Medal *in Gold* which cost Him 15 guineas. Six medals He sent to Birmingham to be gilt. These He intended for His own family &c.—The medals for the Academicians are in bronze.

Constable and Miss Bicknell

Constable told me today that under all circumstances He had made up His mind to marry Miss Bicknell witht. further delay & to take the chance of what might arise. He said they shd. have abt. £400 pr. annum.—

Henry Thomson called. The Dinner at the Academy went off very well yesterday. He spoke to Nollekens abt. Chantrey.—Nollekens said " Chantrey was the best Sculptor of the whole set of Sculptors, and that He shd. vote for Him to be an Associate, and He added, " You should elect Him an Academician in February next."

Mrs. Jerome Buonaparte

Newton I called on, & He shewed me a miniature of Miss Paterson (Mrs. Jerome Buonaparte) which He painted. She is now in France soliciting for some of Jerome's property. He said she has property of Her own to the amount of abt. £800 pr. annm.—Her Son by Jerome, is now abt. 12 years old, & is at Baltimore in America. She speaks of Him as very strongly resembling Buonaparte. After Buonaparte obliged Jerome to be divorced from Her, He (Buonaparte) allowed Her abt. £1500 pr. annm. which was regularly paid till He was sent to *Elba*. It was then discontinued, but on His return it was again paid, till He was finally conquered at Waterloo and left France.—

Princess Charlotte

July 3.—Academy Club I dined at.—H. B. Chalon told me that He had since Her Marriage painted a miniature of the Princess Charlotte as a companion to that He before painted of Her Husband Prince Leopold. He spoke of Her as being rather handsome & of a good height. He sd. she has great vivacity & was full of conversation. Prince Leopold was with Her while she sat, she appeared to be much attached to Him. She was so gay in Her manner as to seem like a girl broke loose from a Boarding School. She danced abt. the room in imitation of the Female Opera Dancers who she had seen a few nights before. She speaks French & German. Leopold has rather a grave deportment. His manners are agreeable, free from Hauteur. He speaks English, but conversed with Chalon chiefly in French. He was desirous to accommodate Chalon by sitting in any way He chose.—Owen spoke of the Princess Charlotte as being handsome. He shd. be well pleased to have such a subject for a picture.—

Sheridan's Death-bed Pleasantry

July 4.—Sir T. Lawrence's I dined at.—Mr. R. B. Sheridan's indisposition was spoken of. John Taylor read a letter from Dr. Baine who with Dr. Baillie attends Him. The acct. contained in it afforded no hope of His recovery.—An instance of the habitual peculiar turn of His mind to joke & pleasantry was given.—A complaint of the *Fistula* kind was manifested, and it was proposed to Him to have an operation performed. This He declined, saying He had in His life time suffered two operations and He wd. [not] undergo a third. "He had sat for His Picture",—"*and Had Had His Hair Cut.*"

The Duke of Wellington had been with Sir T. Lawrence and brought with Him a small portrait in Oil of *Buonaparte*, the Picture that was found in Joseph Buonaparte's carriage at the Battle of *Vittoria*.

July 8.—*R. B. Sheridan's* death was this day announced in the newspapers. He died yesterday at His House in Saville Row.—

The King of Hayti

July 10.—Rossi called. He informed me that Evans, a young artist, & several other persons conversant in Arts & Sciences, met together at Mr. Wilberforce's on a day in the last week, and Prince *Sanders*, the Black Man who lately came from Hayti was of the party. The proposal of *Sanders* which had been made to the above persons for them to go to Hayti was the matter for consideration & it then appeared that Sanders was not adequately commissioned by *Christophe* the King of Hayti to engage them, & the conversation with a recommendation to Sanders to

return to Hayti for more *authority* to act in engaging persons to go to Hayti.—Sanders being rather pressed to answer questions which He was not prepared to answer, proposed to adjourn with Mr. Wilberforce *only*, to another [room] where He would have something to say to Him.

Government Uncertain

This Mr. Wilberforce declined, saying that whatever communication He had with Him on the subject must be before the gentlemen present.—Rossi, now sd. that He saw no engagement cd. at present be made with Sanders, and further He had been told that the duration of *Christophe's* government is considered to be very uncertain. That the Government of France for the purpose of employing troops who wish to be so, proposes to send a considerable force to St. Domingo to support *Petion* against *Christophe* & in case of success to appoint Petion, who now favour[s] the French, to be Governor of that Island.—

The Queen and Wraxall's Memoirs

July 12.—Lysons called, having come from Gloucestershire for a few days.—He had been with *the Queen* at Her Palace this morning and was with Her half an hour. He said, she reads a great deal and talked of Publications. She spoke of *Sir Nathl. Wraxalls Memoirs* and sd. He sent the work to Her before it was published. She expressed strong disapprobation of it, as being highly improper and indecent. Lysons presented His *Magna Britannia* of *Cumberland*, which is to be published next week.—He presented the same work to the Princess Elizabeth, with whom He found the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of York came in.—

Sophia Cozens [daughter of J. R. Cozens the Artist], called & delivered to me a Petition to the Academy Council requesting a continuance of the Donation which had been voted Her, copied from one I wrote for Her. She told me she has 20 scholars (female children). She receives sixpence per week with each, and she teaches them to read & to work.—

Pictures at Carlton House

Sir T. Lawrence called while I was at tea. He told me He was with the Prince Regent this morning to give His opinion abt. arranging Pictures at Carlton House.—The Prince proposed to remove a collection of Enamel Pictures painted by H. *Bone* [R.A.] from a room which was at present furnished with them to His own Bed-chamber a very large room, but where they wd. comparatively be but little seen.—On this acct. Sir T. Lawrence prevailed upon the Prince to allow them to remain where they now are.—He told me that on seeing these pictures today Bone rose in His estimation as an Artist: He observed that the Prince is fond of Pictures.—

Sir T. Lawrence informed me that the Bishop of Salisbury had written to Him to acquaint [Him] that the Princess Charlotte wd. sit to Him for Her Portrait & that at His *own House*. He mentioned the *Fête* to be given this evening at *Carlton House*, & sd. He had recd. an invitation.

Public Characters

July 13.—After dinner the conversation turning upon Public Characters, Mr. Wilberforce said, He thought all the *great Leaders* of different parties were men of principle : but the subordinate characters went more upon a principle of accommodation for their own interest. He spoke of *Edmund Burke* as the first Man of His time in extensive knowledge : His mind was stored with information : His imagination was rich ; but He lost the authority He might have had by His intemperate manner, which caused Him to be treated with little respect by the House of Commons at one period. But even at this time, Mr. Wilberforce recollected His rising to speak upon a subject of Commerce in which He shewed so much knowledge and explained it with so much ability that He was listened to with admiring attention.—

He spoke of *Sheridan*, as being one of the first in the line of Political Characters. He said, in debate His looks were ferocious ; but He had heart & patriotism. His speeches on great occasions were prepared ; but He could reply. If He had applied to business diligently He wd. have been very high in the government.—

The Battle of Waterloo

Burke, He said, was below Lord North in Classical wit. He was very low in the House of Commons at one time. He said, *Brougham* is not a superior speaker, but He is indefatigable in attention to business. He remarked upon Brougham's warmth sometimes carrying Him too far.

The Battle of Waterloo was spoken of. Mr. Wilberforce said, that the Duke of Wellington told Mr. Bankes M.P. that large as His Army was the battle was fought by about 7000 men.—

July 16.—Mr. J. J. Angerstein having been lately in Paris, spoke of the French people. He said the Higher and the lower Classes of the people appeared to be indifferent to their situation ; but the middle Class is sour in temper, and will never forgive the English nation for having reduced them to a state of subjection.—

The Arts

Mr. West spoke of the Arts. He thought them to be at present rather at a stand : but in the last seventy five years the advance had been very great. He said Portraits now monopolise. Of the late Exhibition He

thought *Callcott* was abt. the same as the former year. Turner, He said, lives upon His reputation.—There has been no late advance in higher art.—

Trade in a Bad State

July 18.—Jas. Fielding spoke of trade in General as being in a very bad state; but sd. it was not so with them; they were going on very well, and did much business to the Continent. I told Him of the reports of the Swiss & the French Manufacturers out-rivalling us. He treated it lightly, & sd. those Manufacturers wd. ere long be *done* up.—

Tegg, The Engraver

James Barenger, the Engraver, called on me today.—He informed me that a very ingenious artist, who only *etches plates* is employed by many Engravers, who pass His work with their own names affixed to it.—He mentioned Landseer, Scott, Pye, & others who employ Him. He sd. some of the finest *vignettes* to which Landseer's name is affixed, were etched by *Tegg*, an artist who died some time ago.—

The Prince Regent and Lawrence

July 21.—Sir Thos. Lawrence I dined with. His Brother Major Lawrence only there. The Prince Regent on Tuesday last came *alone* to Sir Thos. at 5 minutes before 4 oClock and remained with Him till a quarter before 6. Seeing a Portrait of Mr. Angerstein He spoke of him with great respect, which Sir Thos. remarked to be a proof of the candour of the Prince Regent, as with all duty & respect to His Royal Highness, Mr. Angerstein always shewed great attention to the Princess of Wales up to the time of Her departure from England.—While the Prince Regent was with Sir Thomas, He did not keep Him standing, but desired Him to sit down which of course He did, & they continued to converse together.—It was the same at Carlton House on the day of the Grand Ball which He gave at Carlton [House]. Sir T. Lawrence was with Him at 3 oClock that afternoon, and remained with Him an Hour and a Half in conversation, chiefly abt. pictures & the arrangement of them.

William Roscoe's Failure

July 22.—Creevey, the Printer, told me He resided at Liverpool a considerable time, where He printed under the eye of Mr. William Roscoe His History of Leo, the Tenth, & other works.—He spoke of the stoppage of Mr. Roscoes Banking House, and of the great liberality of His Creditors, excepting two persons viz: Mr. Blundell of Ince, and His Old Master in His Profession, a Solicitor, both of whom arrested Him. His debt to the former, who posesses abt. £6000 pr. annm. is £8000; He behaved

brutally. The other Creditors towards 400 in number, acted most liberally. Creevey said, when He has had time to settle His affairs He will have property in a *Coal work* that will bring Him in £10,000 pr. annm.—

Death of William Alexander

July 27.—British Museum I went to & saw the Porter's daughter & from Her obtained information respecting the death of *Alexander* [first Keep of the Print Room] which I saw in the newspaper yesterday.—She said He had been in an ill state of health for some time past & looked much altered. About a fortnight ago He went to *Maidstone*, His native place, for change of air, & was accompanied by His Brother.—He died on Tuesday last, the 23rd. inst. and would be buried on Tuesday next at Maidstone. He was a very worthy man, and an ingenious artist. He accompanied Lord Macartney on His Embassy to China.—He called on me on the 20th. of June last & I did not then notice in Him any appearance of indisposition.—

CHAPTER XVI

1816

The Bayeux Tapestry

August 1.—I called on Stothard to enquire by desire of S. Lysons where His Son might be directed to.—Stothard sd. He arrived from Derbyshire this morning and wd. call on me which He did. He said He shd. be ready to go to *Bayeux*, in Normandy, the beginning of September, to make drawings from Tapestry there said to be worked by one of our Queens.—This he is to do for the Antiquary Society.—

Sir William Hoste's Health

August 3.—At 3 oClock I called at S. Lane's to meet Sir Wm. Hoste who was sitting for His Portrait. I was much pleased with the progress which Lane had made.

Sir Wm. spoke of His own health as suffering from a bilious tendency, for which He was now under the care of Mr. Childers, Surgeon, who does not give Him medicine, but simply *Magnesia* and *Soda* water. Magnesia ½ an Hour before dinner, & again at going to bed, & each time ½ a pint of Soda water. Sir Wm. said He never is so well as when using hard exercise, hunting 6 days in the week, and never so unwell as when on *Ship board*, where He has not range enough for exercise, though every day He goes to every *Masts head*, & that perhaps twice or thrice.—

His Honours

Sir Wm. Hoste in answer to questions from me respecting the Honours (decorations) which He wore said, He was a *Knight Commander* of the Bath ; and had the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa : but what He most valued was the medal given to Him for the action in the *Adriatic* in which He commanded. That was for Specific Service while on the contrary there were many to whom the rank of Knight Commander was given, Men who never saw a shot fired in real service : they obtained this Honor by *interest*, which being known, it lowered its value. When the new arrangement of the *Bath* with the different degrees was settled, those who having been appointed who before had *Medals for service* were required to return them, but they feeling this to be a more honorable

distinction than any Order *petitioned the Prince Regent that they might retain their medals*, which was granted. Sir Willm. further informed me that though a Star was attached to the rank of *Knight Commander*, yet it was not allowed to any Knight to wear *the Star* till He shd. have arrived at the rank of *Rear Admiral* in the *Navy*, or *Major General* in the *Army*.—Thus, He observed, an officer is precluded from wearing that distinction probably during that period of His life when He wd. most feel the advantage of it.—

Sir Edwin Landseer's Father

August 5.—Barenger called & I touched upon an impression of a Plate while He was with me,—for Him to better understand what it wanted.—He told me He was Pupil to John Landseer 8 years, & was not well used by Him in respect of instruction. Landseer employed much of His time in writing letters, & sent Him with them. Pouncy complained to Landseer of His neglect of Barenger as a Pupil to receive instruction. Barenger sd. Landseer is warm in His temper, though He does not appear so out of doors to the world, and is not liked by those of His Profession.—

Charles Long's Dinner Party

August 6.—Sir T. Lawrence told me He dined at Mr. Long's at Bromley Hill on Sunday last. The Company consisted of *The Prince Regent*, Lord Westmorland; Lord Castlereagh; Sir William Scott,—Sir Thos. Tyrrwhit, Genl. Bloomfield. The Company sat down to dinner abt. 6 oClock, and went to Coffee & tea with Mrs. Long between 9 & 10:—& came away a little before 12.—The Prince Regent acted rather as the *Host* than as one of the Company; was very chearful, & drank in the ordinary way as Gentlemen usually do neither abstaining nor exceeding.—

Death of David Pike Watts

August 10.—Constable called on me & spoke of the Death of His Uncle David Pike Watts,* of Portland Place, who died on Monday, July 29th.—Though posessed it is said, of nearly £300,000 His Will is made upon a most contracted scale, Having it amply in His power to benefit many near relatives, He has noticed two nieces only, to whom He has left £1000 each. It was His desire to die without making a Will, and He did not till two or three days before His death.—Mrs. Russell, His only surviving child inherits His fortune.—

A Portrait of Farington

August 14.—F. M. Newton [R.A.] wrote to me to inform me that Sir T. Lawrence had seen His Portrait of myself & suggested an alteration which He was desirous to make this afternoon. I accordingly went to

* See Vol. IV., p. 226, and Vol. V., p. 42.

Him. Sir Thomas thought He had made the forehead *too high*, and that the principal point of light upon the forehead shd. be a little more to the left of the face. Newton made the alteration, which improved the Picture & He delivered it to me.—

August 15.—I was at home in the morn'g & dined at Home.—Smirke & His family I drank tea with, & shewed them the miniature picture [of] my Portrait by Newton which they thought very like. Smirke said it was the best likeness of me that had ever been painted. He preferred it to that by Sir Thos. Lawrence ; it was more tranquil & easy.—I urged Him to sit to Newton which He said He would and soon.—

Napoleon and Sir John Moore

August 19.—Dr. Hayes called in the evening in consequence of the increased uneasiness in my leg and He applied a Poultice to it.—He told me that the Surgeon of the Northumberland Man of War in which Ship Buonaparte went to St. Helena, is returned to England. In the Course of the Voyage He became a favorite with Buonaparte, & so continued till He left the Island.—He thinks Buonaparte the greatest man in the world, and says all those who are with Him are attached to Him. He is very chearful and easy in intercourse, and is fully posessed with a belief that He shall return to Europe, being assured in His mind that He shall be wanted.—

He is learning the English language, & His improvement is rapid.—He devotes much time to writing a History of His Life, giving up several Hours every day to it.—He considers Sir John Moore to have been the greatest of all the English Generals.—

Marshals Ney and Murat

When Buonaparte heard of the Death of Marshal Ney, He seemed impressed by it, & said "*Ney was a brave Man*". But He was much more affected when He heard of the death of *Murat* & the manner of it. For some days His mind was full of it. He spoke of Him as being a very brave man.—

Farington and The Academy

August 22.—Yenn, Treasurer to the Royal Academy, informed me by letter yesterday that by Order of the Council He had purchased £2000 Stock 3 per cents, which made up the Pension Fund £20,000 3 per cents. Thus at the end of twenty-one years this provision of widows of Academicians and Associates who may require it, is made up to its full amount, as from this period the widow of an Academician will have £50 pr. annm. and the Widow of an Associate £36 per annm.—To me this is highly

gratifying, as I have lived to see a Plan proposed by me carried into full execution.—

Dr. Hayes spoke of the fine Portrait of Mr. West painted by Lawrence, which He said, was so admirably managed, that though it indicated sufficiently the advanced age of Mr. West, there was nothing in the appearance to excite pain from a look of decay; whereas, He observed, that one cannot look at Mr. West now without a painful feeling from seeing so much manifestation of age & decay, particularly His sunk in mouth.—

Effect of Novelty

Hayes called and dressed my leg.—He told me He had lately dined in company with Prince *Saunders* the Black Agent of Christophe King of Hayti, at Mr. Carpues's, the Surgeon, and from His conversation thought but moderately of Him.—He appeared to be a vain man,—He has been much in request among Persons in High Life, and has been invited to many fashionable Parties. Such is the effect of Novelty.—

Napoleon's Coachman and Coach

August 24.—Bullocks Museum I went to, & saw Buonaparte's Carriage,—His Coachman, and two of His Horses. This was the last day of exhibiting it in London. It is to be taken first to Bristol, from thence to Dublin; and afterwards to Edinburgh.—The Coachman is a well-looking young man. He was much wounded at the Battle of Waterloo, and in consequence His right arm [was] amputated.—Such has been the Public Curiosity in London to see this Carriage that upwards of 220,000 persons have paid to be admitted to see it.—

The Bishop of Quebec

August 28.—Miss Brooke called.—She spoke of the *Bishop of Quebec* who is coming to England in consequence of the state of Canada being such owing to the Power given to the *Catholics* by the late Sir George Prevost, that He the Bishop, feels Himself useless there,—and comes to England in a short time to consult government respecting it.—

The Prince Regent and Divorce

Dr. Hayes called in the evening.—He spoke of the report that proceedings are preparing to obtain a Divorce of the Prince Regent from the Princess of Wales on acct. of Her infidelity.—He thought it an ill-judged measure, & that it wd. be more prudent to allow Her conduct to pass unnoticed unless she should come to England, which the Prince Regent might prevent. Her having Children abroad could not, He said, affect the succession in England.—

CHAPTER XVII

1816

J. J. Angerstein

September 3.—Sir Thos. Lawrence shewed me the Portrait of *Mr. Pitt* which He painted for Mr. J. J. Angerstein* who had given it to the Prince Regent, but He (Sir Thos.) was to make a Copy from it for Mr. Angerstein.—He told me that Mr. Angerstein had lately been very ill, caused by a Cold caught while riding in the rain. It fell upon His Lungs & He was thought to be in a dangerous state, but Dr. Baillie sd. that He considered Him still to be *bouyant* and that He wd. recover owing to the natural strength of His Constitution.—While He was thought to be in most danger He told Sir Thos. that He *felt strength within* which gave Him confidence that He shd. recover.—He had, however, His *Solicitor* at Hand in case of an unfavourable turn, and He did not give up His attention to worldly affairs, but using an old expression of His said, " He should die in harness ",—meaning that He should act in business to the last.—

A Wrong Attribution

Mr. West left us before this conversation, but before He went He told Sir Thos. that He had been requested to send His Portrait, a whole length, to Philadelphia, and He desired the consent of Sir Thos. to copy the Portrait of Himself painted by Sir Thos. as being an approved likeness, and to the *Head only copied* He wd. add the figure. To this Sir Thomas gave His consent readily.†

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe

September 4.—Dr. Hayes called.—He spoke of the Duchess of Roxburghe‡ who was lately delivered of a Son and Heir.—The Duke is about 80 years old.—It was intended that Her confinement shd. be in London, in which case Hayes was to have attended Her.—A Sister of the Duchess married a Linen Draper in Oxford St. who was unfortunate in business. The Duke now provides for them, maintaining them

* See previous volumes.

† This is new. In the catalogue to Sir Walter Armstrong's Life of Lawrence. The portrait is given to that artist without comment.

‡ She was Harriet, daughter of Benjamin Charlewood, of Windlesham, Surrey.

independent of business.—She has a Brother also, who was a Clerk. The Duke bought Him a Commission in the Guards & He is now a Captain.—

Climate and Disease

September 7.—Hayes called as before, and at night also to touch the sore with the astringent.—He spoke of the effect of Climate in Diseases and that in the West Indies the disorder called "*Lock-jaw*" is more frequent than in England, being often produced by very slight accidents. He remarked that the amputation of a limb, a common operation, but apparently attended with more danger, is seldom followed by this disorder, while a seemingly trifling accident will on the contrary cause it.—

Masculine Exercise For Women

September 8.—L, & Mrs. Coxe I drank tea with. Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg was mentioned. The Bishop of London told Dr. Gatcliffe that on *Good Friday* last the Prince recd. the Holy Sacrament, and while under the impression of this solemn duty He wrote a letter to the Princess Charlotte, so serious as to cause Her to shed tears. This was before their marriage. He is religiously disposed, and of a calm & steady mind & deportment, and does not approve the indulgence of any masculine exercise in a female. He objected to the Princess driving a Curricle; also to Her riding on Horseback, a custom with English but not with German Ladies.—

September 14.—I passed the morning in close application to painting. Revd. Mr. Matthew I met in the evening. He walked feebly and had a decayed look. I before met Him on Sunday last. He then told me He had suffered much from indisposition and pointing to His right foot on which He had a *Cloth Shoe*, He significantly sd—"I have had black toes, or a black toe, which at my age, 83, is a very serious matter." He now told me that His foot was well & I congratulated Him upon it.—

A Pensioner at Cambridge

Edward Smirke stated to me what He considered to be the amount of the expences necessary for a *Pensioner* at Cambridge, while pursuing His studies, & He reckoned the whole at from £240 to £250 per ann.—In this He included an expence for a *private Tutor* at between £40 and £50 per annm. and for wine viz: 5 or 6 doz: annually, for afternoon drinking agreeably to a custom of the young men to go [to] the Chambers of each other after dinner.—As He was now settled at His apartments, in Inner Temple Lane, I asked Him how He commenced the study of the Law as a profession? He said by reading *Blackstone's Commentatus*—He said He intended to study under a *Special Pleader*, that being *deemed*

very necessary, and those who have neglected this preparation have afterwards regretted it.—

Dr. Hayes called on me in the evening. Information had been recd. of the destruction of the Algerine Fleet at Algiers by Lord Exmouth, a subject for congratulation.—

Sir Astley Cooper

September 26.—Lysons called. His mind full of the expected contested election for Gloucester, viz: Mr. [Robert] Bransby Cooper, against Mr. Webb,—The former a supporter of Government; the latter on what is called the Whig interest.—The Corporation of Gloucester already returning one Member (Mr. Howard) wish to return two:—This is opposed.—Mr. Bransby Cooper is Brother of [Sir] Astley Cooper, the eminent Surgeon, who supports Him on this occasion with much zeal.—Mr. Webb is Son of Captn. Webb who commanded the London East Indiaman,—& was Himself at one period Member for Gloucester. Astley Cooper, it is said gets £10,000 pr. annm. by His professional practice.—

A. Carlisle* sent a paper to the Royal Society which He expected wd. be published in the Annals of the Society; but the Council did not esteem it of sufficient merit or interest for the purpose & omitted it, which excited in him great indignation.

Dr. Hayes called.—He spoke of Astley Cooper with great approbation, and mentioned that the largest fee that was ever given was to Him. An elderly Gentleman from Jamaica who was cut [by] *Him for the Stone* successfully, invited Him & Mrs. Cooper to dinner & gave Him a Bank note for £1000.—Hayes spoke of Sir Everard Home, the Surgeon, as being in the habit of living intemperately. He drinks a great deal.—

Constable's Marriage

September 29.—Constable called today, having come from Suffolk yesterday for the purpose of being married to Miss Bicknell, eldest daugr. of Mr. Bicknell, Solicitor to the Admiralty &c. in a few days by His friend the Revd. John Fisher, Nephew to the Bishop of Salisbury, who was lately married to the eldest daugr. of Dr. Cookson, Canon of Windsor.—

He has a living in Dorsetshire, & Constable read me a letter recd. from Him, warmly inviting Constable to go immediately after His marriage to make some stay with Him in Dorsetshire, which He intends to do.—Constable read a copy of a letter sent by Himself to the Revd. Dr. Rhudde,† grandfather to Miss Bicknell informing Him of the intended marriage, expressed in very respectful and proper terms.—

* Sir Anthony Carlisle, celebrated surgeon. See previous volumes.

† Dr. Rhudde and Miss Bicknell's father (Charles Bicknell) were opposed to the wedding which took place on October 2nd, 1816. Both, however, were reconciled and Dr. Rhudde left his granddaughter an unexpected legacy of £4000, at his death in 1819.

CHAPTER XVIII

1816

The Prince Regent's Dinner Party

October 15.—Sir T. Lawrence called before breakfast.—He dined with the Prince Regent at Carlton House on Saturday. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Fife, & a few others were there.—They dined at half past 7, & a little after 10 the Prince Regent rose & bowing to them retired, as is His Custom, & the company then broke up.—It passed in the most agreeable manner; conversation easy & entertaining.—The wine was very fine, and Sir Thos. thought not much less than a Bottle each was drank, but the quality of the wine was such that He felt no inconvenience from it.—

The Prince informed Sir Thos. Lawrence that He had recd. a letter from the Pope who had sent to Him a very fine set of Casts from the Antique which had all been completed under the eye of *Canova*, the Sculptor.—The Prince sd. that the Set of Casts recd. from Paris having been given by Him to the Royal Academy, this set from the Pope He intended to give to the British Institution, as He thought He could not place in Carlton House any sculpture but *Marble*.

The Prince and the Pope's Present

Sir Thomas availed Himself of this opportunity to suggest to His Royal Highness, that as the Royal Academy had hitherto been the *Seminary for art*, and was instituted, and patronised by His Majesty, the collection inspected by *Canova*, He hoped might be placed there. The Prince immediately said it shd. be so and He gave directions that the set from France shd. be sent to the British Institution.—

Saml. Lane [artist] called early today.—He told me that Sir M. Folkes had so conducted Himself towards young Mr. Thomas Bolton (Heir to the Earldom of Nelson), that it was doubtful whether His marriage with Miss L. Folkes wd. take place. She however, had acted properly. Sir M. Folkes had talked of giving Her £6000.*—

A. Carlisle I met. According to *His usual custom to all* He put His question "Are you well"—and then remarked that though *thin* I looked clear and well, and that it was much better when old to be thin than fat, which was a certain inconvenience.—

* Mr. Bolton, afterwards 2nd Earl Nelson, married on February 21, 1821, Frances Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Maurice Eyre, of Landford.

October 22.—In consequence of a correspondence which I had with a Person who signed L.M. at the Hyde Park Coffee House at the desire of my Brother Henry respecting the Presentation to a *Living* in *Devonshire*, near Ashburton, He by appointment called upon me. He told me that before He could communicate to me any particulars it was required that He shd. obtain some Preliminary information of the Person for whom the application was made. I then frankly told Him for whom I applied, & He in return informed me that the Living is *Berry Pomeroy* near *Tottness*, and that the Duke of Somerset is the *Patron*. He spoke of the Duke in the highest manner as being an excellent man, but He said He gave up much to the Duchess whose ideas of Oeconomy are carried to a very extraordinary length, & not proportioned to Her rank & situation in life. He said she was a clever woman and Had Her Sex been different wd. have made an able man of business.—

A Most Desirable Living

He spoke of the *living* as being most desirable for its most beautiful situation, and that it was of importance to the Duke to have a respectable person on the spot, as the resident clergyman wd. be in some degree like one of the family whenever the Duke shd. be at *Berry Pomeroy*, which He usually is some part of the year. He sd. He was not at present in treaty with any person abt. it, that He shd. leave London to-morrow, & that in a week's time I should hear from Him.*—

Dowager Lady Jersey

October 24.—A Lady has mentioned a remarkable anecdote of the Dowager Lady Jersey expressive of Her mortification at becoming Old with its consequences.—She was heard to say while supposing Herself to be alone and while she was looking at Herself in a glass—"It were better to go to H—ll at once than live to be old and ugly."

Sir Thomas [Lawrence] gave me His opinion of two persons who in His opinion were so ill-suited to each other that under no circumstances wd. they have been happy together. They are both sd. He, posessed of much vanity, and each of them wd. strive to attract most notice & to have the sway, which wd. have caused a perpetual competition between them.—

A Sculptor's Training

October 26.—Rossi called, and I told Him that Sir T. Lawrence approved His *equestrian* model of the *Duke of Wellington* but had suggested an alteration which He sd. He wd. attend to.—I also mentioned the hope of Sir Thomas that He would proceed in exerting Himself to make designs to manifest His power as a Sculptor which He did not

* On November 19, Farington writes to the Duke's secretary declining to treat for the vicarage.

appear to have made sufficiently His object. He sd. He returned from *Rome* warm with those feelings, but He had wanted encouragement, having seen inferior works preferred to whatever He could do. He had therefore first engaged in the Terra-cotta business, which occupied Him several years in which *expedition* was a principal consideration, & He was afterwards induced to become a partner with a *Mason Sculptor* in John St. by which He lost much money.—He wd. now, however, devote Himself to do something to merit attention.—He sd. He had made enquiry abt. the *Casts from the Antique* which the Pope has sent to the Prince Regent, and should see them conveyed to & put up at Carlton House.—

Cape Town and Mauritius

October 27.—Sir T. Lawrence I dined with; Major Lawrence only there. Major Lawrence informed me that He was quartered at the Cape of Good Hope a considerable time, & that for a year & a Half He was stationed with 150 men under His command abt. 400 miles from Cape town, & sd. that the British have now troops advanced to the distances of 1000 miles from that town, for the purpose of keeping back the *Caffrees* who wd. otherwise molest the Hottentot Farmers & settlers in that country.—

He spoke of the habits of the people at the Cape as being extremely licentious in unrestrained communication of the Sexes, beyond what He had seen anywhere else.—In the *Mauritius* (Isle of France) where also He was long stationed, He sd. the young women *of colour* were very free of their persons, and appeared not to be disgraced by it in the opinion of their relatives.—While the French were posessed of that Island it was considered by them extremely degrading in any one of themselves who married a woman who had any *tinge of Colour.*

A Queen's Square Art School

October 31.—John Milbourne, who was Pupil to Francis Cotes [R.A.] called on me, to request I wd. recommend Him should I have an opportunity to clean pictures.—He sd. He taught drawing at Mrs. Stephenson's School in Queen Square & at other schools which produced Him 5 or £600 pr annm. but these schools were given up after fortunes had been made in them, by Mrs. Stephenson perhaps to the amt. of 50 or £60,000 & were converted into private Houses. It was singular that Mrs. Stephenson wd. not sell the *good-will* of *Her House* to have the School continued, though He believes she might have had more than £5000 for it.

He spoke of the change which had taken place in the practise of Drawing; He observed that the modern manner had supersed[ed] the old practice. Paul Sandby some time before His death told Him that He had long been witht. a Commission.—

CHAPTER XIX

1816

The Wine Trade

November 1.—C. Offley called. He spoke of the *Wine Trade* as being in a very slack state, instead of shipping 3,000 or 3500 Pipes within the year as was formerly their custom, they had not this year shipped more than 4 or 500. He remarked that in addition to the fact that much less wine is now drunk, the present state of this country as well as in others in which there is general distress, is a great cause of this difference.—

Napoleon and St. Helena

Sir Thomas Lawrence & His Brother, Major Lawrence, dined with me. Sir Thomas mentioned that Lady Loudon (Moira) who lately stopped at St. Helena on Her passage from Calcutta, and an officer whom He named, gave as their opinion that eventually *Buonaparte* will escape from that Island. This it was thought wd. be effected by the *Americans*, by means of a light vessel after a Plan shall have been settled. Major Lawrence who stopped at St. Helena on His passage from the Mauritius lately was of a different opinion. He thought it wd. be impossible for Him to escape.—

Burning of Belvoir Castle

Coll. McMahon sat to Sir Thos. for His Portrait two days ago. He spoke of the fire at Belvoir Castle by which part of that noble building is destroyed. The Duchess of Rutland shewed Him a Letter which she had recd. from the Duke written with great propriety of feeling, His Grace expressed " Our loss is great, but that you will bear, as *our Children are safe.*"

Sir Thomas remarked that Col. John McMahon looked to be in better health than He has been, and that He had not those tremulous motions to which He had been subject. This change the Coll. ascribed to his having much reduced the *quantity of Opium* which He had been accustomed to take, which was 60 drops at a time & very frequently. This He had done by the advice of His Physicians.

Tom Sheridan and Kemble

Sir Thomas spoke of *Tom Sheridan*, son of the late R. B. Sheridan. He had not, said He, the substantial powers and talents of His Father, but though what He posessed is of a superficial kind, yet whosoever He is in Company it will be seen that He takes a lead in the conversation, & entertains those who hear him.

Kemble, is going through His last Exhibition of Himself in the Characters He has been accustomed to perform. Each night before He appears He *takes Opium* which stills the Asthmatic disposition He labours under for the time while He is on the stage.

Equitable Insurance Company

November 3.—We talked of Provident Institutions, and of the excellence of the *Equitable Insurance Office.* He said that Dr. Watson, the late Bishop of Landaff, had, at different times, insured to the amount of £5000, which Sum had accumulated to such an amount by the increasing profits of the Society, that at His death about £19,500 was paid to His family.—

Economy of Scotsmen

While speaking of Oeconomy He mentioned the opinion of Dr. Macqueen, (a Scotch Physician, who came to England by advice of Sir Walter Farquhar, the Physician) of the character of the People of different Countries in respect of Oeconomy. He said it is in this proportion of ten men who posess this disposition, there may, perhaps, be found One Irishman. There will be two Englishmen, and Seven Scotchmen.—

Royal Academy

November 4.—Academy General Meeting I went to with Smirke and there met many members—Two Associates were elected—Richard Cook & Francis Chantrey.

William Mulready's *Probationary Picture* was produced, and admired as shewing good taste for Colour and effect, but the *subject of it* was not apparent. Wilkie explained it to be "An Old Man soliciting a Mother for Her Daughter who was shewn Unwilling to consent to so disproportionate a match." Raeburn's Probationary Picture was also produced.*

* This picture, which was refused because it was a portrait of himself is now in the National Gallery of Scotland. The diploma picture sent five years later is the beautiful "Boy and Rabbit," in the Diploma Gallery at the Academy.

November 5.—Barenger told me that He had long [known] the *Hunt* family, 3 of whom are now the Proprietors & Editors of the Newspaper called "*The Examiner.*" He knew their Father who was a Clergyman. He was a clever man but addicted to drinking, and eventually killed Himself by that practise, though He [lived] to apparently 60 years of age. He was wholly witht. conduct and took no care to appear decent in His person, but often was seen in a dress almost grotesque. He had great ability in conversation. His 3 Sons, John, Leigh, and Robert, were educated in the *Blue Coat School.* John is now upwards of 40 years of age, & has a Wife & several children. He is a man of good disposition.—Leigh Hunt had always great pride, & a desire to be uppermost in Society. —Robert Hunt was pupil to [Robert] *Thew*, the Engraver, but made little progress, and afterwards practised miniature Painting but with no success. He now writes articles for the *Examiner.* His disposition is light & unfixed to any material purpose.—

Pitt and Tacitus

Sir T. Lawrence called in the evening & we had conversation respecting His private business.—He spoke of *Mr. Pitt*, & said the present Marquiss of Abercorn who knew Him well, & had himself associated with most of the distinguished men of the period in which Mr. Pitt lived & to the present time, declared it to be His opinion "*that Mr. Pitt was the wisest Man He had ever known.*" Sir Thomas mentioned that Mr. Pitt once coming to a meeting of Ministers, Lord Liverpool, & Lord Harrowby &c. being present, He found them engaged previous to their commencing business in discussing a passage in *Tacitus*,—and trying to translate it into English retaining its force & spirit. They had not succeeded, & He took up the Book, and after reading the words He gave this translation, "It is of Eloquence as of Flame ; it requires matter to *feed it, agitation to excite it ; and it brightens as it burns.*"

Lord Grey and Burke

Speaking of Lord Grey, Sir T., said, that the opinion formed of His ability from His public speaking is weakened by His disposition to talk upon subjects which He does not well understand, with as much confidence and obstinacy as He could do upon matters with which He is better acquainted. This makes Him appear to be a Man of less power & judgment than He wd. be thought if He spoke with more discretion. *Burke*, on the contrary, who was always seeking for information, spoke only in proportion to His knowledge of things :—Mr. Pitt was the same.—

Roman Arches

November 10.—He mentioned a purchase of a beautiful model upon a small [scale] of Arches in imitation of the celebrated Antique Arches at

Rome. He said, that when they were first shewn to the Prince Regent, He thought them very beautiful; but the price demanded viz:—3000 guineas appeared to Him to be too much, & He signified that He wd. give 1500 guineas for the Model; this was to those abt. Him. The Person who brought them from Italy not having disposed of them was by pressing necessity obliged to put them for sale by auction, & there an attendant on the Prince Regent purchased the model for 500 guineas.—

Aristocratic Personalities

November 11.—Owen called, & sat with me some time. In the course of last Summer He was for 3 weeks at Wentworth in Yorkshire, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam. He spoke of it as being a very fine place, quite Princely in all respects. He said 70 persons sat down to dinner in the Servants Hall every day, & about 30 more who were in the House Keepers Department. He had been informed that the late Marquiss of Rockingham in *His Will* directed that an establishment should be kept up on this scale. He spoke of Lord Fitzwilliam as a Man of very pleasing manners, easy & gentlemanlike. Of Lady Fitzwilliam, He sd. she had nothing attractive abt. Her,—nothing particularly engaging. Of Lord Milton, He said, His mind appeared to be plodding abt. business, His Head much occupied with political or parliamentary concerns. His manner is shy in a greater degree than would be supposed, and His appearance & carriage has something puritanical in it. Lady Milton He described to be delightfully easy & pleasant: they have 4 or 5 Children.—

Lord & Lady Spencer came there on their way back from the North. He said the manner of Lord Spencer is dry; but Lady Spencer speaks upon any subject & with great confidence in Her own opinion. He said she is become very large in Her person, & uses a stick while walking.—

Prospective R.A.s

We had conversation respecting filling the vacancy of an Academician (Marchant) in February next. He looked over the list, & thought it should be filled by one of 5 of the last names in it, viz: Reinagle, Collins, Jackson, Cook, Chantrey. He allowed the general ingenuity of Reinagle as giving Him a claim before Jackson, but He has disagreeable self conceit and is believed to be connected with criticising newspapers.

Chantrey, He said, is so circumstanced in His profession that He wd. make a good appearance to the Public. He has a wife, but no children. Having travelled with them from Stamford to London He had seen something of them, & He thought Chantrey a plain man, of good sense, & shewing nothing to create apprehension of His being disagreeable in the Society.—

He spoke of *Constable* having married Miss Bicknell & said, He had some acquaintance with Her Father, who He accidentally met at Putney on Saturday last, when Mr. Bicknell desired to have some conversation with Him upon the subject of their marriage. He said He knew very little of Constable, and that Mr. Rhudde, Miss Bicknell's grandfather, had a strong objection to the matter & had declared He wd. not give Her anything shd. she marry Constable, & He was afraid that it might operate farther, & cause Him to neglect His (Bicknell's) other Children.—He spoke of Himself as not having fortunes for them.*—Owen gave such a Character of Constable as seemed to afford Bicknell much pleasure, who mentioned the Royal Academy, & asked " Whether any interest cd. be of use to get Constable elected? " Owen, sd. nothing of that kind wd. have any effect, but that the general feeling was so much in favor of Constable, that whenever it could be done with propriety He would have friends ready to support Him.—

Phidias and Anatomy

November 13.—Henry Fuseli spoke rather slightingly of *Carlisle's* Lecture delivered on Monday last, but allowed that He had ingenuity.—The Sum of His Lecture sd. He, was, that Art and Science shd. go together hand in hand.—One thing I learnt, said He, Carlisle spoke of Phidias &c. as knowing nothing of Anatomy below the surface of the Body, but He named two Greeks of Alexandria who had anatomical knowledge as appeared in an old author whom He mentioned.—

While I remained with Fuseli He sometimes painted a little, and, as usual, with His *left hand*.—

The Academy of St. Luke, Rome

November 14.—Sir T. Lawrence called today. He had been with Fuseli, & Flaxman, & communicated to them that He had recd. a letter from *Canova*, the Sculptor, from Rome, inclosing for Himself, & for Flaxman, & Fuseli, an Official Declaration that they were unanimously elected Members of the *Academy of St. Luke* at *Rome*, of which Canova is *perpetual President.*

He told me that Chantrey called on Him yesterday. He had before called on me while I was out. He was I was informed, on Horseback, attended by a Servant. Sir Thos. remarked that in His conversation He manifested what had been supposed to be the disposition of His mind. He complained of the treatment *Bird* experienced at *Carlton House*, when He went there on acct. of His Picture of the French King &c. He went by agreement with Sir B. Bloomfield 7 times and waited in vain. Chantrey indignantly said, " It should not have happened to me, if I had gone half the time."—

* See entry and footnote, September 29th.

November 16.—Lysons gave a very unfavourable report of the state of the Country, & of the vast reduction in the price of many essential articles. Cheese, He sd. does not sell for more than ½ the price it bore sometime since. At Gloucester mutton is 6d. pr pound.—(In London 7d.).

Living in Rome

November 18.—Rossi told me that Cook, the new Associate, is a native of Gloucestershire. His Father who was a Farmer, has retired from business having sufficient to live upon. Cook, Himself, sd. He has also some independence,—more than £100. per annm. upon which, at Rome, whither He proposes to go, He may live very comfortably.—*Canova* told me, sd. Rossi, for £80 per annm. a young man might live in Rome while pursuing His studies.—

Phillips, R.A.

November 24.—With respect to Smirke being the author of the "*Catalogue Raisonné* I said the Idea of His being so never entered my mind.—He [Phillips R.A.] mentioned the abuse of it in letters published in *the Examiner* Newspaper, & said they were written by [William] *Hazlit*, Brother [John] to a Portrait Painter. He described Hazlit to be a person who maintains Himself by writing for periodical publications & Newspapers.

Andrea del Sarto's "Madonna and Child"

He mentioned an anecdote of Holwell Carr, which He had frequently heard Tresham relate. A Person having brought to England a Picture painted by *Andrea del Sarto*,* applied to Carr to purchase it. Carr saw the picture and engaged to give 300 Guineas for it, after having had the opinion of Tresham that it was genuine. Tresham learnt that 300 gs. was the price fixed.—Carr at this time was connected with Lord Radstock in purchasing and disposing of pictures. He went to His Lordship & told Him that a picture by *Andrea del Sarto* was then in His possession, that the price of it was 500 guineas, which it was not convenient for Him to spare at that time & He wd. dispose of it to His Lordship. Lord Radstock saw the picture & was pleased with [it], but wishing to be certain of its quality He, also, applied to Tresham for His opinion ; and He mentioned the price put upon it by Carr. Tresham seeing this trick of Carr who had not paid a farthing of the money He engaged to give, indignantly told Lord Radstock what had before passed between Him & Carr, & the endeavour of the latter to get 200 gs. from His Lordship. This caused a breach between Lord Radstock & Carr, but Philips now understands that they are in communication with each other.

* This may be the lovely "Madonna and Child" by Andrea del Sarto, which came to the National Gallery with the Holwell Carr Bequest in 1831. Once in the Aldobrandini Villa, Rome, it was purchased by Irvine for Buchanan in 1805.

Lord Radstock, sd. Philips, has been a dealer in Pictures. He sold to the present Marquiss of Lansdowne 12 pictures, for which He was to have £12,000, but the late *Henry Walton*, who had bought for, or sold to the Father of the Marquiss many pictures, alarmed His Lordship by saying many of the pictures were not genuine. This caused the matter to be referred to Arbitration. Lord Radstock named Mr. West, Sir T. Lawrence, and [another]—For Lord Lansdowne Philips, by desire of Walton,—Walton Himself, & Segar [David Seguier], the picture cleaner appeared.—After examining the pictures each of them wrote His opinion. Three of them being in one room & three in another, while this was done. They then produced their papers and Philips had the satisfaction to find that they were unanimous that *Six of the pictures* were not original, and another, which had been named as by Salvator Rosa, was allowed by Mr. West, to have been only touched upon by Him. The result was that Lord Lansdowne paid only for the pictures which were unanimously allowed to be originals.—

R. B. Sheridan's Generosity

We [Sir Thomas Lawrence & Farington] talked of the late Mr. Sheridan. His disposition appears to have been such that probably He wd. not under any circumstances have had common prudence. Mrs. Kemble told Sir Thomas, that Sheridan gave away vast sums of money to women of quality who applied to Him when they were distressed, and was so operated upon by Pride, Vanity, & feeling, that He had no consideration for consequences. Not a long time before His death He was taken to a sponging House for a debt, & while there He recd. between 4 & £500 to relieve Him, but at this period a Man who had been a tenant to Him in Surrey, called upon Him, & stated that He was in the utmost distress, everything He posessed being seized for a debt. Sheridan asked Him what sum wd. relieve Him. The man replied that £300 wd. restore Him to His former state. Sheridan gave Him the money.—

The Prince Regent and a Painting by Claude

Sir Thos. told me that it was expected that the trial between Hill, the Picture Dealer, & Gray of Leadenhall St. was expected to come on Friday 29th. inst. Gray had bought a picture by Claude from Hill (for £1000—it cost Hill £145), but afterwards refused payment saying He was informed it was not an *original picture* but a copy by the elder Pater. Moreover, He had understood that the Picture belonged to Sir Felix Agar, & not to Hill, but Sir Thos. Lawrence shewed me a note from Hill, respecting the sale of the picture to Mr. Gray, which note Sir Thos. put into the Hands of Mr. Gray & it fully manifested that the picture belonged to Hill.—Turner, Callcott, John Glover, the 2 Reinagles, West & others declared it to be original & very fine.—Gray said He had from others a

different opinion.—Sir Thomas mentioned the circumstance to the Prince Regent, who expressed a desire to see it, & it was carried to Carlton House. He was much pleased with it, & asked what price was put upon it. Sir Thos. said 1000 guineas. Then said His Royal Highness, let me have the picture, which will put an end to all difference respecting it. To this Sir Thos. begged to object, as there was at present a contrarity of opinion respecting it, & to this the Prince yielded.—

CHAPTER XX

1816

A Picture by Claude—Conspiracy

December 1.—Sir Thos. Lawrence called. He spoke of the approaching trial in the Court of King's Bench, on Friday the 6th inst. between Mr. Gray of Leadenhall St. and — Hill, picture dealer, to determine whether Gray is or is not to be the Purchaser of a picture by Claude.—Sir Thos. has been informed that it is meant on the part of Gray to accuse Him, Sir Thomas, as being engaged in a conspiracy with Hill to make the purchase by Gray valid, it had therefore become important to Him that *I* should give evidence of my belief of the picture being *genuine*, and that I had been present when Mr. West examined the picture and gave a similar opinion.—Sir Thos. told me that Mr. Charles Long had seen the picture, & was decidedly of opinion that it was painted by Claude.—We agreed that it wd. be very desireable to have Mr. Long's evidence at the trial & Sir Thos. said He wd. write a request to Him for that purpose.—

The Trial and Decision

December 5.—Mr. Wright, Banker of Nottingham, called, to speak to me about the ensuing trial between His Father-in-Law, Mr. Gray, and Hill the picture dealer, respecting the picture by Claude.—He principally dwelt upon a Mr. Butt, who negotiated the sale of the picture having represented it as being the property of Sir Felix Agar, and that Hill's name was never mentioned to Mr. Gray.—Wright expressed much concern that Sir Thomas Lawrence's name shd. be brought forward on this occasion.—I said I did not see how He cd. be affected by it. The Picture had been sent to His House for Him to study at His leisure, & had there been seen, but was declared by Him to belong to Hill & He proved it by a letter sent to Him by Hill with the picture.

December 9.—At 9 Hill called on me with a Coach in which was Bigg. We proceeded to Westminster Hall, where we found Callcott.—Sir Thos. Lawrence soon came & was placed in what is called "The Students Box", to which I went. At 20 minutes past 9 Lord Ellenborough came. A trial of Trespass came on, but I could not hear either the Council or the Witnesses; I therefore withdrew from the Court. . .

On my return to Westminster Hall I met Sir T. Lawrence and Callcott. They informed me that the trial was over, & that Hill, the Plaintiff, was nonsuited,—upon the ground of Gray having purchased the picture under a delusion that it was the property of Sir Felix Agar.—*Butt's* was the only Evidence examined, & He was proved to have allowed Gray to remain under that delusion. Lord Ellenborough therefore declared that *upon such a foundation the agreement for the purchase could* not stand, be maintained, as the picture was in fact the property of Hill.—Thus ended this trial in 30 minutes.—

Mr. Scarlett, Council for the Defendant [Grey] admitted that the picture was an original work of Claude.—Sir Wm. Garrow, Council for the Plaintiff Hill, produced a letter from *Mr. West*, declaring the picture to be a fine work by Claude.

Leonardo's Virgin of The Rocks

Hill, Junr. called in the even'g. He told me His Father bought a picture by Leonardo da Vinci at the sale of the late Marquess of Lansdowne for 389 guineas, which, having taken off some paint which had been injudiciously painted upon it, He sold a month afterwards to Lord Suffolk for 2000 guineas.*—

Eminent Lawyers

The characters of eminent Lawyers were spoken of. Lysons, himself a Barrister of long standing said, that Judge Heath is a very able Lawyer, but when He has formed an opinion, is immoveably obstinate in maintaining it.—Judge Bailey, He said, is an amiable man, but undetermined.—In respect of manners, Sir T. Lawrence & Lysons who know them said that Sir Vicary Gibbes, the Chief Baron, is very natural and easy in Society, as is also, Sir Thomas Plomer, the Vice Chancellor.—Sir Wm. Grant, Master of the Rolls, is reported to drink a Bottle of Port after dinner, and another in the evening; yet in His official department is a very superior Man for calmness & clearness of mind, and for the wisdom of His judgments.—

James Ward and the British Institution

Ward today complained to me of the conduct of the Directors of the British Institution. They offered a Premium of 1000 guineas for the best designs for a picture in Honor of the Battle of Waterloo. The Design He sent was adjudged to be the best and an Order was given to Him to paint a picture from it & to name His price. He, concluding that He shd. receive for *His Design* the greater part of the thousand guineas,

* If this is Leonardo's "Virgin of the Rocks," Hill's story differs from the one given in the National Gallery Catalogue about that painting. There it is stated that Lord Lansdowne 'exchanged it with the Earl of Suffolk."

fixed His price for the picture at less than He shd. have done under other circumstances. He was much disappointed and mortified on being informed that He wd. only be allowed 300 *gs. for His Design*, and 1000 guineas for His picture. The consequence is, said He, that I have given up my plan of going to Rome, and there to paint the picture, & I am now executing it with the support of borrowed money.—

John Constable

December 10.—Constable called, having returned to London yesterday with His wife after passing Six weeks with the Revd. John Fisher in Dorsetshire,—some days at Salisbury, with the Bishop & His family, and a few days with the Revd. Dr. Cookson at Binfield, Berks. He told me that Dr. Cookson,* my old acquaintance, has 3 sons, & two daughters, The eldest Son is an Officer in the Bengal or Madrass Army, & just returned from India on acct. of ill-health. The Second Son is a Clergyman, and established in a Living. The Third has also lately taken orders.—The eldest daughter is married to the Revd. John Fisher.—

I told Constable the substance of a conversation which Owen lately had with Mr. Bicknell, Father of Mrs. Constable, very recommendatory of Constable & gratifying to Bicknell.—

Principles of Colouring

December 14.—Mr. West I called on & found Him in His Drawing room sitting half up on a Sofa. He looked better than I expected to see Him. He spoke strongly, but with sometimes a slight Cough. He acknowledged that He caught cold at Hampton Court on Monday, the 2nd. inst. while superintending the packing the Cartoon of *Ananias*. The weather was severely cold, & there was no fire in the Gallery. This Cold He increased by going to Westminster Hall on Saturday last.—He spoke of the Lecture He meant to read to the Students in the Painting School on the *Principles of Colouring*. He said *Titian* had not acquired the knowledge upon which He founded His Principles of Colouring till He went to Rome. He was then 74 years of age. His picture of *Bacchus and Ariadne*, He sd. was painted when Titian was between 40 & 50 years old and was studying the works of *Giorgione*. West said, that the progress made in acquiring knowledge of the Science of Colouring occupied several centuries, and was attained in perfection by *Raphael*, as shewn in the Cartoons, which West considered as being the most perfect examples of arrangement of colours in the world ; *tones*, they could not have, as the Cartoon does not admit of it, but the harmony of Colours, as far as arrangement goes, is as perfect as the prism, and the principles upon which Raphael made His arrangement as true as any of the established discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton.—

* See Vol. III., pp. 79, 138.

December 20.—Sir T. Lawrence called in the even'g. He told me that the Prince Regent being uncertain what Mobs might do at this disturbed time, had thought it prudent to have His pictures at Carlton House valued, and an insurance made upon them. A Catalogue of them was in the making by Bryant [of Dictionary fame] who had been recommended by *Christie*, but His Royal Highness wished Sir T. Lawrence to superintend the whole of what was to be done.—Sir Thos. thought that myself & *Mr. William Young Ottley* might unite with Him in valuing the pictures but I declined it, & thought *Ottley* & *Himself* might do it properly.—

We talked of the rumour which prevailed sometime since of it being the intention of the Prince Regent to move for a Divorce from the Princess of Wales; but we felt assured that under the circumstances of the times no proceeding wd. be instituted.—

Effect of Magnesia

Dr. Hayes spoke of *Magnesia*. He thought it was of a quality to do no harm from frequent use; if it met with acid, He said, it neutralised it, and passed away harmless, though there had been an instance given where much of it had been taken and not having passed off, it had formed an incrustation in the bowels.—He spoke of the excellent & safe qualities of Mint and of Pepper, when taken very strongly impregnated with the spirit of ether, so as to the palate to have the effect of Brandy, no effect was produced on the *Pulse* by this stimulus, whereas Brandy wd. quicken the Pulse.—He spoke of the *Meazles*, and sd. it is a disorder more contagious than the *small Pox*. The infection might be taken from a person on the opposite side of a street.—

We talked of [William] *Cobbets publications*, and His proposal for lowering the interest of the Public Funds.—Hayes thought it wd. be a very unjust measure.—With respect to the National Debt He was of opinion that it would be good for the country if all persons were in proportion to their property, to give a share of their principal to liquidate it.—

CHAPTER XXI

1817

The Actor's Nervousness

January 7.—Theatrical performers were a subject of conversation for a considerable time after dinner, viz : Anecdotes of Garrick,—Henderson,—Mrs Siddons &c.—of the last Sir T. Lawrence [said] that she never went upon the stage the first time on any eveng of Her performance, without a feeling of dread [of] which she could not divest Herself on Her first appearance.—He said that Kemble often acknowledged that He never played with Mrs Siddons witht. feeling Her superiority.—

Jealousy of Artists

January 12.—Sir Thomas Lawrence's I dined at. We dined before 6 and staid till Eleven.—It was the first time of Owen dining there.—William Owen spoke of [Martin Archer] Shee refusing to have any communication with Sir William Beechey at the Council in consequence of the latter being one of the arranging Committee last year when Shee's whole length Portrait of Sir Thos. Picton was placed over the Door of the Exhibition room.—Shee considered it a matter of jealousy in Beechey, as He had exhibited a Portrait of Picton last year.—In speaking of Beechey He used very contemptuous expressions.—Owen was also one of the Committee, & during the *varnishing* days Shee manifested ill Humour towards Him, but sd. Owen, I went to Him & had it out with [Him], hearing what He had to say & replying to Him & we have since gone on very well. Thomson mentioned that Leigh Hunt, and Hazlit, are engaged to write in the *Edinburgh Review.*

January 17.—I was at Home all day.—Wm. Jas. Farington [the Diarist's nephew] dined at home and afterwds. went to Covent Garden Theatre.—He gave me an account of the proficiency He had made in His studies. He could read *Horace* in *Latin* and *Gospels* in Greek ;—and He had made progress in Euclid. At the public examination at *St. John's College* before the Christmas Vacation, about 80 were examined, and He was declared one of the first twenty in number of those who were judged to have made the greatest proficiency. He said that before He went to

Cambridge, after it was agreed that He should enter the Church professionally, He studied from six o'clock in the morning till 12 at night.—He at this date was 27 years of age.

Coals at the Academy

January 18.—Royal Academy I went to & had conversation with Mrs Freebairn, the Housekeeper, respecting the consumption of Coals in the Academy. She said several vaults were annually filled with Coals, but all were open in turn for *Common use*, for Academical purposes and for Mr Fuseli & Herself, She said Mr Fuseli had *six fires daily*; and She Herself had two fires, one in Her Kitchen, the other in Her Parlour. Mr Fuseli's fires daily She said were, Dining Parlour, Office below stairs, Mezzonine room, Mr Fuseli's painting room, Kitchen, Mr Haughten's painting room. She said Moses Haughten lived with Mr Fuseli.

I went to the Council room and saw the Casts which had been presented by the Prince Regent, also in the Antique Academy the new arrangement of seats for the [? Students] to enable them to draw from Casts at each end of the Council room.—

Great Irishmen

January 19.—We spoke of the great men which Ireland had produced. Captain Beaufort said He considered Dean Swift to have been the greatest man that country cd. boast of. I mentioned the last *Edinburgh Review* in which Walter Scott's life of Swift accompanied by His works was reviewed probably by *Jefferies*,* where He would find Swift treated with great severity.

Sir Francis Chantrey

January 21.—H. Thomson called on me to ask me to dine with Him to meet Sir T. Lawrence.—We talked of the ensuing Election of an Academician. He was decidedly for Thomas Jackson. Owen, He sd. was not disposed to talk about it, but seemed to lean to *Chantrey*, as did [Sir] A. W. Callcott who said that in the Public Opinion *Chantrey* was the more able Artist, and He thought that as there is a disposition prevailing to rail at and undervalue the Academy it wd. be prudent to oppose it by a measure which would not be disapproved.—He also thought Jackson wd. not be strongly supported, in which case one less desireable than either of those now mentioned might possibly be elected.—

I told Thomson that I thought Jackson wd. be very well supported and I named several who wd. probably vote for Him. viz. Sir T. Lawrence, two Smirkes,—[John C. F.] Rossi—James Northcote,—myself—[Sir] David Wilkie,—James Ward,—H. Bone,—S. Bigg—It was a consideration with us both that Chantrey having been elected an Associate only in

* Francis, afterwards Lord, Jeffrey. See Vol. III., p. 296.

Novr. last ought to have very strong claims to justify His being now elected in preference of Senior Associates. This superiority we cd. not allow Him and Thomson remarked that Chantrey's professional ability had been shewn only in busts.—

Henry Fuseli's Heartlessness

Thomson remarked on his [Fuseli's] neglect of the Academy and His ingratitude to it. He will sd. He, at any time leave His evening duties for the pleasure of going to the Play,—and He cuts His lectures short under pretence of indisposition.—" He is ", He added, " a thankless, heartless fellow, incapable of friendship and insensible to gratitude."—I had too much reason to concur in this opinion—We noticed His having quart'd Moses Haughten on the Academy, giving Him an apartment there with fire & candle found by the Academy. He mentioned Haughten having placed a frame with miniatures of His own painting at *Bullocks Museums* and his *direction* was annexed as residing at the *Royal Academy*; thereby appearing to be a Member of it. This Thomson *mentioned in the Councils* and His direction has since been at the *Keepers Apartments* Royal Academy.—

Judges on the Sick List

January 26.—Lestock Wilson's I dined at. Williams spoke of the indisposition of several of the *Judges*, and of their inability to attend in the Courts.—Sir Vicary Gibbs is confined with a Diarhoea,—The Vice Chancellor Plumer,—with a stricture,—and Baron Thomson is considered to be breaking up.—He has lived indulgently in table gratifications. He spoke of the known habit of Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, of drinking a bottle of wine after dinner before going into Court,—& in the evening of taking a larger quantity. But whatever His habits may be, His decisions are admirable, well considered and just.

B. R. Haydon and the Duke

January 29.—T. Jackson mentioned the puffing advertisements in the newspapers of *Haydon* having been introduced to the Grand Duke Constantine at the Museum while viewing the Elgin Marbles.—The fact was He sd. that Haydon was placed purposely, but as if accidently among the Marbles, & when the Grand Duke came a Russian Artist introduced Haydon to Him.

Shee spoke of Chantrey as being prominently situated in His art, & mentioned His *Busts*.—Thomson admitted His ingenuity in that respect, but thought a Sculptor ought to have a stronger claim than making Busts to entitle Him to the marked distinction of being made an Academician immediately after His Election to the degree of Associate.—Shee did not appear to be strongly decided for Chantrey. . . . Wilkie expressed himself decidedly against Chantrey.

CHAPTER XXII

1817

A Water Colour Painter

February 1.—Thomas Hearne I called on. I found Him having the appearance of an old and nearly worn out man. He was at His Drawing table with a Black lead pencil drawing before Him. He gave a very indifferent account of himself, and said He had not been out since He returned from Lord Ashburnham's in November; and while He was there He went out only two or three times, and twice He was confined to His room for a week together in consequence of having caught cold.—He sd. the hospitality and kindness of Lord & Lady Ashburnham was great, & the servants seeing their disposition shewed Him much attention: but still it was not like home, where He cd. do as He pleased, by a warm fireside.

Relish For Wine

At Ashburnham He did agreeably to His choice breakfast alone, but the Dinner Hour was seven o'clock, two Hours after Candle light, which ill suited Him. On His return to town He was told He looked better, but, He sd. "I best know how I am: my appetite nearly gone, only taking soups & such things. I have lost my relish for Port Wine, but wine is necessary for my support, and I mix Raisin Wine with Port Wine to make it more relishing to my taste. My debility is great, and I have giddiness in my head, which I never before felt."—

Talked Without Pausing

I sat with Him a considerable time, and He talked witht. pausing, but coughed much. His spirits did not in this respect seem to be affected.—He spoke on several subjects with all the interest that He formerly felt. He gave an indifferent acct. of Dr. Monro,* who calls upon Him almost every second day. He, the Doctor, complains of such disorder in His stomach, with excessive Heart-burn.—

Attempt To Shoot The Prince

I returned there to dinner, & in the evening Constables lodgings I went to at tea time, & there found with Him & Mrs Constable, Wm.

* Alienist doctor and early patron of Turner, Girtin and other artists.

Henderson, Son of the Dentist, & His wife, also T. lane & John Jackson [R.A.], & a young Lady. Henderson, who is Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, was at Carlton House today, officially. He told me that He heard the Prince Regent say that He felt a bullet or stone pass before His face while He sat in His carriage on returning from the Parliament House of London on tuesday last, at the time when the windows of the Carriage were broken.—

The Duchess of Richmond at Waterloo

Jackson told me that while He was with General Phipps the last Autumn on the Continent after visiting Amsterdam, and other places in Holland, they went to Antwerp, and while there the Duchess of Richmond came from Brussels to the Inn where they lodged. With Her they went to Brussels, & she accompanied them to *Waterloo* where the battle was fought, & there they were attended by the Farmer who was detained by Buonaparte during the action. Jackson was surprised to find the ground occupied by the troops so limited in extent considering the amount of the two armies. The Duchess of Richmond was at Brussels before and at the time when the action took place. She said that for three nights She never had Her Cloaths off, and was in a state of the greatest anxiety. She had two Sons in the battle, one of them was wounded. [There is no reference to the Famous ball said to have been given by her on the eve of the battle.]

February 3.—The Princess Charlotte was spoken of as having suffered in Her Health. Lysons had from high medical authority an opinion that there is not at present any prospect of pregnancy, but in time Her Constitution may improve.—She is become thinner.

Eminent Men

Sir Philip Francis has been spoken of as the author of the letters by *Junius*, and many circumstances have been noticed which make it probable in the minds of some persons.—

On Saturday last in the House of Commons Lord Lascelles having opposed [George] Canning on a point respecting Petitions for reform, a person went from the House with much glee to mention it to Lord Grey, who however only said " I do not wish to hear it ; Canning is the only man of Genius among them & they all hate Him."—

Joseph Jekyll,—Master in Chancery, sat to Sir T Lawrence today, who remarked on His anxiety to have his portrait exhibited.—Jekyll, remarkable for His wit, told several stories. The Lord Chancellor, Eldon, has lately been required to be ready to attend whenever the Duchess of Cumberland shd. be in Labour, Her confinement being daily expected. A false alarm had caused Him to go once, and on receiving a note from

the Duke of Cumberland a second time that Her Royal Highness was in labour, He wrote in answer before He went that " He hoped she wd. have Her labour for Her pains."—This He told Jekyll as being a little in His own way.—

Voracious Eaters

R. Payne Knight goes frequently to the Priory, Lord Abercorn's, where He finds a table well suited to His taste: but He does not escape observation in the family: it is noticed that He eats voraciously, & will take 5 or 6 eggs at breakfast.

Uvedale Price is equally noticed. He passed some days lately at Lord Somer's in Herefordshire, and there lived according to His own plan. He had breakfast carried to His own room abt. 8 o'clock in the morning, and again at Eleven He breakfasted below stairs, after the time of the family breakfast. The bread He eat was brought by His own servant from Foxley. At dinner He was so intent on the business of eating that He was impatient if anyone put a question to Him; an interruption He cd. not bear.—

Knight is now abt. 65 years old, & Price nearer 70.—

Sir T. Lawrence told me that having seen a picture by Hilton, " *The entrance of the Duke of Wellington to Madrid* " at the British Institution this day, He went from thence to the Prince Regent, and so recommended it that His Royal Highness sd. He wd. purchase it.—

Retrenchment

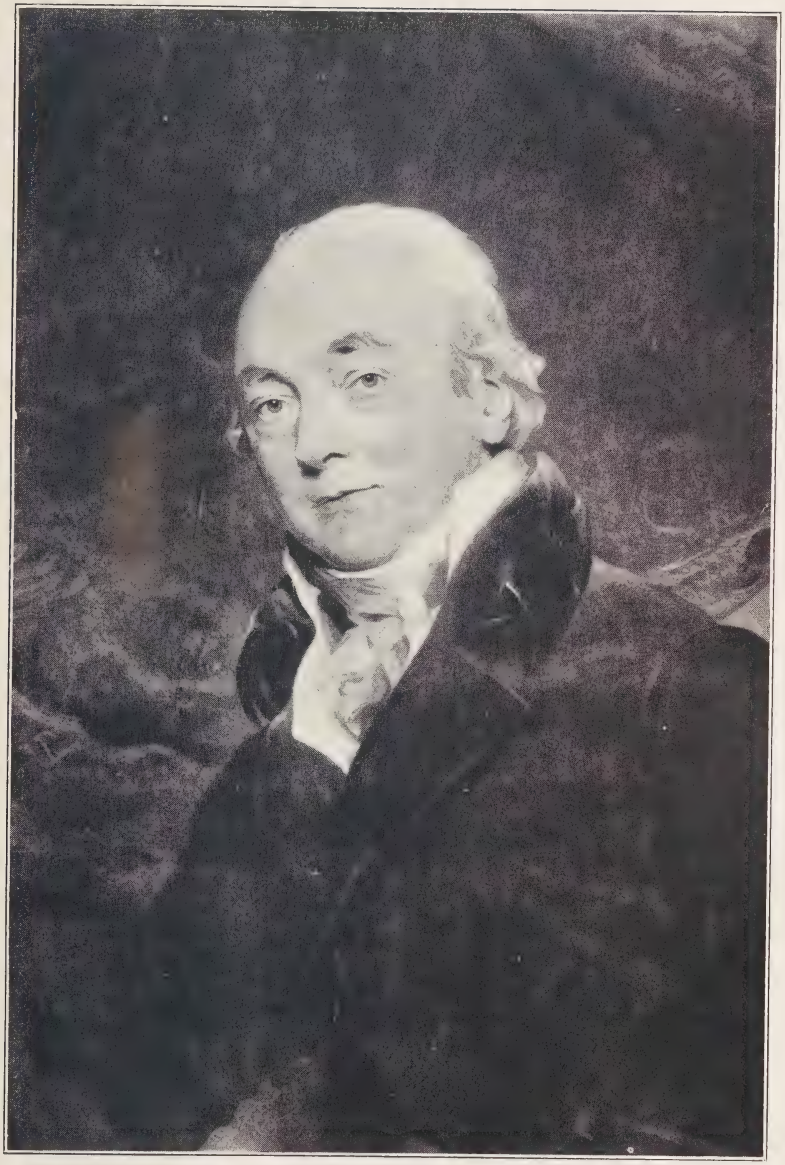
February 8.—Dr. Hayes drank tea with me, & talked of the proceedings in Parliament yesterday, viz: the Plan of retrenchment proposed by Ministers—including £50,000 pr. annm. given up by the Prince Regent: & 10 pr. ct. (amount of the Property tax) to be paid by Ministers & others in Public Offices.—

John Adolphus & other Lawyers much condemn the *Recorder* of the *City*—Sir John Sylvester, for the speech He made to the Common Council, stating that the whole of the Common Council who might be present, wd. have become liable to a charge of " Misprision of Treason ", had they proceeded to offer an Address to the Prince Regent—stating the attack upon Him as " *a rash* and *intemperate outrage only*."

Royal Academy

February 10.—H. Thomson called before dinner. He spoke of the Election at the Academy this evening. [John Jackson & Francis Chantrey were elected, they having respectively 15 & 9 votes in the second ballot.]

A Proposal from the Council was then read viz: to send a Student to Italy:—which was agreed. Flaxman spoke of the advantages to be derived from studying at Rome and this was felt throughout the Continent.



JOSEPH JEKYLL, POLITICIAN AND WIT
After the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence

To face p. 112

He sd. Canova told Him that there were 17 Students from Spain in Rome, and Three from Portugal.—

Sir Thomas Lawrence proposed that an address to the Prince Regent from the Academy upon His happy escape from assassination should be presented to His Royal Highness. It was referred to the Council to take it into consideration.

February 14.—An address to the Prince Regent expressing abhorrence of the late atrocious act on His person,—gratitude for His patronage and loyalty to Him was read and agreed to unanimously.

The Earl of Guildford

February 18.—Robt. Smirke [Junr.] I dined with. The reported death of the Earl of Guilford was spoken of & that He died at Pisa. He, & the Countess, had long contemplated an excursion to Italy with particular pleasure. He was a man who possessed much wit & humour. Robt. Smirke had occasionally been with Him both in London & the Country, and when there was no other person except the Countess, she wd. retire in the eveng. at the usual Hour, but His Lordship wd. keep R. Smirke up till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morng., continuing in conversation & He drinking wine the whole time. He did not rise till 10 or 11 o'clock (mostly the latter Hour) and always came down to breakfast full of bodily complaints; but He wd. afterwards eat a hearty breakfast.—He was uncommonly indolent, taking little exercise, & for a month together He did not open a book.—Thomas Coutts, the Banker, had the estates of the family in His hands, having advanced money upon them, & He allowed Lord Guilford £10,000 per annm.—

Robt. Smirke spoke of Kemble as being like Lord Guilford in His habits. He has frequently sat with Kemble witht. any other person present, till 2 or 3 o'clock in the morng, and Kemble wd. continue to drink the whole time, till He was tipsy.—

A Prolix Vice-Chancellor

February 23.—Lestock Wilsons I dined at. Robert Williams being with a Solicitor & hearing opinions of eminent men *in the Law*, said that Sir Thomas Plumer was considered a good Advocate while at the Bar, but as *Vice Chancellor* is not approved. He is at all times in the habit of talking much, and as Vice Chancellor when He has to decide on Cases He is so prolix that the Council frequently quit the Court leaving only a Reporter. His decisions are not depended upon. There have been 16 appeals from His decissions in 20 cases,—and most of them have been set aside. On the whole His being appointed to act as Vice Chancellor has retarded rather than added facility to Chancery decisions.

CHAPTER XXIII

1817

Junius

March 1.—Lysons called, and was full of the discovery that Sir Philip Francis was the author of the letters by *Junius*. He felt certain of it from many corroborating circumstances.

March 2.—James Boswell called. He expressed great pleasure at the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, thinking it highly necessary.—He told me His elder Brother was come into Parliament, and was a supporter of the present Administration.—He sd. He had lent James Northcote a portrait of Mrs Williams who resided with Dr Johnson. It was painted by Mrs Reynolds sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Speaking of the Duel between the two Barristers John *Adolphus** & *Alley*†,—He sd. the last letter written by Adolphus was considered to be of so black-guard a character that most of the respectable part of the Profession had ceased to acknowledge Him as an acquaintance.—

March 4.—C. Meade, Senr. called & requested me to look at some Drawings made by His Son [J. C. Meade] as a Candidate for a Premium offered by the Society of Arts, Manufactures, & Commerce. I called at His House & His Son shewed me the drawings: the subject "Design for an entrance to a City." [Shown at the Royal Academy in 1819].—He told me He meant to be a Candidate for the Gold Medal at the Royal Academy, this year, the subject, "A Design for an Academy of Painting—Sculpture—& Architecture."—[He did not succeed.]

March 7.—Meade, Junr. called. I recommended to Him not to sign His name to any address to the Royal Academy to induce the Body to establish a School of Architecture. He sd. the plan originated with T. L. Donaldson, Junr, of 8, Bloomsbury Square, who published a letter in "*the Champion*" on the subject. [Sir John] Soane in one of His Lectures this season spoke of such advantage being wanted by the Royal Academy.—I told Him it wd. be better to leave the matter to the Royal Academy, and that it wd. become a subject for consideration with the

* See Vol. IV., p. 220 n. † See Vol. V., pp. 295–6

Sir Philip Francis ("Junius")
After the portrait by J. Lonsdale

To face p. 114

Members.—He approved what I said—a meeting was to be held this evening in Pallmall where Architects were to take Donaldson's proposal to address the Academy into consideration.—

Gratuities

He told me that the Directors of the British Institution had given John Jackson a gratuity of £200 & to John Martin who painted "*Joshua with His Army*"—£100—He remarked that they had not given a gratuity to William Hilton [afterwards R.A.] who had a greater claim to it.—He also observed on their funds being applied from *favouritism*.

Meeting of Architects

March 8.—Meade, Junr. [called] to inform me that a meeting of more than 20 Architects & Students in Architecture, met last night in Pallmall, & passed a Resolution to Petition the Royal Academy to afford greater opportunities for study in that Branch than are now afforded.—He said one object is, to have access to the Library at evening Hours.—I told Him that the Academy is so limited in its extent and accommodations that I did not see how a *Model room* (a room for Architectural models) could be formed; or how the Library could be given up in the evenings, as it was the place where the Council meets to do the business of the Academy.—

Very Plain In Person

March 10.—Miss Girdlestone called.—She spoke of the proposed marriage of Sir Willm. Hoste with Lady . . . . Walpole.—Lord Orford is to give Her £5000 down, and £5000 more at His death.—She is very plain in Her person, & upwards of 30 years old. When married they propose to reside abroad upon an oeconomical plan.

A Bishop's Failing

The Revd. Mr Mountain is to give up the Rectory of Chalfont, Bucks, tomorrow, to the Revd. Mr Tomline, 3d Son of the Bishop of Lincoln, [Sir George Pretyman Tomline] but is to remain resident Curate there, as Mr Tomline refuses to reside at the living, which is called £800 pr. annm.—The Bishop has been very strict with the Clergy of His Diocese as to Residence &c,—& is so as to Ordination. He has, therefore, laid Himself open to remark, by permitting His Son to have an indulgence such as He will not allow to others.—

It is considered to be the Bishop's failing, that the love of money operates powerfully upon Him. His Son long pressed the Bishop to permit Him to go *into the Army*, & was so determined upon it, that had the war continued, He wd. probably have obtained His object.—The

Bishop has 3 Sons,—His eldest Son has a fine fortune. He married, & has 5 children, but unhappily lost His wife while she was confined at the birth of Her 5th child.—His 2d Son is in Orders & has good preferment. His Lordship was at the University (Cambridge) Co-temporary with Dr Mountain, the present Bishop of Quebec.—

Roman Catholic Bishop at Quebec

Dr Jacob Mountain, the Bishop of Quebec is come to England with much complaint of the difference made in His situation by establishing a *Roman Catholic Bishop* at Quebec.—This has been lately done through the recommendation of the late Sir George Prevost, the Governor, and it has much weakened Dr Mountain's authority.—He wd. now be very glad to be removed to an Irish Bishoprick, as it is a rule not to admit any Bishops to be translated from foreign Bishopricks to an English Bishoprick.*

Cobbett

March 15.—William Cobbett's Weekly two penny paper I bought at a little shop at Seven Dials. The Wife of the Owner told me that Her Husband was a Carpenter, but not having employment he hawked Cobbett's paper abt. weekly, & sold abt. 200 of them. He had 100 regular customers, —and the profit allowed Him was a Halfpenny upon each paper.

A Future State

March 16.—I went to St. James's Chapel & recd. the Holy Sacrament. Dr. Andrews & Mr Armstrong officiated. The former preached. His text Colossians, Chaptr. 3, Verse 2nd. " *Set your affections on things above, not on things on the Earth* ".—He concluded His Sermon with this warning, " that they who hope for happiness in a future state should bear in their remembrance, that it is in this world their preparation should be begun, and that their hope shd. be founded in proportion to the advance made by them in this Life in the performance of all their duties. He treated the notion of a change from a vicious life to the end in this world, taking place after death, as unfounded.

Building of a Ship

Lestock Wilson shewed me the Tenders made to the India Directors for building a Ship of 1300 tons :—viz.

Wilson	£26 – 4 – 0	pr. ton
Roland	26 – 4 – 0	do.

L. Coxe I met today, & remarked to Him the illjudged conduct of Mr Lockhart M.P. for Oxford, in challenging Cobbett, the seditious

* See Index, Vols. III. and IV.

author, at Winchester, on acct. of words uttered by Cobbett—viz: that what Mr Lockhart had said, "*was a foul misrepresentation*," "no words", I observed, "from such a character shd. have caused Mr. Lockhart to have so acted".—

Mr. Barrett of the Temple, author of "All the Talents," & other works, came in after dinner, & sat awhile.—

Importation of Port Wine

March 24.—Charles & William Offley dined with me. The importation of Port Wine has so lessened that in the last year the whole of what was imported to Great Britain and Ireland was abt. 16000 pipes,—whereas in the preceding year nearly 60,000 pipes were imported.—Offley's & Co have now a stock of 12,000 pipes.—Profits last year abt. £1000 a share.

A Constitutional Paper

We sat after dinner till past 10 oclock & they left me at ¼ past Eleven.—C. Offley was full of conversation. He highly commended the *Morning Chronicle*, & called it a Constitutional paper.—He spoke, as usual, of the War of the French Revolution, and sd. it was unnecessary. *We* declined the subject.—

He mentioned Collins, the Artist,* & reminded me of His having introduced Him to me *at the desire of His Father*, to obtain from me a recommendation to enable Him to become a Student of the Royal Academy, which, I accordingly gave Him.—

On the English Side

March 25.—C. Offley yesterday gave the following acct of the Waring family. Coll. Robinson, who married the eldest Miss Waring was the Son of a gentleman who possessed considerable property in America but having declared Himself on the side of the English Government, He was eventually obliged to quit that Country, & lose all His property, and had a Pension from the English Government, a portion of which is still recd by His Widow, who resides at Thornbury in Gloucestershire. Coll. Robinson having served in the British Army, was some years ago appointed Barrack Master Genl. at Gibraltar. He died abt. 2 years ago of a Bowel complaint after 2 days illness. His Widow (the eldest of the Misses Waring) had latterly a constitution which could not bear either extreme heat or cold. Part of the year she resided at Gibraltar, & the other part in England. She died at Tiverton in Devon abt 2 months ago,—leaving a large family of children many wholly unprovided for.—

* William Collins became an R.A. and father of Wilkie Collins the novelist.

A Shower Bath

March 26.—Sir George Beaumont spoke of Himself, & of the great benefit He derives from using the *Shower Bath*, He frequently rises in a very Cloudy state, but finds immediate refreshment from the Bath.—

William Cobbett Leaves England

March 29.—Sir T. Lawrence confirmed the report of Wm. Cobbett, the Seditious Publisher, having left England. He heard it yesterday at James Perry's, Proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, with whom He dined. There were several distinguished Members of the Parliamentary Opposition present, and it was agreed that Cobbett, by His publications had caused the evils which occasioned the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act &c.—Perry stated that Government had come upon Cobbett for more than £80,000 for unstamped newspapers.—

An Artist's Will

Mr. John Penn I dined with; no Company.—He dined yesterday at the *Thatched House Tavern*, with abt. 40 Officers of *Yeomanry* & *Volunteer* Corps. Many of them were in *uniform*, which had a good effect.—The wine was at first pretty good, but afterwd. bad, except that got by some who knew how to ask for it. Having been left by N. Marchant, R.A. a Trustee to His Will, He sd. Marchant died possessed of abt £24,000, of which His Housekeeper has abt £9000.—So much had Marchant done by saving. He remarked on Edmund Garvey R.A. also having accumulated £5000.

CHAPTER XXIV

1817

The Earnings of William Collins

April 1.—Collins I called on & saw His pictures preparing for Exhibition, which, I told Him, I thought were the best He had painted. He spoke of the long time He was occupied upon them, & said He had never got £300 in any one year. He now proposed to paint portraits of Children making a *subject* of each picture, which might, perhaps, answer.

Unhappy In Their Families

April 2.—Royal Academy Club I dined at. 7 oclock the Hour. Owen spoke to me of the Lord Chancellor [John Lord Eldon] & Sir Wm. Scott as not being happy in their families. He said the Widow of the Chancellor's eldest Son married one of the *Farrers* of Lincolns Inn, a match not agreeable to His Lordship.—His 2d Son is a young man of no promise, but His daughter is a great comfort to Him.—

Sir Willm. Scott has one Son & one daughter. His Son is a heavy indolent young man abt. 23 years old, who wd. lay in bed for a fortnight together.—Sir Wm. having abundance of money purchased the estates which [John Howe] Lord Chedworth left to Penrice, the apothecary of Yarmouth. This speculation which cost Sir Wm. it is said, £300,000, at present does not produce Him more than 2 pr. cent for His money.—His daughter married a Mr Townshend who is in a consumptive state.

Thomson spoke of Lord Grey as being very unwell, an attack of His Stomach complaint, a disorder which comes on suddenly & is most violent. He takes ether & Laudanum for it, but the effect upon His appearance is such that after a short continuance of it He looks as if He had been ill for a month. He, himself believes, as others do, that it will eventually cause His death. [He died in 1845] Notwithstanding this dangerous complaint He has not prudent self-command in His Diet.

April 7.—T. Lane mentioned the following particulars of the late Mr Thomas Penrice of Yarmouth, to whom Lord Chedworth left His vast estates in Gloucestershire.—He was a great *eater*, a Gormandisor in eating, and had a slight fit of appoplexy, but He went on indulging His

appetite. He ate a hearty supper at Nasford, & at 6 oclock the next morng was found dead in His bed.—He had three Sons, and two daugrs. *legitimate*,—and two Sons, illegitimate.—One of His daugrs. married Mr Andrew Fountaine of Narford Hall; the other Mr Thomas Trench Berney of [Morton Hall & Bracon Ash Hall] in Norfolk. To each He gave £50,000 on their marriage, & to His three Sons each a fortune in His lifetime, & at His death He gave £500 pr. annm. to each of His natural Sons,—& after leaving £10,000 to His eldest Son bequeathed the whole of His remaining fortune to be divided equally between Him and His other legitimate children.—But for Her life time He left to His Widow His House at Yarmouth & Furniture & a handsome Annuity.—

Harlow's Want of Integrity

April 8.—Sir G. Beaumont I dined with. Sir G & Lady Beaumont were strongly impressed with the excellence of a picture by G. H. Harlow, representing the *Kemble* family in characters forming a Scene in the Play of Henry 8th.—They spoke of it as being a most splendid & complete performance.—He sd. He had heard something unfavourable of Harlow's character, and we had some conversation respecting Him. I told Him the accusation against Him was a want of integrity.—He said that was a drawback upon the pleasure derived from seeing the works of an artist however excellent. It was the case with [George] *Morland*, & to look back, the same with [Adriaen] *Brouwer*:—On the contrary while looking at the pictures of David Teniers you thought of a man of Gentlemanly manners.—

He spoke again of Harlow, and observed that with all the admiration He felt for the ability shewn in His picture of the Kemble family, it was certainly a work which approached towards vicious art, finery, & ostentatious display.—He also spoke of having heard that from ostentation He had given in His professional income at 5 or £6000 pr. annm. to the Income tax Collector, & His pictures & goods had been seized to defray the expense.

He dined yesterday at Mr Payne Knights, where He met the Duke & Duchess of Somerset, Marquiss & Marchioness of Stafford and their youngest daughter,—Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador,—and Sir Henry Englefield.—

April 10.—Sir Thos. Lawrence called. He brought me a letter which He had recd. from the Duke of Wellington,—requesting Him to paint a Portrait of Mrs Paterson,* an American Lady, wife to the Brother of Miss Paterson who married Jerome Bonoparte.—

* She was Marianne, daughter of Richard Caton, who married (1) Robert Paterson (2) Richard, Marquess Wellesley. The portrait painted by Lawrence is the property of the Duke of Wellington. She was "a woman of wealth, beauty and refinement."

April 13.—Captn. Beaufort having returned from Ireland on Friday last I had much conversation with Him respecting that Country.—He sd. a great change had taken place in the manners of the People of property in the last 20 years. They now assimilate much more to those of the same degree in England.—The custom of drinking to excess is now mostly done away.—The habits of Hospitality are now limited, so that when a visit is made by one to another, the Visitor only is recd. but His Carriage & Horses are sent to a neighbouring Inn.—Speaking generally of Ireland He thought it to be in an improved state, and though suffering more than the people of England do, the lower orders bear privation with more patience.—

The Lord Lieutenant

He spoke of Lord Whitworth, the Lord Lieutenant, with high approbation as giving satisfaction to all, and popular from the prudence & justice of His administration, without the aid of feastings & other such means of acquiring popularity. The Duchess is likewise much liked from Her easy & chearful behaviour.—

The Sun Newspaper

April 15.—John Taylor I met. He spoke of His painful situation with *Jordain* the Editor of the Sun who will not allow Him any share in conducting the paper, though 9 shares belong to Taylor & only one to Jordain.—Taylor sd. that Jordain had offered to give up His share & situation as Editor if a settlement of £200 pr. annm. for Life were assured to Him. Taylor thought He might be induced to do it if £1000 shd. be offered Him, & as He Himself had no money, if His Friends wd. raise that sum they shd. have interest for their money & the principal gradually liquidated.—He sd. He stood so well with men in high official situations, & with eminent Literary characters that cd. He get possession of the Editorship He cd. soon raise the character of the *Sun*.—He wished to dine with me when He wd. bring papers & state the whole case to me, & I told Him I cd. receive Him on Thursday the 17th. inst.—

Praise of Constable

While we were talking Mr Bicknell, the Solicitor, stopped to speak to Taylor, who sd. that I was acquainted with Constable who married Mr Bicknell's eldest daughter.—This afforded me an opportunity to speak of Constable in warm terms of encomium, to which Bicknell appeared to listen with pleasure. He had heard of Owen and others having much approved Constables Landscape sent to the Exhibition, & He asked me whether it was probable that He wd. be elected a member of the Academy. I said that all the Members were His friends, & that of my Vote He was assured.—

April 18.—Sir T. Lawrence came in the eveng, & Taylor read to us a statement of His case with Jordain, Editor of the Sun, newspaper. Some observations were made upon it by myself & Thomson. I remarked to Him that He had purchased eight of the nine shares He possessed of the paper after He had a full knowledge of Jordain's character—He granted it: but sd. He cd. not suppose that Jordain wd. continue to act towards Him as He had done when He became Proprietor of all the Shares but one which Jordain held.—Nothing followed this conversation; nothing was said abt purchasing the Editorship from Jordain for £1000.—The Deed by which Jordain was made *Editor* was drawn up by Mr Fladgate, Solicitor, & signed by John Heriot,* who then held 7 shares, Clarke, who at that time was Editor, 2 shares, and Taylor 1 share. One of Heriot's shares was then made over to Jordain, and by this Deed Taylor was to have apartments at the *Sun Office*, & £200 pr. annm.—Heriott at that time valued His 7 shares at £3000; but their value was lessened after Jordain became Editor, & I understood from Taylor that He purchased 6 shares from Heriot, and 2 from Clarke, for abt. £700.—He spoke of Heriot with much disatisfaction, and also of *Freeling* of the Post Office who, He said, had aided Jordains interest with Government.—The Deed secured to Jordain the Editorship of the *Sun* for 900 years.—

On May 2nd Farington writes: Taylor I called on, at the Sun Office. He told me that He had settled everything with His late Editor & was now in full possession of the Sun newspaper.

The Blue Pill

April 20.—Dr Monro gave a poor account of His own health. He said He could not walk 300 yards, but could ride 20 miles. He sd. He had not drank any wine for the 2 last years, & since He discontinued it sleeps better. He has a great opinion of what is called "*The Blue Pill*" a preparation of Calomel, and takes it occasionally.

He said He was present when Thomas Hearne† the artist died. He was not sensible for some Hours before He expired—but before was so, & described fancies which floated in His mind. Books appeared before Him which He could read; also Landscapes. Four or Five Hours before His death He desired to have some bread, & Cheese & Porter.—at times while He lay He seemed to have an internal struggle, & wd. say it Himself, as if striving in vain, "it will not do".—

Lawyers, Profits

The Rev. J. W. Duppa spoke to me abt. the present heads of the Law, and of the Lord Chancellor Eldon as being the most able man in the profession.—He said the profits of advocates in the Law are generally

* See Index, Vols. I., II., III., V.
† See Index, previous volumes.

overrated; those who are reported to get from 10 to £15000 per annm. do not get in fact more than from 5 to £8000.—

About Artists

April 22.—Sir G Beaumonts I dined at. After the Ladies retired from the dinner table, we had in the course of conversation some talk about Artists, and I repeated what I had frequently said, that there was a remarkable improvement in the body at large both in respect of general character & manners in the last 50 years & I corroborating it.—At tea time Lady Beaumont spoke of the prevailing tendency to calumniate persons.

Canadians and Americans

April 23.—The Bishop of Quebec & His youngest Son came to tea. I had much conversation with the Bishop. He expressed much pleasure at the remembrance of the happy day He passed at Houghton in Norfolk in 1775 when we first met.—He gave me much information respecting *Canada*.—He was appointed Bishop of Quebec in 1793. I understood Him to average the people of Canada at abt 500,000, of whom 150,000 were Protestants the rest Roman Catholics. He said that of these last the Farmers, and those who reside in the Country retain much of the character of the French people before the Revolution, having much civility and courteousness of manners.—He considers their Loyalty to the British Government to be owing to their being situated in a Country adjoining the North Americans of whom they have a fixed dislike.

But their prejudice in favour of their own religion inclines them to France, or to any other European Government where the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of the State, in preference to England. In any contest with the North Americans they willingly come forward as they dread coming under that Government.—

He spoke of the Climate of Quebec. He said He once observed the Thermometer to fall 33 degrees below 0. or 65 degrees below the freezing point; but in the winter it is commonly at 12 degrees below the freezing point. The air being very pure it is notwithstanding very endurable. In the summer the Thermometer rises to 80 or 85.—The Ice freezes to abt 3 feet thick.

American Indians

Of the American Indians, the Aborigines of the Country, He said that they are gradually reducing in number and by degrees will gradually become extinct.—He described the genuine American Indian in a very favourable manner:—as being inoffensive and faithful, but those who live upon the borders of the adjoining states, being a mixed breed of natives & Europeans, are a very profligate people in whom no confidence can be placed. They are barbarous, vitious, and unfaithful.

Before leaving Canada the last Autumn the Bishop sd. He made a *visitation* through a course of abt. 2000 miles. In many parts he proceeded by the Lakes & was carried in Boats scooped out of the bark of trees, and was rowed by 8 Canadians—natives,—and always found them faithful & peaceable. Of the political state of the natives He said that in a time of War, the Warriors had great respect paid to them, but when at peace they had no influence.

He remarked that after the reciprocal injuries done to each other by the British and the Americans in the late contest, the Americans speedily proceeded to restore their towns & places which had suffered, but the English Government had been on their side dilatory: He saw much dilapidation remaining while on the American side restoration & improvement had gone together. I understood Him to say that for abt 7 months viz: from November till May there is no intercourse by Sea between Quebec & England: but a regular post is established between New York and Quebec & letters are recd. from the former place in 8 or 10 days.—He said that in the course of His progress He passed through many scenes of sublime & picturesque landscape, and of very original character. He often wished to have an Artist with Him.—

Portraits by Lawrence

April 28.—I dined at home: at tea time Mrs Horace Hamond of Massingham, Norfolk, again spoke abt. having portraits of Her 2 daugrs painted by Sir T Lawrence.* I asked Her whether she knew the price He had for portraits. She guessed 50 guineas for ¾ portraits; I told Her 100 guineas was His price. She determined to have them painted at that price & wished to have them both in one picture. On May 15 Farington writes: Sir T Lawrence I went to at 4 oclock, & found Him completing the portrait of Fanny Hamond who was sitting to Him. That & the Portrait of Jane Hamond were both completed before 5 oclock,—& I thought the picture one of the finest proofs of His ability.—

* These portraits are recorded in the Artist's Life by Sir Walter Armstrong as having been painted in 1805, which is incorrect. The group passed into the Collection of Stanford while the New York architect, who was murdered some years ago.

CHAPTER XXV

1817

Dinner and Plate to J. P. Kemble

May 7.—After tea Owen came to me & told me, Lawrence & Philips that Charles Kemble had been with Him to speak on the subject of giving a dinner & a piece of Plate to His Brother John Kemble on His quitting the Stage.—Thomson joined in our conversation, & sd. C Kemble had also been with Him, & proposed that 6 Tickets at 2 guineas each shd. be delivered to such Academicians as should agree to attend at the dinner, & these shd. be issued at their discretion. The intention was, that one guinea shd. go for the dinner, & the other guinea for a piece of plate.

It was proposed that 300 tickets shd. be issued, & that nothing shd. be done by public advertisement. C Kemble said that many noblemen & gentlemen meant to attend.—Thomson told Him that there were few to whom He cd. offer Tickets but He named *Mr Cobb of the India* House, at which C Kemble signified disapprobation, as if below His object.—

Objection

We had conversation upon this plan, & the giving a piece of plate. I did not think the occasion required such a mark of distinction ; nothing of the kind had been done when David Garrick & other eminent artists retired from the stage. Philips, & Howard & others also were quite of this opinion. Lawrence defended it upon the ground of Kemble's classical improvement of the stage & His introducing a true costume. He, however, went away in the middle of the discussion at which Owen was much offended, as He thought, Lawrence from His intimate acquaintance with the Kemble family was particularly bound to support the plan. C Kemble had been with Him & wished Him to be of the *Committee* but He declined on acct. of His professional engagements.

A Ward In Chancery

May 8.—Daniell Wakefield* I met. He told me His family reside in Berkshire, and He goes to them usually on a Saturday & stays till Monday when He returns to His Law business at Lincolns Inn.—He spoke of His

* Writer on political economy.

nephew Edwd. Wakefield Junr. who married Miss Pattle only 17.—He was at that time Secretary to Mr Hill, Brother to Lord Hill.—They went to Scotland & were married at the High Church, Edinburgh, by the Revd. Dr Bell. As she was a Ward of Chancery the matter came before the Lord Chancellor, who acted with great indulgence to them—in all that related to settlements. Miss Pattle had £70,000 to which Her Mother added £40,000 more.—They are now at Turin, where abt. 6 weeks ago He had the misfortune to be thrown from a Horse & has injured His hip joint so much as to cause apprehension that it will occasion lasting lameness.—

John Constable

May 9.—Constable called, to ask my opinion respecting His taking a House in Upper Charlotte St. which wd. be attended with an annual expence rent £80—Taxes £30—together £110.—He sd. in case of having Children, a certain prospect before Him, it wd. be inconvenient for Him to remain in Lodgings and His wife much wished to be otherwise settled.—After stating all circumstances it appeared adviseable for Him to take the House.—

He told me that Callcott—Philips & Himself on their way to the Academy Club had expressed their wish to remove D——* from being a member of it, either by recommending to Him to withdraw His name or by "*sending Him to Coventry*" as the phrase is.—I sd. I thought it wd. be better to tell Him that His conduct is disapproved & that it is the wish of the members that He shd. withdraw from the Club.—

Mr Heathcote's Liberality

He told me that Mr Heathcote, M.P. for Hampshire, having spoken to Owen abt. the price of the picture which Thomson painted for Him, Thomson in reply to Owens communication mentioned 300 guineas as the price, it being of the size of a Bishop's ½ length, for a ¾ sized picture, painted for Lord Carysfort He had 150 gs.—and for the 2 pictures painted for Mr Cary 500 gs. each.—

May 10.—Thomson called & shewed me a letter which He had recd. from Mr Heathcote, including a draft for 300 guineas in payment for the picture painted by Thomson for Him.

Benjamin West's Debility

May 16.—Ralph West I met. He said His Father [Benjamin West, P.R.A.] was better, but He much regretted that He cd. [not] prevail on Him to alter His habit of life. He sd. His Father will not go to bed till one oclock in the morning, & says that He does not sleep more

* George Dawe, R.A.

than 5 Hours in the night, shd. He go to bed sooner He should wake at an early Hour & long before He could rise, which is painful to Him.— He also spoke of His too long fasting viz: from breakfast till dinner towards 6 oclock, for which abstinence He gives as a reason that if He takes anything in the intermediate time He cannot paint, as it makes Him heady & incapable of application. He spoke of the palpitation His Father complains of—a proof of debility.—

May 22.—Mr West, now almost 79 years old, told us that besides the great picture of "*Death on the Pale Horse*", which He now has in hand, He has upon a canvass 36 feet high, by 28 feet deep, a picture drawn in, the subject "*The Crucifixion.*"—He appeared to be recovered from the debility which He felt at the Annual Academy Dinner.

A National Monument

May 23.—John P. Gandy* called.—He said He had made the tour of Greece, being sent out by the Dilletante Society,—& returned abt. 2 years ago. He spoke of having in conjunction with William Wilkins, the Architect, made a Design for the National Monument to the Battle of *Waterloo*, which had been approved by the Committee appointed by Government, & that £200,000 would be appropriated to erect it. He said He proposed the design to Wilkins. He expressed satisfaction at having obtained this commission while Robt. Smirke had the monument to the victory of Trafalgar, as it raised the credit of the Commissions.—

May 24.—I had company at dinner. [Smirke, Owen, Philips & Thomson.]

Harlow was spoken of, & several instances were given of His false & fraudulent conduct. Philips mentioned an Army Taylor to whom He went, & ordered a suit of Regimentals for *Himself* professing to be an Officer of the 17th. Dragoons.—From Frozzard the Livery Stable Keeper, He obtained a Horse under false pretences.—

John Constable and His Wife

Constable called in the evening, and requested my opinion whether it would be adviseable for Him to take the House in Upper Charlotte St now to be let upon which He wd. be required to spend abt £120 & to pay £50 good will for a lease of 10 years—the annual rent £73. 10. 0 & the Taxes £36—or to take a House upon a smaller scale. I strongly recommended the latter.

Constable sd. Mr Bicknell had expressed to Mrs Constable that He

* The design was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1826. Gandy, who was elected an A.R.A. in 1826 and R.A. in 1838, changed his name to Deering in 1827 on acquiring an estate in Buckinghamshire.

wd. from *Christmas* last allow Her £50 pr. annm., & that a Legacy of £225 wd. be paid to Her next week, which wd. be a floating sum for contingencies.—They had now calculated at what expence they could live, & supposing their *rent* & *taxes* not to exceed £100 pr. annm. their income wd. be nearly equal to their expences, independent of His professional gains.—He said Collins, by having taken Houses at larger rents than they could afford had brought upon themselves difficulties which rendered them very uneasy & that Collins mind had become unsettled by it, & His Mother unhappy.—

Devonshire Worthies

May 29.—Revd. Goyer Patch of Exeter called. He sd. He had been confined with a bilious disorder 10 weeks, & had been advised to travel & change the air.—He thanked me for having procured admission to the Exhibition a Landscape by William Traies who had been very closely employed in painting & had sold a picture to Sir Thos. Ackland & another to Mr Buller. Thomas Patch had also assisted Him with abt. £70 which had enabled Him to pursue His studies in a humble lodging.—Of James Leaky He spoke with great disatisfaction. He sd. Leaky had become a violent *Calvanist*, & had married a woman by whom He had a Child abt. 4 years ago. He (Patch) has now no communication with Him.—He also spoke of Passmore, who, He said, had turned out unprincipled & profligate. Forty pounds was subscribed for Him when He came to London where He now is. Bone has noticed Him, & He is reported to be employed in copying pictures.—[See Index, Vol. VI., for the above-named people.]

CHAPTER XXVI

1817

The Glorious First of June

June 1.—Wilsons I dined at. Captain [Beaufort] told me many particulars of the great naval action on the first of June 1794 when Lord Howe defeated the French fleet. He said that previous to the action it was a question of expectation whether the French, then a *Republic*, would not fight with more resolution than while under a *Monarchy*.—whether an essential change in the character had taken place or not, but the event shewed that they could not contend with Englishmen.—He said that being in the Aquilon Frigate which was appointed to repeat signals, He had an opportunity to observe the whole action. He said that the two fleets, which were exactly equal in number of guns, being drawn up in two opposite lines, the English *having the wind*, Lord Howe made a signal for bearing down upon the enemy and after breaking through their line for each ship to fight the particular ship under whose stern he shd. have passed. While His fleet was bearing down the men in each Ship went to breakfast, which was very judicious as it kept their minds calm, & prepared for the hard work of the day. Soon after the opposing ships came into contest the whole line was covered by a thick cloud of smoke, but after a little time in some parts it cleared up & it was then seen that several of the French ships had fallen out of the line & were dismasted.—

Some English Captains

It was painful, however, to see that some of the English Captains did not do their duty.—One French man of war was sunk, and Six were taken, as might Eleven more had each Captain done the utmost in His power on the occasion.—Captn. Molloy, a great disciplinarian, & whose ship was considered a pattern of order & compleatness for service, did not obey the signals of Lord Howe, and instead of breaking the line of the enemy passed on in their front.—Six English ships did not do their duty, otherwise 18 French Ships wd. have been taken.—

June 2.—Lady Lonsdale told me she had been to Brighton to visit Her daugr. Lady Anne Becket. She expressed Her feeling at losing the Society of Her two dautrs. Lady Anne & Lady Caroline Vane. She spoke

of the marriage of Her Son Coll. Henry Lowther with Lady Lucy Eleonor Sherard [daughter of the 5th Earl of Harborough] with great approbation.

Sir Joshua Reynolds' Servant

June 4.—Academy Club I went to. [There were present] Turner, Smirke, Thomson, Lawrence, Philips, R. Smirke Junr., Owen, Callcott, Mulready, Howard, Westmacott, Theed, Bone. I informed the Members that Ralph Kirtley—the Old servant of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was in great distress at 85 years of age,—and I shewed an application to the Council of the Royal Academy which I left in the hands of Philips.—Howard hesitated abt. extending the charity of the Royal Academy so far as this case went. In conversation with Owen (private) He gave a high character of Howard as being a most excellent & complete Secretary for the Royal Academy.

Government Monuments

June 6.—Smirke called & talked of the Government monuments. He very much disapproved the design of *Wilkins* & *Gandy* for the *Waterloo* Monument as being in a bad taste; and said that it will not be executed for £200,000, the sum allowed, such is the quantity of ornament.—He said that Robt. Smirke [Junr.] was desired to give an estimate if the expence of building His design for the *Trafalgar* Monument, which He did making it £120,000. He was told that He must confine it to £105,000 & that it must not exceed that Sum.—This, He means to do, as He knows where to get the marble and how to carry on the work advantageously, but He was certain that if left to the ordinary course of business it wd. cost £150,000.—

The Baring Family

I had company at dinner [Traies & Revd. G. Patch]. We had much conversation respecting Art.—Constable & Mrs Constable came to tea and the conversation continued. Mr Patch told me that it was supposed Sir Francis Baring died possessed of £500,000.—His Son, Sir Thomas, has purchased the reversion of the Family property at Exeter which belonged to His Uncle the late John Baring, by allowing the present possessor Son of J. Baring, £4000 pr. annm. & giving Him £20,000 in money—

He spoke of the *French Loan* taken lately by Alexander Baring & others as being a very profitable speculation. He said that after having completed the agreement with the French Government, the shares rose much in value, which enables Him to dispose of such proportion as He pleases with an immediate profit.

Devonshire Elections

He spoke of the Elections for Devonshire. He sd. that Sir Thos. Ackland who resides 5 miles from Exeter, has £6 or £7000 pr. annm. & the Trustees during His minority, purchased a Manor for £60,000. He

is Nephew to Sir Richd. Hoare; & married His Cousin, niece to Sir Richd.—He is an excellent Canvasser.—Mr Bastard, the other present member, expended £25,000 in opposing Lord Elvington who is expected again to offer Himself, in which case Mr Bastard says He cannot unless supported bear the expence of a Contest.

Kemble and Mrs Siddons

June 7.—Thomson I dined with & afterwds. went with Him to the Opera with *Martellis* free tickets.—He was at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday night last & saw J. P. Kemble & Mrs Siddons for the last time in Macbeth & Lady Macbeth. He sd. it was manifest that it was time for Kemble to quit the stage. His personal powers are much weakened, & His formal, measured stiffness more expressed than when He was younger.—Mrs Siddons went through Her part extremely well, and the upper part of Her face is still youthful, but age is visible in the falling in of the lower part of the face.

R. Payne Knight

June 9.—Lysons called. We talked of the government monuments. He was of opinion that not Lord Aberdeen but *Payne Knight* got the Waterloo monument for Wilkins & Gandy,—They having been employed by the Dilletante Society on other matters.—He spoke of Payne Knight's ignorance in having at the Duke of Somersets at dinner last Saturday week, said that Mosaick floors were *Roman work* only, the Greeks never having worked in Mosaick—Lysons immediately quoted Pliny to prove the contrary, who mentioned a Greek artist being employed in such works—to this Knight made no answer.

English and Irish People

June 11.—Mr Barrett, a Barrister spoke of *Charles Philips* the Irish Orator at the Bar, & said He was held very cheap by the members of His own profession, as a flowery, unsubstantial pleader. Such oratory He sd. wd. not be suffered in the English Courts where it is necessary to keep to the point of truth. There is this difference, sd. He, between the English & the Irish people. The former are, speaking of them, [throughout] an employed people with whom time is precious, and their minds are intent upon facts with little indulgence of imagination. On the contrary the Irish are, generally, of different habits, less accustomed to be diligently employed, & abounding in imagination: therefore flowery oratory has effect upon them. He, *an Irishman*, said, the English are a people accustomed to business and always looking to facts. This characteristick of the People is manifested in the Courts of Justice, in the Advocates, whose object is to convince the understanding rather than to endeavour to work on the passions.—

He said, the Irish people are very much inclined to Law Suits, which

are so common in Ireland that the emoluments of the Professors of the Law are equal to those recd. by Advocates in England.—He spoke of the Judges in Ireland, and said, there is no very eminent man in that Class at present. He mentioned Lord Norbury and Judge Day as indulging in levities while on the Bench unbecoming the grave character proper for their situation.—

John Constable's New Home

June 12.—Constable called: had taken the House at 1 Keppel St and had made a calculation of His probable expences which I reckoned wd. be £350.—Thus having Himself £200 pr. annm. & Mr Bicknell allowing His Wife £50, making together £250, He shd. have to get £100 only to meet His annual expences.—He has engaged it for 7 years from Midsummer next.

Dan Lovell, Editor of The Statesman

Sir T Lawrence told me today that Lord Castlereagh and Mr George Canning being subpaenad by *Lovel*,* Editor of the *Statesman*, newspaper, to appear on His trial for a Libel on them, attended in Court, and were surprised at the ability He displayed, He being His own Advocate.

Talma, The Actor

June 15.—Captn. Beaufort dined yesterday at Sir Humphry Davy's, where in a party of 10, were the Duke of Somerset,—Lady Mary Lowther, —Payne Knight,—& *Talma*,† the *French Tragedian*, who talked a good deal, and among other things said, the *Christian Religion was nearly lost in France.* On hearing this I said, I should not rely much upon such authority as that of Talma on such a subject.—

Dulwich College

June 16.—Ralph Cockburn from Dulwich College called on me and brought an invitation from the Master, Warden, & Fellows of the College for me to dine with them on Saturday the 28th. inst.—He said it is now fixed by them to give an *annual dinner* to the President & Council of the Royal Academy for the time being, and to add to them *Three Academicians* each year beginning with the Senior Members & proceeding in rotation. The Senior members to commence with were *Dance*, *Richard Cosway* & *Nollekens*, but the last having declined as He does not to go to Public dinners, it came to me in seniority. He said it was meant to limit the invitations to 30 persons, 12 of whom wd. be Academicians besides *Soane* who wd. be invited as the *Architect* of the building.—

* Dan Lovell. He died in 1818.
† François Joseph Talma. See Vol., pp. 8, 11, 50, 51.

Cockburn shewed me some coloured prints in imitation of pictures in the Dulwich Gallery* and I desired Him to put down my name as a Subscriber.—He told me that His Salary was fixed at 200 guineas pr. annm.—He sd. a demand had been made for the *Legacy Duty* 10 pr. cent on the property left by Desenfans to Sir F Bourgeois which the latter had not paid.

Value of the Pictures

The collection of pictures being the principal property a valuation was required by the Legacy Duty office to be made.—After Cockburn had made an estimate formed upon the amount of a former sale by Desenfans of more pictures than this Collection contains, He submitted it to *Mr West*, who fixed the amount to be between £5 & £6000.—The Commissioners of the Duty office not satisfied with this estimate required that the opinion of *James Christie*, auctioneer shd. be taken.—He demanded 50 guineas for making an estimate, which was agreed to. He sd. Mr West generally estimated pictures at a very high price. After looking them over, He made an estimate at abt. £80 below that of Mr West.—The Duty paid was abt. £500. Had the business been done in a different way & not upon *certainty* that the pictures wd. assuredly sell at such prices as were named, there wd. have been an estimate amounting to £20,000.—

A Trial For Treason

We talked of the acquittal of "Dr" James Watson† yesterday, who had been tryed before Lord Ellenborough for treason. It was before apprehended that He wd. not be found guilty as particularly 3 of the Jury were known to be men who wd. not find Him guilty.—She [Lady Mary Lowther] said that Lord Grey, who attended at the trial, said at His Son's in law, Mr Lambton, that the proof of Watson's guilt was manifest.—I observed, that it was extraordinary, that when such an instance was shewn of the prevailing evil spirit which impedes justice how He [Lord Grey] could oppose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act which He did yesterday.—She said it proved how far party spirit could operate.—

Party Spirit

I further noticed the speech of Lord Grenville which was decidedly for the suspension, and expressed my surprise how He and Lord Grey, differing as they did on essential points in politics, should still appear to be united as a party. She replied that a separation had taken place, Lord Grenville having a few days ago in the House of Lords said that differing

* See Vol. VI., p. 201, 235.

† James Watson (1766–1838), Revolutionary, was a member of a Society formed to carry out the ideas of Thomas Spence, who held private ownership to be "unchristian" and advocated "Parochial ownership instead." His son was implicated in the Cato Street conspiracy. See D.N.B.

as He did from Lord Grey & His friends on great measures of policy, He must no longer be considered as united with them. In consequence His nephew, Lord Elvington, Son of Lord Fortescue, who adheres to Lord Grey, is to vacate His set for *Old Sarum*, Lord Grenville's Borough, & Coll. Stanhope nephew to the late Mr Pitt, and Brother to Lord Stanhope, is to be elected in His room.—She mentioned the impetuous temper of Lord Grey which hurried Him on in politics.—She said His party are incensed against the Grenvilles, and rail at them ; and that Lord Grey in a fit of mortification has signified that He shall retire from politics which the state of His Health makes necessary.—

Naming Waterloo Bridge

June 18.—Smirke called & shewed me a Ticket which had been sent to Robert Smirke [Junr.] to admit Him to the Terrace of *Somerset House* to see ceremony of naming *Waterloo Bridge* by the Prince Regent accompanied by the Duke of Wellington &c.—Smirke informed me that Robert was now in Dublin to see the first stone of the monument to the Duke of Wellington laid.—

Talma's Personal Appearance

June 21.—Thomson having dined two or three days ago with Charles Kemble when Talma, the celebrated French Tragedian & His Wife were there spoke of Him. He said, Talma's face & features are not good. He has a long upper lip, an ill-formed nose, & small eyes.—He speaks English *like a native*, with occasionally a French word mixing with it, which He feels of greater force. He converses freely & in animated manner. His manners have not the charm which characterised the French before the Revolution. The look of His countenance is not agreeable. . . —He spoke of the disappointment Madame George* had experienced. Talma sd. He saw in the hands of Le Count De Casas, the French Minister, a letter from Lord Lowther expressing the desire of the Prince Regent to see Her in England, and she came in full confidence that she wd. be noticed by Him, but He has not seen Her or expressed any intention to do so.—While at table Talma having a piece of bread in His hand sd. " How well you in England may be contented while you have such bread as this to eat, while in Paris there is no bread but course black bread.—

Sir Thos. Lawrence thought the effect of opening the *Waterloo Bridge* very striking but He thought the Prince Regent judged *ill in not riding on Horseback* from the Bridge to Carlton House, as the People were very well disposed towards Him."—

* Marguerite Josephine Weimar, known as Mlle George, famous French actress was in England in 1813–1818. Theophile Gautier said that she was the " Realisation la plus complète du rene de la muse tragique." She died in 1867.

June 28.—At Eleven oclock I went with Philips—Owen—& Mulready to Greenwich—I saw the Chapel & Hall & walked abt & from thence to Sydenham heights & viewed the prospect towards Kent & towards London. We then proceeded in the Coach which Philips had hired to Dulwich College where we were introduced to Mr Allen, the Master, with whom we found Lord Aston.—He took us to the Gallery of pictures in which we found a dinner table set out with abt. 30 plates for the Company invited which began gradually to assemble.—

Arrangement at the Dulwich College Dinner. [The table plan with guests was as follows]—Head—Mr Allen, Master of the College; Foot, Mr Druce; Right—Lord Aston, Sergeant Bosanquet, Mr Joseph Fuseli R.A., J. P. Kemble, John Soane R.A., Philips R.A., J. Farington, Revd. Lindney, Owen R.A., Mr M. A. Shee R.A., Left—Mr West R.A., Serjeant Copley, Sir Wm. Beechey, Mr Bowles, a Magistrate, Revd. Mr Smith, G. Dance R.A., Mr James, Northcote R.A., Twining Junr., Henry Howard R.A., Francis Chantrey—Associate, Ralph Cockburn, William Mulready.—Dinner was served abt 6 oclock in a handsome manner. Turtle soup & Venison at both ends of the table. Madeira, Claret, Port, Sherry,—Champaigne &c. We sat at the dinner table till near 9 oclock when the Company adjourned to the dinner room of the Master & Fellows where Coffee & tea were served.—At about 10 oclock the Company went to their Carriages, & I returned home with Dance. On our way He told me that about three weeks ago S. P. *Cockerell* the Architect, had a paralytic stroke which affected one of His arms.—Dance called on Him & found Him with His arm in a sling, but in good spirits, & His faculties apparently as usual.—

Sir Henry Raeburn

June 29.—Royal Academy General Assembly I went to. Present, Mr West, Dance—Farington—Fuseli—Stothard—Lawrence—Beechey—Shee — Flaxman — Turner — Thomson — Owen — Philips — Wilkie — Ward — Westmacott — Smirke Junr — Bone — Reinagle — Dawe — Mulready — Chalon.—

The business was to determine the number of vacancies of Associates that shd. be filled. Howard sd. there was only one complete vacancy, as Raeburn had not recd His Diploma, & Jackson had not sent His picture.—I spoke upon the propriety of Raeburn's vacancy being filled as years might pass before He would come to London, & He had complied with all the conditions prescribed.—It was referred to the Council to consider the matter.

CHAPTER XXVII

1817

Cost of a Dinner

July 3.—Ralph Cockburn called.—He told me that the dinner at Dulwich College cost abt. £50.—Mrs Desenfans left £500 for the purpose but only £300 had been recd, the remainder was taken from the *picture fund* viz: from Mrs Desenfans interest of £300—£15 pr. annm. & £35 pr. annm. from the picture Fund.

Men Who Never Beat Their Wives

July 5.—Captn. Beaufort called.—He spoke of the death of Mr R. L. Edgeworth,* who in His Will directed that He shd. be carried to the Grave by four of the Parishioners who had *never beat their wives.* Accordingly four men were selected but before they took up the Corpse Mr Edgeworth's Son read the Clause in the Will, upon which these 4 men drew off feeling that they could not conscientiously perform the service required. Mr Edgeworth pleased with their honesty desired them to name 4 men who might be employed for the purpose, which they did, & this circumstance has had a great effect on the minds of the lower order of the people.

An Aberdeenshire Worthy

Lord Lonsdales I dined at. Many humourous sayings of Mr James Ferguson, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, were related by Lord Lonsdale & Henry Edridge. Speaking of His House at Pitfour in Aberdeenshire, He said—"When you visit me there ask for what you want, & they will give you what they have."—

When He left Scotland His Mother sd. to Him "Never expose yourself—James to be tried for a rape, for yr. broad shoulders will cause a jury to think it probable that you made the attempt, & your face will make it manifest that it must have been against the will." *Apoplexy* and *Epylepsy* being spoken of, and the characters of these diseases, Ferguson sd. "When men die it is called *Apoplexy* & when they live it is called *Epylepsy*."—

* Father of Maria Edgeworth the novelist.

Lord Lonsdale spoke of the Coal works at Whitehaven. He said the passages underground where the coal is worked out are to an extent of 40 miles including various directions, & that in a direct line towards *St. Bees* the line extended six miles.—The depth of the mines *under the sea*, He said, is abt. 6 or 700 yards.—He spoke of [Sir Humphry] Davy's Lamps as affording perfect protection against the imflammable air which the pits in parts contain.—

Royal Academy 50th Anniversary

July 6.—We had conversation respecting the Commemoration of the 50th. Anniversary of the Royal Academy. He was against giving a Medal on the occasion. He doubted whether it cd. be properly executed; and if it could, He sd. it wd [be] attended with great expence.—He thought a History of the Academy, accompanied with a Biographical account of the members, and concluding with general observations on the nature of the establishment and the independent & Honorable conduct of the Society and thus to explain to the public that which is very little understood, should be the object on this occasion. The work to be formed of 3 parts—viz: Historical, Biographical, and Observation.—He sd. whoever shd. be employed for the purpose shd. be liberally remunerated.—It being proposed that there shd. be a Committee of Six members & the President to conduct & execute the business, He named me to be one of the Committee, as being well informed on the subject & as having more materials than any other member.—He mentioned Fuseli only as one who might be desired to take a part in the composition of the work.—He wished me to attend at the general meeting of the Academy tomorrow.—

July 7.—Royal Academy Genl. Meeting I went to. The business of the eveng. was to receive a proposition from the Council "That a History of the Royal Academy from its Institution shd. be written, & that it shd. be accompanied by Biographical accts. of the Academicians."—The latter part of the Proposition was opposed by Shee & Lawrence.

The Proposition for the History was then moved by Lawrence but with negativing the Proposition for the Biography. It passed unanimously. Some discussion took place respecting a Medal but no motion was made upon it. [See July 16.]

July 8.—I walked home with Lawrence & Smirke & the former told us that He had begun a picture of the Duke of Wellington on Horseback for Lord Bathurst.

July 10.—Robert Smirke's I dined at. R. Price spoke of the newspaper, "*The Day & New Times*"—He sd. Dr Stothard left the *Old Times* in consequence of His differing from John *Walter*, the Proprietor, respect-

ing the question of the *Catholic Emancipation* & the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*, both of which Dr Stothard supported.—Having left the paper a large offer was made to Him to return, but He declined it.—The Times became violent against Government. A Person high in Office called on Walter & remonstrated with Him on His supporting the seditious writing in the *Examiner*, to which Walter replied, that Hurst wd. soon be one of the greatest men in the Country.—Application was then made to Dr Stothard to set up a new paper, to which He agreed, & He, with others, purchased "The Day" a newspaper which then sold abt. 300 pr. day. It belonged to Mr Quin well known in the political world, who continued to hold a share. The sale has already increased to 1800 pr. day & will soon reach 2000.—

Robt. Smirke [Junr.] shewed me His design for the *Trafalgar Monument* to be placed on Greenwich Hill near Hamstead House.—He sd. the sum allowed is £110,000—& he reckoned upon it being completed in 6 or 7 years.—For the Waterloo Monument £160,000 is allowed.—

R. Price said, that the *Baring House* of Commercial business carries it on at this time to a greater extent than any *other House had done at any period.*

Covent Garden Theatre

July 12.—L. Coxe called & I went with to Covent Garden Theatre which was shewn to us by —— Carpenter, an Agent of Robert Smirke.—He told us that the Pit of the Theatre holds 750 persons—that the whole Holds rather more than 4000 persons,—that the expence of preparing a new Pantomime is something more than £7000.—and that to work the machinery of a Pantomime employs 170 persons, who act under the direction of one person who is called *Captain.*

Royal Academy Commemoration

July 16.—The Academy Commemoration Committee met at 7 oclock this evening for the first time.

The President having declared the business for which we assembled viz: to carry into effect a proposition of the Council, which had been approved by the General Assembly, "That a History of the Institution of the Royal Academy & its progress shd. be written *for publication.*"

I spoke [says Farington] & observed that whatever might be published would be opposed by a Host of assailants out of the Academy. . . . I mentioned Haydon's coarse abuse in the *Examiner*, which, witht. naming Him He had before attended to.—It was thus shewn that the Committee were united in opinion that it wd. be inexpedient to publish anything on the subject, for the following reasons,—viz:

"The difficulty of giving a History of the Institution to the publick witht. trespassing upon the delicacy due to the Sovereign, as it might seem to lessen the claims of Royal Patronage."

"The attacks which might be made upon the Academy for having appropriated any part of the Funds to purposes of *Charity*, as the Institution was progressed to be established solely for the advancement of art."—

"The misrepresentations which would be made of whatever the Academy might publish by those who are in unceasing hostility towards the Royal Academy." &c. &c.

It was therefore resolved to report to the General Assembly the opinion of the Committee that it wd. be inexpedient to carry the Proposition into effect.

Farington's Suggestion

I then suggested that it might be very desirable to form a History of the Institution for the *Library* of the *Royal Academy only*, to preserve as a faithful record to be hereafter referred to, as it might now be done with the utmost fidelity as there were members of the Academy now living who had borne a part more or less in whatever had been done. This wd. be valuable to posterity as being an indisputable record, its truth being vouched for by signatures.—I further observed that a Biographical acct. of all the members of the Academy who were deceased might be given with equal truth, and completeness which some years hence wd. be impossible.—The whole of what I thus proposed was unanimously agreed to witht. any previous dissent while under discussion. To carry it into effect, therefore, was the only question. Mr. Shee, after some remarks upon my known information on both subjects—The History, & the Biography, sd., that if I wd. undertake it, having Mr West to consult with, it wd. be in the best hands.—All concurred in the same opinion, & it was understood that I wd. act agreeably to the wishes expressed.—A report to be read at the General Assembly on Friday the 25th. inst. was then agreed to, simply stating that, the Committee thought the publishing a History of the Institution was inexpedient, but that it was recommended to form a History to *remain a record in the Royal Academy*.—Mr West highly approved what I suggested.

In conversation the having a Medal to commemorate the Institution wd. not be advisable as it cd. not be executed by any Medal Engraver in this Country so as to be worthy of the Royal Academy to publish;—an Exhibition of works of the members of the Academy on the 10th. of December 1818—the 50th. Anniversary, was also given up: but it was agreed that some notice of the day shd. be shewn in such a manner as may hereafter seem proper.—

After the meeting broke up Sir T Lawrence expressed to me great satisfaction at my having shewn a disposition to comply with the wish of the Committee agreeably to Mr Shee's proposal, He sd., it wd. be done by me with full knowledge on the subject & with discretion.

July 18.—Mr. John Penn's* I went to with Mr West & dined.—Mr Penn desired me to sit at the Head of His table. . . .

Lord Pomfret, who is first Cousin to Mr Penn, spoke of Him to me with great regard & said He was a very charitable & good man.—His Lordship drank very little wine & said it did not agree with Him, but He ate variously, as did Mr West, viz : Giblet Soup,—Fish, Venison,—Roast Fowls,—Custard, ice, cream, & drank a few glasses of wine.—We had much easy good humoured conversation but nothing interesting.—

July 20.—Sir Thomas Lawrence I dined with. Before dinner we looked at the picture of the Duke of Wellington on Horseback, the figure of the Duke was painted and the Head appeared to be finished, an admirable likeness, but the Horse was not drawn in. Sir Thos. told us that the Horse was to be brought to Him tomorrow. It is the Horse which He rode at the Battle of Waterloo & before, and on which He sat 16 Hours on the day of that battle—He calls the Horse *Copenhagen.*—

J. P. Kemble

Sir Thomas spoke of Kemble as having been very unwell for a fortnight past. He had abstained from drinking wine for two or three years past, but after the Public dinner given to Him, He gave a dinner to many of the principal actors, at which He was induced to drink *Champaigne* which had always agreed with Him. This He probably did in greater quantity than He intended, and the consequence was that it caused a bowel complaint which still continues. He is at Lord Abercorn's at the Priory.—He told Sir Thos. that He had bought an annuity of £1000 pr. annm. for the joint lives of His wife and Himself, and left His share of Covent Garden Theatre to clear itself of the remaining expences of the building &c of the Theatre.

Royal Academy Treasurer

July 23.—Yenn spoke to me of Sir Wm. Chambers family. He said His Son to whom He left a handsome property is now a vagabond, where He is Yenn knows not. In one instance He lost £5000 in gaming.—Yenn said that He had lately seen *Mrs James*, one of Sir Wm. Chambers daugrs. —She is in limited circumstances owing to the imprudence of some of Her relatives.—He said Sir William left Lady Chambers His Widow, £900 pr. annm.—

Princess Charlotte's Portrait

July 24.—Sir Thos. Lawrence I called on. He told me that He had read a communication from the *Princess Charlotte* desiring Him to go to Claremont for the purpose of painting Her portrait there. It would be

* See Index, Vol. I.

very inconvenient to go, but I seconded His own opinion that it would be proper for Him to go.—I saw the Duke of Wellington's Bay Horse, Copenhagen, which He rode at the Battle of Waterloo. Sir Thos. had made a sketch of his head & neck to be copied into the picture of the Duke on Horseback.—

Reeves I called on & spoke to Him abt. my settlement with Mr Gray.—I also paid Him £5 for the additional trouble He had had in collecting the latters Crown rents for me in & making up my acct.—

T. Lane I called on & apologized for not sitting to Him at present for my portrait.—

Gold Medallists and Italy

July 25.—Academy General Meeting. Two letters were read from Bailey & Joseph Sculptors, who have gained the gold medal, offering themselves as Candidates to go to Italy.—These applications being made after the time limit had expired much objection was made to admitting them as Candidates, & it was thought that it ought to go over to the Architects. Shee, Turner &c were of this opinion, but Flaxman & Philips, both manifestly inclined to *Bailey** said much in favour of admitting them as Candidates. *Bailey*, in His letter, stated that He understood the Academy meant to increase the allowance to a travelling Student, as a motive for His offering.—

After much discussion I proposed that as the Academy had not fixed a sum to be allowed to a travelling Student that it shd. be recommended to the Council to take it into consideration, & that when a General Assembly shall have sanctioned it there shd. be another notice given to Students in Sculpture to offer themselves as Candidates. This appeared to be unanimously approved.—It was then past 12 oclock & I left the members to compleat the business.

* E. R. Baily, afterwards a R.A. He is best known as the sculptor of the colossal statue of Nelson on the monument in Trafalgar Square.

CHAPTER XXVIII

1817

Pictures in Churches

August 2.—Charles Long then told me that *Wards picture* recording the Victory of Waterloo was to be placed in Chelsea College. Being Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the College He had proposed it & it was unanimously agreed to. I expressed my satisfaction that one public building would have a picture & He concurred with me in regretting that the Churches are not opened for pictures.

An Anarchist

August 3.—Sir Robert Owen of Lanark is making proposals for bettering the condition of the poor & of Society.—He said Owen was some years at Manchester acting in different Houses, & that He was then considered to be a speculative man full of new notions of improvements. He then so expressed Himself respecting religion that He was looked upon as a determined *Atheist.* He was desirous to marry the daughter of a Clergyman, and she was inclined to Him, but Her Father rejected Him.—He married a daughter of Mr David Dale of Glasgow, proprietor of Cotton Works at Lanark which was a match of great advantage to Him.*

John Nash and the Prince Regent

August 13.—At the Butchers much was said of the quantity of provisions which had been carried to Mr Nash's† above East Cowes in consequence of the Prince Regent being expected there.

August 22.—Mr Nash, the Architect, having been disappointed in His expectation of seeing the Prince Regent, & the Turtle &c being in a spoiling state, He yesterday sent invitations to the neighbour families to a Ball & Supper last night & 120 persons accepted His invitation. At 12 oclock they sat down to supper & afterwards dancing recommenced.—The Prince Regent's Cook has been at Nash's several days, but Nash said to Mr Day that it is now doubtful whether the Prince Regent will come.—Thus uncertain are His movements.

* Their son Robert Dale Owen, was the author of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," 1859.

† John Nash, the architect.

CHAPTER XXIX

1817

Nash's House at Cowes

September 6.—Fine summer morng—dewy—fog early —At noon I crossed to East Cowes & walked to the Porters Lodge of Mr Nash, where we were told that on sending a name we might be permitted to see the grounds. Accordingly I sent my London Card, & an answer was soon returned that we might see the *House* & the *Grounds*.—We proceeded and on ringing the door bell a servant came & very civilly shewed us into the Dining room in which a table was very genteelly set for dinner for 7 persons.—This room was ornamented with several pictures views of Houses designed by Mr Nash.—The servant then told us we might pass through the opposite room, " The Drawing room ", in which was Mr Nash with company, all of whom were seated when we entered, and we only passed through the middle of the room to the Conservatory. Mr Nash bowed.

Prince Regent's Letter

From the Conservatory we turned to the Library, a handsome room well stored with Books, at the end of which was a smaller room with a table for writing &c & adjoining it a Billiard room. We returned to the Conservatory & from thence walked in the grounds, & shady walks. I gave the servant 2s. with which He appeared pleased.—

At the Lodge we were told that Mr Nash had a letter from the Prince Regent yesterday, signifying His intention to come from Brighton to Mr Nash's on Monday next.—She said Mr Nash is seldom with Company.—From Hence we walked to Lord Henry Seymours Porters Lodge & we all went to the top of it to see the Panorama view of it.—

Yeoman Cavalry and Harvest

September 8.—We dined at 4, and at 6 crossed the water to East Cowes, and saw the 35th. regiment of Foot drawn up & the Band of the Regiment playing several tunes ; also the Yeomanry Cavalry of the Island commanded by Sir Holmes, both these Corps having assembled to receive the Prince Regent He being expected to arrive in the Royal George Yacht from Brighton. Abt 7 oclock these troops marched off, the former

to the Newport Barracks, the latter to their respective homes.—Mr Day told us that many of the Yeoman Cavalry complained much at being called out at this time of Harvest.—

Portsmouth

September 9.—We left Cowes at 20 minutes past 7 & arrived at Portsmouth in exactly 2 hours. The *Warden* of the Dock Yard gate not being at the Gate we were told that we could not be admitted till He came which wd. be ½ past 10 oclock. Accordingly we went to the *Gun Dock* & there saw what it contained viz: Guns,—mortars,—Shot gun—We then returned to the Dock Yard & were admitted on each of us *men* putting down our names in a book.—The Warden told us we might remain till 12 oclock, when the gates wd. be shut for 2 Hours.—We first went to the *Observatory* & from thence had a fine Panorama view of Portsmouth,—the Dockyard Gosport & the surrounding Sea & Country.—Here I sat some time contemplating the various objects which came into the view:—viz: Portsmouth,—Spithead,—Block fort,—Hazlar Hospital—Fort Monckton—Gosport,—the Magazine,—The whole of the Dock yard—The Commissioners House a very handsome stone building with a Court before it & Iron Palisades—also the distant Landscape of Portsdown—Nelson's pillar &c.—

Sir George Grey, Commissioner

While viewing this scene a man belonging to the Yard remained with me & gave me the names of objects seen from hence.—He spoke most highly of the Honble Sir George Grey, the Commissioner, who, He sd. He believed is the best Commissioner that ever was in this Dock yard. He sd. He is beloved by every one from the highest to the lowest, such is His goodness & affability. He has a large family, & is very religious. He has prayers said in His House every morning & evening. He said the cause why Sir George would not attend the Chapel in the yard while Dr Scott officiated was because Dr Scott's preaching & His practise in life did not correspond, but since Mr Morgan was appointed in His room Sir George has regularly attended at the Chapel service.—

He said, "I was in the East Indies serving on board a Man of War several years, and at that time Dr Scott was a Lieutenant in the Navy and in the *Superbe* Man of War.—He afterwards obtained Clerical orders.—He described Him to be a troublesome man, a man disposed to be engaged in contests.—He is not married, & lived in a small House adjoining the Chapel, but Mr Morgan having a family resides out of the yard for better accomodation.—

At 12 oclock the workmen went out of the yard to dinner, for which 2 Hours is allowed. The Warden said there were abt 2500 employed.

They now work by *task work* & not by the day as formerly.—No chips are allowed to be carried out of the yard by them.—

On our way to our boat I met the Revd. — Lawrence, brother of Sir Thos. Lawrence. He told me He is Chaplain to the Hazlar Hospital, and has a living near Winchester, & a smaller one in Warwickshire. He gave me a kind invitation to His House, & sd. 2 of His neices live with Him.—

We rowed to Portsmouth point after having gone on board the *Queen Charlotte* of 120 guns, the Port Admiral's Ship, in which Lord Exmouth attacked Algiers.—We were shewn all parts of the Ship by one of the Midshipmen.—We walked into Portsmouth for a short time, and read an inscription on an old building stating that King Charles 1st—landed at this place Octr. 5th. 1623 after having encountered many dangers in a voyage to France & Spain.

September 10.—We dined at 4 as usual & walked in the evening on the Parade & saw the 98th. regiment embark to go to New Brunswick in Nova Scotia. It consisted almost wholly of very young men & grown Boys,—enlisted in Ireland. Nineteen of their wives & many Children were with them, but only 14 women were allowed to embark.

CHAPTER XXX

1817

A Happy Prince and Princess

November 4.—Sir Thos. Lawrence I called on & saw His picture of the Duke of Wellington on *Horseback*, which was nearly completed; a very fine work of His pencil.—I also saw His Portrait of the Princess Charlotte, now nearly finished, and a Portrait of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, finely drawn in with chalk, but not painted upon. These portraits He executed at *Claremont*, where He staid nearly a fortnight.—He had an opportunity to see much of the above Personages, & He spoke highly of both. He daily dined at their table, and at that time their domestic party was as follows at the dinner table;—Prince Leopold—Princess Charlotte, Sir Robt. Gardiner wd. have been there but was indisposed. Mrs Campbell,* Sir T Lawrence, Coll. Addenbroke, Doctor Stockman, Baron Hardenberg. They dined abt ½ past 7 oclock.

Music, Tea and Whist

After sitting a while Prince Leopold & the Princess Charlotte retired together to the Drawing room, and after sitting sometime those who dined with them followed them without notice & usually found them at a Harpischord the Princess Charlotte playing very well, & the Prince a lover of musick.—Here they had coffee & tea & afterwards two rubbers at Whist were played, and at Eleven oclock the Party broke up & retired to their Bedchambers.—Prince Leopold speaks English very well, and converses easily & witht. the least assumption of superiority. His address to the Princess was "My Dear Charlotte". And she always called Him "My Love".—

A Good Tempered Prince

Their manner to each other was affectionate, & it was manifest by the equality of His temper & His good sense He had great influence over Her which He used with discretion, never directly shewing it, but always at a time to have effect in a gentle manner.—He appeared to be a man of excellent principles, and having been accustomed to practise great oeconomy He still held that feeling so far as to resolve never to be in debt. He said, that when He came to England, He determined [to] observe

* Lady Charlotte Campbell, afterwards Mrs. Bury. See Vol. III., pages 292–3–4.

three rules of conduct, viz : First Never to be in debt.—Secondly " Never to engage in Politics ".—The 3d rule Sir Thos. had forgot.—

Accordingly all His Bills were paid once a month. His temper was described by Baron Hardenberg, & Coll. Addenbroke, (who were established in His Household) to be so good, that they said, They never saw Him out of temper.—He spoke of Himself, & said, that His Father not being able to allow Him much (about £400 per annum) He had confined His expenses within that Sum, foreseeing the ill consequences of exceeding it.

He related an anecdote of the good effects of it. A German Prince of His acquaintance whose income was much larger, had imprudently by gaming committed Himself for the payment of more money than He then possesses. In this situation He applied to Prince Leopold, saying, He knew that though His income was small He lived within it & wd. have money to spare. Prince Leopold lent Him the money which was afterwds. honorably returned.—At Claremont the Prince had it signified to His servants that not only shd. His establishment be regularly paid, but He laid it as an injunction upon all those who formed His Household that *none of them should incur debts*.—He however learnt that one of His Pages had been arrested. The Prince enquired what was the amount of His debts. The Page stated them to amount to £100.—The Prince paid that sum, but afterwards was informed that the Pages debts amounted to £300.—Upon this proof of His insincerity the Prince discharged Him from His service, but at the same time informed Him that He wd. allow Him £50 per annm. till He should be able to obtain another situation.—Sir Thomas remarked that the Princess Charlotte & Prince Leopold were happy in having Baron Hardenberg as Chief Manager of their Household, as He appeared to conduct it admirably ; & they were equally so in Coll. Addenbroke in His department.—He said He never before was in such a House where there was such uniform civility and attention shewn by all the servants.

Sincerity of Mind

Of the Princess Charlotte, Sir Thos. spoke with great approbation of Her open disposition and sincerity of mind. He said she had the plain honest mind of Her Grandfather (the King) and had no art about Her.—Whatever quickness or wilfulness of temper she might have, as has been reported, little of it appeared, & He had no doubt of Her having derived great advantage from Her constant communication with Prince Leopold, & His temperate regulated mind.—At this period the Duke of York (Her Uncle's) Birthday, was approaching, & she desired to make Him a present, a small token on the occasion. Accordingly she applied to Her Jeweller to make a little ornament such as she supposed wd. cost abt. £25—but when brought to Claremont & delivered, on Her enquiring the Price of it the Jeweller said £100.—

Such an expence being quite unexpected, & quite inconsistent with

their plan of oeconomy, she was very much vexed, so much so for having inconsiderately committed Herself, that Sir Thos. observed witht. knowing the cause, that when she came into the room after this had been made known to Her she had been crying.—He was told that in Her vexation she afterwds. said, "it wd. have been better for me to have given the Duke £100 & more acceptable to Him."—

James Ward's Waterloo Picture

November 5.—Ward called. He sd. He had been out of town 10 weeks,—& had been painting in several different families, Lord Powis's &c.—

He told me that it having been determined by the Committee of the British Institution to place His *Waterloo picture* in the Hall of Chelsea College, opposite to a picture by *Verrio*, He had offered to paint it upon a scale 38 *feet wide* by 28 *feet deep*, upon condition that when finished, He shd. have the privilege of exhibiting it for six months for His own profit, which had been agreed to.—No addition is to be made to the sum voted by the Committee of the British Institution viz: one thousand guineas, of which He has recd. 200 gs.—He hoped to obtain a place in the Kings Mews for the purpose of painting the picture.

Death of Princess Charlotte

November 6.—This morning the newspaper announced that the Princess Charlotte was delivered of a *still born male child* at 9 last night & soon after Sarah reported to me that she had just heard that the Princess Herself was dead. This report was soon confirmed, & struck every one with melancholy.—Smirke called to speak to me on the subject, & I called on Sir T Lawrence who was much affected by this mournful event, so distressing to the Individuals of Her family & so fatal to the hopes of the Nation.

Prince Regent and Princess Charlotte's Portrait

November 9.—Sir T Lawrence called on me in the evening.—He shewed me a note which He recd. on Saturday last from Sir Wm. Congreve, who had the Prince Regent's commands to request he would that [day] bring to Carlton House the Portrait of the Princess Charlotte which He had painted. Accordingly He took the picture with Him, which was sent upstairs to His Royal Highness, who, however, was so much affected that He could not look at it, but sent a Page to Sir Thomas who said, that the Prince Regent sent His *respects* to Him, and assured Him the Cloth which covered it shd. not be taken off the picture till He could [bear] looking at it having Sir Thomas with Him, which perhaps He might do on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and that tomorrow He should go to Windsor to see the Queen who had returned from Bath.

Sir Thomas told me that when the Duke of York first went to Prince Leopold, after the death of Princess Charlotte, He was overwhelmed with grief, and expressed His intention to leave England as soon as possible : but He has since said that He now feels differently ;—that He owes everything to England ; that His greatest happiness has been in this Country ; that He likes the people, & that He will not only remain Here, but that His residence shall be Claremont.—

Sir Thomas remarked to me that excepting Baron Hardenbergh, a Dutchman, but quite an English character, and one Servant, the whole of the establishment at Claremont consists of Englishmen.—He observed that considering the early age of Prince Leopold (27 Decr. 16th. next) and that in this Country He cannot well form another matrimonial connexion it can hardly be expected that He will continue to reside in England.

Princess Charlotte's Education Neglected

Sir Thomas again spoke of the Princess Charlotte. He said, that Her education had not been neglected which some persons had supposed. On the contrary she had a great deal of information, had read usefully.—She was well acquainted with History, and without any ostentation of knowledge, she shewed when occasions offered that she had acquired much more than is usually found in those of Her own Sex who have been supposed to be well educated, and He thought much credit is due to the Bishop of Salisbury & to Her other Tutors for the attention they had paid to their duty.—He said that by disposition, & in Her whole character, she was a true, genuine Englishwoman ; natural, frank, open ; and that living as she did with a man whose temper is so well regulated as is that of Prince Leopold, He felt convinced that she would have conducted Herself if placed on the Throne of this England highly to the satisfaction of the people of this Country.—He was much affected while speaking of Her, and of the kindness He had experienced from Her.

John Constable

November 11.—Constable called, and told me He had passed 10 weeks at Bergholt in Suffolk with His friends, & had painted many studies. —He was well satisfied with the good disposition shewn towards Him at the Election of Associates though He was not successful.—

Revd. Mr Mathew I met today. He spoke to me abt. Parish [of St Pancras] business, and shewed that *Tims*, Clerk to the Directors of the Poor,—derives very little profit from His office, His expences in paying Clerks nearly absorbing the whole of 400 guineas per annm. allowed Him.—Mr Mathews, now 83 *years old* told me that He every day drinks at least four glasses of wine and could not live without it.—He looked very well, & was walking witht. a great coat, the weather, He said, being too warm to wear one.

The Dean of Christchurch

November 13.—Owen called upon me. He told me He had been in the West of England, and Oxford, where He remained 9 days, being hospitably entertained by the Canons of Christ Church where He wishes to place His Son aged 18, who has left Winchester School, but the College is so full that it will be obtained with difficulty, & at present cannot on account of the absence of Dr. Hall, the Dean of Christ Church, who has been sometime at Lucerne in Switzerland, and is so deeply involved in debt that He will probably never be extracted from it, which is imputed to the imprudent expences of His Wife a relation of Lord Terrington.—

He told me that the Lord Chancellor, & His Brother, Sir Willm. Scott, had been sitting to Him. The latter spoke of the death of the Princess Charlotte, and of the probability that the Prince Regent will soon sue for a Divorce from the Princess of Wales, which He spoke of as a matter of no difficulty on account of Her conduct.—

Owen said, that Sir William appeared to be quite reconciled to the loss of His wife, The Marchioness of Sligo, who died lately, adding that she had spent Him a great deal of money.—When He mentioned His intention to marry Her, in a conversation He had with the Lord Chancellor, the latter asked Him, " Whether He had dined ? " meaning that He might have drunk too much.—

Lawrence and Princess Charlotte's Portrait

Sir T Lawrence called in the evening.—He shewed me a letter which He recd. from Coll. Addenbroke, written at Claremont, by desire of Prince Leopold, who sent His remembrance to Him, & requested that He would as soon as possible send the Portrait of Princess Charlotte to Claremont, as having now lost the original, He could in His affliction look only upon the copy.—Coll. Addenbroke mentioned the sufferings of the Prince on this melancholy occasion & that He never wd. again be the happy man He was while united to Her.—This letter Sir Thos. carried to Carlton House, where He first saw a Page, who told Him the Prince Regent had seen the picture. He then saw Sir Benjm. Bloomfield, & shewed Him the letter. Sir Benjm. spoke of the picture as having been ordered by the Prince Regent, but Sir Thos. told Him it was not so, and that it was by command of the Princess Charlotte herself only that He painted the picture, & that before He began it He had informed the Prince Regent of it —

Sir Benjm. talked of the right the Prince Regent being *Her Father* had to it.—He took the letter, but soon returned and said He had shewn it to the Duke of York, who concurred with Him in thinking it wd. not be proper to shew it to the Regent.—Sir Thomas felt Himself in a great difficulty abt. it.—

He brought with Him *the Sun*, newspaper published this evening containing a letter from Jesse Foote, Surgeon, stating the necessity for more particular information respecting the long labour, delivery, & death of the Princess Charlotte.—

November 14.—Smirke called, He had met Carlisle, the Surgeon, who was full of the subject of the death of Princess Charlotte & of the unsatisfactory conduct of the Medical persons who attended Her.

Landseer called. He spoke on the same subject, & said Sir Richd. Croft* had been equally unfortunate in another instance in a Lady, . . . she also having died within a few days of the death of the Princess.—The opinion in circulation that wishing to *preserve the infant*, such means were not used as might have relieved the Princess from the long protracted labour.

He spoke of the great public loss thus sustained & of the sad prospect of succession now left.—

Absurd Reports

November 15.—She spoke of the death of Princess Charlotte, and of the dissatisfaction which prevails respecting Her Medical and other attendants. She said she heard there was no experienced married woman in the House at Claremont at the time. She mentioned a family in the City with which Dr *Sims* is much acquainted, and to whom He had said, "He would have given a thousand guineas rather than have been at Claremont at the time of Her delivery,—though He had nothing to do in the business.—She spoke of Sir Richard Croft, the medical accoucher, as having been reported to Her by Mrs Hay, as a man of rough manners, who having once attended Her she afterwards changed Her situation, going into the country, to avoid calling Him in on a similar occasion.—He has lately been very unfortunate in losing several Ladies in Child bed.

Sarah told me the reports circulating among the Common people; That the Queen disliked the Princess Charlotte who had equally an aversion to Her, & that high words had passed between them respecting the Princess of Wales, whose part she took against the Queen.—Such are the absurd reports passed about.—

Dispute About Princesses Portrait

November 19.—Sir Thos Lawrence I called on.—He felt very disagreeably circumstanced respecting the Picture of the Princess Charlotte. It appears that the Prince Regent (who He has not seen since Her death) and Prince Leopold are both anxious to possess it, and He is blamed by the adherents of both parties for not supporting each claim.—I supported

* He committed suicide. See entry for February 14, 1818.

Him in His opinion that He could only state the facts which would fully show that the picture was painted by command of the Princess only, & that she desired it might be completed for Her to present it to Prince Leopold on His Birth day, viz : Decr. 16th. next ensuing.—

Farington's Patriarchal Age

November 21.—This, my *Birth day*, my 70th. year is compleated. The retrospect is long. Much I have done in this long period ; but much very much more I have omitted. The mercy of God I daily implore and pardon of my manifold sins committed by thought, word, and deed, against His Holy will and Commands, and I pray for the intercession of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ that through His divine mediation all my offences may be forgiven,—and that by the grace of God bestowed upon me the short remainder of my days may be passed with due reflection & consideration and that I may be duly sensible that preparation for a better state should commence in this world to afford hope of everlasting salvation. Amen.—

Cause of the Princesses Death

Sir T Lawrence told me that Lady John Thynne, who was upon the Princess Charlottes establishment, called upon Him today. She said that at the time of the death of the Princess she was in an adjoining room, & that not more than five minutes before the Princess died, she heard Her speak distinctly. Sir Richd. Croft, the Accoucher, was administering to the Princess Brandy & wine, and this change of the quality of things given to Her caused Her to ask "Whether there was danger"? To which Sir Richd. Croft replied, "Not if you will lay still and compose yourself."—The Princess then laid as directed, and almost immediately expired.—

A Cross Birth

It is now said that though the labour was long protracted she suffered but little pain ; & Lord Bathurst told Sir Thomas Lawrence this day that He being at Claremont during Her labour Dr Baillie said to Him "The Princess bears it with a Brunswick Heart".

Her death is attributed by the medical men who were about Her, to a real weakness in Her constitution, notwithstanding Her full appearance ; and they say that in any case Her life wd. not have been a long one.—

Lord Bathurst, who was at the Funeral of Her Royal Highness, said, that Prince Leopold was much relieved in His sorrows by a constant effusion of tears.—

The labour of the Princess was very long protracted ; The Child was large ; and it was what is called "a *Cross Birth ;*" these difficulties medical men say, were too great for Her constitution to sustain.—

Sir Thomas Lawrence who has now been a great deal with the Prince Regent, declared to me His conviction that He is one of the best natured men in the world: that He has always pleasure in doing things that are agreeable to others: and that with some weakness of vanity, & the disadvantage of having people about Him whose object it always is to accomodate themselves & every other thing to His feeling or humour, and thereby mislead Him, yet His kind disposition prevents Him from indulging in tyranny or caprice.

Napoleon's Object

November 22.—Edridge spoke of His late journey to Paris with Sir Abraham Hume & Mr & Mrs Charles Long as being highly agreeable. He said Mr Long dined several times with Monsr *La Casas*, one of the French Ministers, and one day met there the Minister of Finance to Buonoparte. He told Mr Long that the great object of Buonoparte was to cripple the power of England by distressing the Finances of this Country, and at one period their plans were so well laid that they thought it wd. be effectually done, but they were totally disappointed by Mr Pitt adopting two measures quite unexpected viz: *The Income Tax*, and the stoppage of *Cash payments* at the Bank of England. These two acts so completely frustrated their plans that they afterwds. despaired of their purpose. He said Mr. Pitt was a great *Financier*.—Mr Long was highly gratified at this acknowledgment of the talents of Mr Pitt and of the efficacy of His measures.—

The Future Sir Edwin Landseer

November 29.—Landseer called, & brought a small picture of a Dog, which His Son Edwin, 15 years old, had painted. He was desirous to obtain leave for Him to copy a picture of a Lion by Rubens, now at the Royal Academy, but He not being a Student in the *Life Academy* there is a Law against it. I told Him there wd. be a general meeting at the Academy on Decr. 1st. and that I wd. then speak abt. it.—He talked much about the monopoly which Charles Heath held in the engraving line, by undertaking for Booksellers every kind of subject, & whole Commissions, & dealing out the Plates to engravers at reduced prices, but still reserving a profit to Himself witht. doing anything to them. This had caused Him (Landseer) to refuse work offered to Him when He was informed that Chas. Heath also was engaged.—

CHAPTER XXXI

1817

Woodforde's Mistress

December 10.—He also spoke of Samuel Woodforde [R.A.], Charles Hoare, The Banker, told Him, that Woodforde had £12000 in the 3 pr cents. accumulated, Thomson remarked, by His narrow oeconomy.—He also had a Child some years ago, for which He allowed 4 shillings pr. week. He has left the person to whom it is said He was married, & who went to Italy with Him, £170 pr. annm.—She now says she was married to Him at Rome, if so, she left England as His Mistress. Such is the sad way in which some proceed in Life.—

The Principles of Colour

December 14.—Sir Thos. Lawrence came to tea. He spoke of Mr West's Lecture spoken to the Students at the Royal Academy on Friday Last at one oclock. Ten or Twelve Academicians were present. He spoke nearly ½ an Hour & *Extempore*, and with great self possession, also with a readiness of delivery beyond what had been before heard from Him.—The Principal point He attempted to prove was That The *Order of Colours in a Rainbow*, is the true arrangement in an Historical picture.—viz: exhibiting the warm & brilliant colours in a picture where the principal light falls & the *cool colours* in the shade; also that as an accompanying reflection, a weaker rainbow often accompanies the more powerful rainbow, so it may be adviseable to repeat the same colours in another part of the Picture to act as *second* to the superior display.—

He remarked that in the pictures in the *Vatican* at Rome *Raphael* had not attended to this principle, but that He felt & arranged His Colours agreeable to it in the Cartoons at Hampton Court, was manifest.—He also said that Titian, did not shew any knowledge of it till He was 75 years old.

B. R. Haydon and the Royal Academy

Phillips spoke of two visits He had from Landseer and of Landseer having deprecated the misunderstanding subsisting between Haydon & The Royal Academy—Philips disclaimed it on the part of the Academy, it was Haydon alone who persisted in abusing the Academy. Landseer

regretted that Haydon was not a member of it on acct. of His superior talents.—Philips replied that there were other requisites expected, in addition to Professional talent, viz: a proper conduct & deportment in Life, to induce the Academy to elect any artist a member of their body.

December 15.—Constable called,—& spoke of His wifes late safe delivery of a fine Boy. We talked of Haydon & His continued abuse of the Academy.—

The Prince and The Portrait

[Sir Thomas] He took the picture in a Coach to Claremont, Tuesday the 16th, inst., setting off at 7 oclock in the morng to be there in time to place the picture in the Breakfast room before Prince Leopold should come down to Breakfast.—The Picture thus placed was seen by Baron Hardenbergh, Coll. Addenbroke, Sir Robt. Gardiner & the Revd. Dr Short, sub-Preceptor to the Princess Charlotte.—They thought it a most impressive likeness. Dr Short said, "*It has her amiable look*". They left the room & were much affected. It was communicated to Prince Leopold that Sir Thos. had brought the picture. He saw it & was absorbed in contemplating it. He felt grateful to Sir Thomas for what He had done, & said if Sir Thos. wished to see Him He wd. have Him introduced.

The Prince recd. Him with a kind, but melancholy look: He appeared pale, and spoke in a low tone of voice, seeming to subdue the expression of His grief. He said nobody could so feel the loss which Himself & The Public had sustained so deeply as Himself. "Two Generations", said He, "the Mother and Her Infant have sunk together. No other Person knew so well as I did the noble disposition of Her mind. It was my duty to study Her character, & I did it with close attention. It was important that I should fully know Her disposition. It was most excellent: open, sincere, & wholly free from selfishness. She thought only of others, and this even in Her last Hours, when, after some interval, it was made known to Her that Her infant was dead, she recd. the account with submission, but said "Prince Leopold will be affected; bring Him to me for I am the person to comfort Him."

"Those Beautiful Arms"

After Her delivery Prince Leopold was uppermost in Her mind. It had been proposed that He should sleep in the next room, but She said He should sleep in Her room, & directed that a Bed should be made up for Him.—Prince Leopold did not think she was sensible of Her approaching death. "Those beautiful arms", said He, looking at the Picture, "were thrown round me thus," embracing Sir Thomas to shew Him in what manner.—From the time of our marriage we were almost inseparable. Excepting for an Hour or two when I might go out to shoot

or for some other such purpose, we were always together in a state of unremitting Happiness. He called Her " My Charlotte ".—

Premonition of Death

He said to Sir Thomas " When you came to Claremont, my Charlotte urged me much to sit to you before you began Her portrait. When I opposed this Her desire she gave as a reason, ' If you will sit, *I shall see the Picture, I shall have that pleasure,*' and this was expressed in a manner which shewed that in *Her situation, before Her delivery*, she alluded to a probability that she might not survive it."—On this & on another occasion, she expressed Her [self] with something of melancholy foreboding, but these were exceptions to Her general chearful conduct.

Lady Albemarle's Death

December 18.—Lady Albemarle died a short time since at Mr Coke's, Holkham, in Norfolk. She came there well with Lord Albemarle, but was far advanced in Her Pregnancy. She there heard of the death of the Princess Charlotte, which affected Her much, and she soon after miscarried, and survived but a very little time. She was daugr. to Lady Clifford, who, at one time was Governess to the Princess Charlotte & there was much affection between them. She left 10 Children. One Son, a youth, she lost abt. two months before. He was accidently shot while out shooting with His Brother whose gun went off in passing through a Hedge.—Mr Coke* was much grieved at this melancholy event.—

Mr. John Dashwood of Cley in Norfolk, is 75 years old. In consequence of putting His feet in *cold water* the last summer, He had a *Paralytic Stroke* which has reduced Him to a state of great imbecility.—

Princess Charlotte's Intention

December 19.—Sir Thomas related to me the particulars of what had lately passed at *Brighton* between Sir Benjm. Bloomfield & Himself personally & by Letter, respecting the Portrait of the late *Princess Charlotte*, painted by Him, which, after having heard a letter written by Sir Thos. to Sir B Bloomfield at Brighton, The Prince Regent had given up, it being shewn by Sir Thos. that it was the intention of the Princess Charlotte to present it to Prince Leopold on His Birth day, *Decr. 16th. inst.*—The Prince Regent directed Sir B Bloomfield to order a Copy, a whole length, of The Princess to be painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who afterwards went to Claremont. Prince Leopold expressed His satisfaction on finding that He was to have the original picture, & He also desired Sir Robert to order Sir Thomas to paint a whole length of Her Royal Highness for Him.—

We had conversation respecting an Engraving to be made of the

* Thomas William Coke, afterwards first Earl of Leicester.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG
After the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence

To face p. 156

Princess Charlotte.—Colnaghi, The Print Seller, had proposed that Sir Thos. & Himself should have equal Shares in the Plate & that Colnaghi shd. publish it, & in consequence of what passed between them on the subject Colnaghi published an advertisement on Saturday last in the *Morning Post* announcing that such a Print would be published.*—Sir Thomas had applied to Sir B Bloomfield for the Prince Regent's permission to have in *The Proposals* for it, That it wd. be done under the *Patronage* of the *Prince Regent* & the *sanction of Prince Leopold.*

Turner's Greed

December 20.—Middiman, the Engraver, called. He said that [J. M. W.] *Turner* was to have 2000 guineas for the drawings of subjects in Yorkshire for the History of that County. After making His agreement with Messrs Longman & Co He returned to them & told them He had omitted to mention His Expences in travelling. They replied that they had considered that expense to be included in the agreement, but He wd. not allow it. It ended in their proposing to give Him 20 pounds which He assented to, but added, that *it must be made guineas.* Middiman laughed while He related this anecdote.

He spoke of Charles Heath having offered to the Booksellers Murray & Co to undertake to have executed for them the whole of the Plates to be engraved of the Italian views drawn in Italy by *Hakewell* for 35 guineas each plate. *Landseer* & *Middiman* &c had demanded 50 guineas for each plate & they both refused to be engaged in the work shd. Charles Heath be employed in it. In consequence His offer has been refused, & He is not to be employed.—

Bookselling

December 27.—Cadell told me that their *Great Book Sale* to *the Trade* had been made. It is 2 years since they had one. It is an old custom with them and other Wholesale Booksellers.—This sale lasted 3 days. They (Cadell & Davies) each day gave a dinner at the *London Coffee House.* On the first day more than 120 Booksellers sat down to dinner, & on the following days more than 90 each day—an unusual day.—After dinner the sale takes place. Catalogues of the Books to be sold with prices affixed, are circulated round the table, & each person puts down His name for whatever number of each author He chooses to purchase. The sales went off extremely well—beyond their expectation. "We ought," said Cadell, "to be satisfied", and with tears in His eyes He spoke of the different state of trade 12 months ago,—when there was cause for despondence.—

* Farington writing of September 19th, said: "Sir T. Lawrence told me that He had settled everything with Colnaghi, the Print Seller, respecting a Print to be made from the Portrait of the Princess Charlotte. He was to have 700 guineas, and to give up the whole to Colnaghi."

He spoke *of Boswell's Life of Johnson*, & of having an interleaved copy of it, to enter whatever information I could give for another edition. He said, Jas. Boswell is now willing to allow them to obtain whatever information they can that may add to the interest of the work. I said, that several years have passed since I made the offer, that I was now at an advanced period of life; and not so much disposed to any effort as I had been, but I wd. think abt. it.—He sd. another Bookseller had given out that He wd. publish an edition more interesting than theirs.—

CHAPTER XXXII

1818

Miss Harriet Mellon, the Actress

January 1.—Mrs B West told me that a Lady of Her acquaintance is now on a visit to Mrs Coutts, wife of Old Mr Thomas Coutts, the Banker, She was formerly an actress & Her name Miss Mellon. Mrs B West first saw Her at Stafford or Wolverhampton, on the Stage there. At that time the late Mr R. B. Sheridan was canvassing Stafford, & the party with whom Mrs West went made such a report of Her to Him, that He went to that Theatre & was so much pleased with Her performance that He engaged Her for Drury Lane Theatre.—

Mrs West saw Her friend today, who told Her, that Mr Coutts sat up last night to welcome in the *New Year*, and after the midnight Hour had passed, He sat down & wrote a most affectionate note to Mrs Coutts, complimentary to Her, and He gave to every one of His servants a present.

Lord Eldon and His Daughter

Mrs West told me that the Honble. Mrs Repton, daugr. of Lord Chancellor Eldon, has called upon Her since Her late marriage with Mr John Adey Repton, architect, Son of Mr Humphrey Repton, the Landscape Gardener. She is towards 40 years old & owns to 36 years. Repton is 32 or 33 years old. He is a well looking man & of a placid disposition. He has been for sometime in the Office of Mr John Nash, the Architect, and His situation produced Him abt. £1500 pr. annm., but Mr Nash is, or affects to be, much offended with Him for having married Lord Eldon's daugr. who having resided much with Mr & Mrs Nash in the Isle of Wight, Repton, who also frequently became an inmate there, had much intercourse with Her.—

Mr & Mrs Nash are gone to Paris, it is supposed to be out of the way at this time as Lord Eldon will not now acknowledge His daugr. not having known of the marriage till after it took place, though Miss Scott had avowed to Him Her determination to marry Mr Repton. Since the marriage Lord & Lady Eldon have sent Her *Court Dress* to Her in a parcel, witht. note or message.—Mrs West, sd. she had heard that Lord Eldon is not likely to be reconciled to His daugr. as He has shewn

great obstinacy on another occasion where it was supposed He wd. have relented.

Mr West told me, that Dr Charles Burney, Vicar of Deptford, & Professor of Ancient Literature in the Royal Academy, was preparing to go to His Church on Christmas day in the morning, & was suddenly seized with Paralysis or Apoplexy, and died on the Sunday following.—

January 2.—Mrs Stoddart of Norwich's eldest Son, a youth of 17 years old called, & brought me a note from His Mother. He came to town for the purpose of obtaining a situation in some family to be private Tutor to the Children for two years, & then has some hope through the interest of Dr Parr, to get an Exhibitionship in one of the Universities to enable Him to complete His education there.

A Self-Advertising Academician

Thomson & Callcott called on me to speak abt. dissolving the Royal Academy Club for the purpose of removing George Dawe from it, on acct. of His disgraceful conduct in puffing Himself in the Public Papers & in every way in His power.

Thomson & Smirke afterwds. called. Thomson had seen Howard & Jackson & both had agreed to resign as Member of the Club, and had sent their resignations. Accordingly Smirke for Himself, & His Son Robert, & myself gave our resignations directed to Westmacott Treasurer of the Club to Thomson for Him to forward to Westmacott.—Smirke sd. He called on Sir T Lawrence on the 31st. last who demurred when Smirke informed Him of the intention to remove Dawe from the Club. He said it would fall upon Himself as having been the cause of it on acct. of Dawe's puffs abt. His Portrait of Princess Charlotte.—In consequence I wrote to Sir T Lawrence & He called on me in the evening and on my informing Him what had been done He agreed to it, & said He wd. send His resignation to Westmacott tomorrow morning.—

Print of Princess Charlotte

He told me that Colnaghi was in high spirits abt. the print of the Princess Charlotte ; that 200 proofs at 4 guineas each had been subscribed for, and 150 impressions at 2 guineas each.—The Prince Regent had ordered 12 proofs, and Prince Leopold 6 proofs.—

January 3.—Westmacott called.—He had received Eleven resignations from Members of the Academy Club, & Himself wd. be the 12th. so that there only remained Turner, Chalon, Bone, & Dawe. He thought it wd. be proper to send them a List of those who had resigned & that consequently the Club was disolved,—[and afterwards reformed without Dawe as a member].

Smirke returned to me & gave me the above particulars.—He then expressed uneasiness abt. *Golding*, who had engaged with *Colnaghi*, verbally only, to engrave the Portrait of Princess Charlotte from Sir T Lawrence's picture, for 200 guineas. Smirke sd. this was far too little, although Golding had consulted Him abt. the price He shd. ask. I expressed my surprise at the smallness of the Sum, bearing no proportion to the price put upon the Prints, & the work to be done. I sd. Golding ought [to ask] 400 guineas & that 500 wd. not be too much, if the report of Smirke & Sir T Lawrence of Goldings ability was well founded. Smirke sd. that Sir T Lawrence had spoken to Golding abt. keeping His prices moderate, which had caused a timidity in Golding & in Smirke.—

January 7.—John Landseer spoke to Him of the impropriety of a note which He wrote me respecting an application which He wished me to make to the Royal Academy to admit His younger Son* to copy a picture of a Lioness by Rubens, now in the Painting School, He not being a Student in the Life Academy.—I told Him that exclusive *Law* wd. I believed, be rescinded.—

English Manufacturers

January 8.—Booth, the Bookseller, called, to speak abt. a drawing He commissioned me to make "*a view on the Severn*" for a Gentleman who had authorised Him to do it.

He spoke of His publication of "*Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte*" price 12 shillings, as going on prosperously.—

He shewed me a letter He recd. this morng. for the Revd. — Bates, Chaplain to the late Lord Mayor, relating many particulars of the interest Princess Charlotte took in promoting the adoption of English manufactures in Ladies Dresses.—

Gossip

I had company at dinner. Sir T Lawrence, Westmacott, Thomson Smirke. Sir T Lawrence came from Kent today. At Lord Camden's He read Bishop Watson's work and sd. He was a worldly man. Lord Camden knew Him well, and sd. He was eager to obtain preferment.—Westmacott said, "The Ladies are much disatisfied with the medical persons who attended Princess Charlotte." Dr Sims says He did not see Her till past 12 oclock, & she was then in a very restless state.—The Queen's conduct was remarked upon. Her so soon shewing Herself in Public.

John Landseer's Lack of Principle

January 10.—Cadell called.—Landseer had sent two proofs, one "*Berry Pomeroy Castle*"; the other a view on the river Dart. To the

* Afterwards Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.

latter He had affixed the name of *Hay* along with His *own*, and thus shewing that He had employed another though the Drawings were given to Him to engrave expressly upon condition that the plates were to be the work of His own hand only.—This, I told Cadell, He cd. not do as I had asserted to Him that the work was by another in many parts. Cadell sd. He will charge 40 guineas for this plate, though we only pay to Hay 35 gs. for what He does expressly for us.—Cadell said " What can we do with such a Man ? "—but added He is so ingenious in His profession that we do not wish to break with Him.—

Value of Severe Criticism

We talked of the new Publication viz : Bishop Watson's (Landaff) acct. of Himself. I remarked upon the severity with which the Bishop's character is attacked in the public papers, He said, so much the better for us, The Book sells the better for it. He sd. " We have already sold more than a *Thousand*, and a new Edition will soon be wanted."—I remarked that the Bishop's character as a *Bishop* wd. fall in consequence of His exposure of His mind & His worldly feelings. He said, He thought it would fall.—He said that He & Davies have no claim upon the *Copy right* of the work, but they have a profitable interest in the publication.—

R. A. Club

The purpose for which the dissolving the Club (the *exclusion of Dawe*) having been obtained, Westmacott read a Series of Resolutions, re-establishing the Club, to consist of the former members exclusive of Dawe, and adopting all the former laws of the Club, with the addition of a Resolution that the Society shd. consist of Royal Academicians only—& that any Academician desirous of being a member of the Club shd. be proposed at one meeting and ballotted for at the next, provided that at least Seven members of the Club shd. *be present*.—Further that no newly elected Academician shd. be elected till He shd. have been admitted *of the Council*. These Resolutions passed unanimously.

Book and Print Sellers

January 15.—I spoke to Cadell abt. my collection of Drawings of The Rivers *Forth*, *Clyde*, & *Severn*, & the principal features in their vicinity & of my intention to prepare them for publication, but having been for 10 years past connected with Himself & Mr Davies by making Drawings for them, I mentioned my intention to Him & for Mr Davies's knowledge, before I would speak to any other person.—I said that I had formerly sd. something to Mr Davies respecting them.—I suggested that it might, perhaps be worth His consideration, whether such a work might not be undertaken in conjunction with Longman & Co.—

He spoke of Longman & Co doing immense business. There are 5 *partners*, & by each having His department they carry it on with great regularity, otherwise He sd. it wd. be impossible.—He sd. Longman is very rich, but all His property *is in trade*, & that it wd. be difficult for Him to realise money out of it.—

He described to me the manner in which they carry on their *Book sales*. They fix a price on each article proposed for sale, 2 of the same article forming a lot. Nothing more or less is taken than the price stated, —& each person present who is disposed to purchase puts down His name for as many as He desires to buy.—But at these sales certain articles which have laid heavy on hand are put up to be *bid for*, but these if not bid for to an amount fixed by the Seller are not *knocked down to any bidder*.—The dinners on these occasions are paid for by Messrs Cadell & Davies, and are at 2 oclock, & it is afterwds. that the sales take place.—

A Quarrelsome Author

Cadell spoke of *Murphy*,* who made the drawings of the "Arabian antiquities in Spain" from which their publication was formed, was a man of uncommonly bad temper, and most disagreeable to transact business with. He was abt. 54 or 55 years old, when He died. His disorder was Jaundice, or some Liver complaint. "He had", sd. Cadell, "no friends, nobody to be with Him during His indisposition, so that it fell upon me to seal up His effects & to give orders for His funeral—He had relations in Ireland, & the right Heir to His property was found out.—

He quarrelled with all the Engravers who were employed by us in executing the Arabian Antiquities, and I think I know the Engraver who reported that Murphy made alterations in England in drawings from which engravings were made.—This He must have done to cast a stain upon the memory of Murphy, but the accusation has been proved to be untrue, as a Frenchman has lately published prints representing the same objects but with less care in the detail".—

John Landseer and Heath

January 16.—Cadell called to inform me that Landseer was with Him yesterday and acknowledged that He put Hay's name to the plate of the "*View on the Dart river*" having accused Heath of concealing names. He sd. He employed Hay because He wanted employment.—He agreed to deduct 5 guineas from His usual price 40 guineas.—They parted amicably; Cadell not desiring to break with Him on acct. of His ingenuity &c.

* J. C. Murphy, architect.

Architecture and Law

January 17.—Lysons told me that Nash, the Architect, was a pupil of the late Sir Robert Taylor. This Michael Angelo Taylor, Sir Roberts Son, told Lysons.—Sir John Leach, who within the last week took His seat as *Vice Chancellor of England*, was also a pupil of Sir Robert Taylor, but happening to have something to do with law business, His mind turned to that profession in which He has succeeded so well.—He is a man fond of gay company, routs, balls &c—

Established Reputation

January 28.—James Boswell called, & spoke of the late Dr Burney's Son as being desirous to be appointed Professor of ancient Literature in the Royal Academy. I explained to Him what is the object of the Academy in electing *Honorary Members*, viz; to attach to it names of men of *established reputation for* superior talents. Much knowledge there might be witht. sufficient fame to entitle a person to be classed with Johnson, Goldsmith &c. I mentioned to Him that the Professorship of Ancient History had not been filled since the death of *Gibbon*, but at that period Mr Mitford, author of the History of Greece, & Dr Gillies were proposed to the Academicians, who, to avoid contention did not elect either, as each of them wd. have been supported. I said that His (James Boswell's) Father, expressed Himself against Dr Gillies in a letter I recd. from Him from Scotland, which had weight with me. He replied, that He understood *The King* disapproved Dr Gillies as He was at that time in opposition to the government.—

Law Departments

He spoke of the changes in the Law Departments. He said the Lord Chancellor Eldon is considered the first of all our Lawyers. Lord Ellenborough, He said, as He advances in age becomes heavy, and less able than formerly.—He mentioned Judge Abbot as one who might become Chief Justice; also Judge Dallas as a man very able in His profession.—Judge Bailey He spoke of lightly.—He said, Serjeant Copley* is rising to distinction.

The Parliament having met yesterday we talked of the proceedings. He sd. the Opposition have no *Leader*, Lord George Cavendish having declined it.—

Governor of Jamaica

January 30.—F. Green spoke of the Duke of Manchester's situation at Jamaica, as Governor of that Colony. His salary is £10,000 pr. annm.

* J. S. Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst. See Vol. V., and note p. 150.

and Colonial Assembly of Jamaica have lately added to it £3000 pr. annm. He has also a town & Country House, and servants allowed Him free of expence, and He may live respectably for £4000 pr. annm. so that His savings must be considerable: also at the expiration of the time allowed to Him to be Governor He will be entitled to a pension of £2000 pr. annm.—

CHAPTER XXXIII

1818

February 1.—Smirke came in the eveng to tea.—He spoke of Lord Abercorn, in whom it seems there was a visible alteration two or three months ago; but it was a rule in His family not to notice it to Him. Dr Pemberton attended Him, and, till lately, did not apprehend any danger. A change however took place & Dr Scott, who had been successful in treating a Liver complaint in Mr George Tierney, was called in, & His mode was adopted & for a little time with apparent success, but His Lordship relapsed & in a week or 10 days died. He does not appear to have been aware of His danger, for He was anxious to hear the noise of workmen employed in alterations of the House.—His high, formal carriage has always been remarked. His Valet said since His death, that His Lordship never had a smile upon His countenance *to Him*, till the day before He died.

February 4.—I had conversation with Sir T Lawrence and Robert Smirke respecting Lord Abercorn's illness & death. His decay was gradual, but there was a manifest alteration in His appearance sometime since, & He was latterly very much reduced in His person, very thin. His spirits were good, & it was not till two or three days before His death that He was apprised of His danger. He was then told what His state really was. He was sensible to the last; dozed much; and suffered little or no pain.—

Robt. Smirke went to Him every week by appointment, & always saw Him. Of His noble friends Lord Bathurst was the only one admitted & He saw Him every week.—The watching attention of Lady Abercorn was exemplary: She was constant in this duty by day & by night & has suffered from it.—His habit of living has been very regular and temperate, & His disorder, a decay of the Liver, cannot be ascribed to any known cause.

Farington Family Pedigree

February 8.—Lysons brought Gregson's of Liverpool's "Fragments of Lancashire", Part 2d in which is the Pedigree of our Family, viz: 'Farington of Warden & Shawhall".—He also told me that He is making

out several articles extracted from records in the Tower &c—respecting our Family.

He spoke of *Magna Britannia* for *Devonshire*, which, He sd, it was the intention of His Brother [The Rev. Daniel Lysons] & Himself to confine to *one volume only*, as this work on the whole has been very unproductive, the balance against it being very considerable; for the Cumberland County £900 & Cornwall £400.—He said, it was not the intention of His Brother & Himself to proceed any further than Devonshire, & then they shd. stop the work, but they did not wish to declare it publicly at present.—

I dined & passed the eveng alone.

February 9.—John Taylor mentioned that Peter Finnerty is at present a principal writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, and that Wooller is also employed by James Perry, the Proprietor, for the same purpose. It is therefore not to be wondered at if the writing on Political subjects & characters is violent.—He also said, that Jordain, His late Editor of the *Sun newspaper*, has the principal direction of Colbourn's "Literary Gazette".—

Election Expense

February 13.—She spoke very highly of Mr Edmund Wodehouse who has been elected Member for Norfolk. She said that He is Son of the late Thomas Wodehouse, Prebend of Norwich Cathedral.—She said that in supporting Mr Pratt in opposition, to Mr Edmund Wodehouse, the Dowager Lady Astley expended £20,000,—Mr Pratt £5000,—& Mr Coke £10,000.—The late Sir Jacob Astley to each of His daughters left £20,000.—

Suicide of Sir Richard Croft

February 14.—A dreadful Catastrophe, The Death of Sir Richd. Croft, accoucher to the late Princess Charlotte, by *suicide* was this day reported in the public papers. He married a daugr. of the late Dr Denman, & Sister to the wife of Dr Bailey. He has left several Children. From the period of the death of the Princess His spirits have been sinking. Ashley Cooper, the Surgeon, told Lysons today, that He met Sir Richd. Croft some weeks [ago] & had conversation with Him. He was low in spirits, & wept much.—The Royal Family have done what they cd. to comfort Him.—

The Princess Elizabeth

Lysons sd. the report of the Princess Elizabeth's being [about] to marry the Prince of Hesse-Homburg is true. She is 47 years old & He one or two years younger. The Possessions of His Father are in extent abt. the size of Windsor Park, & He has abt. 32 Soldiers: but He is a

Prince.—The Queen is much disatisfied with this proposed marriage, as by it she will lose Elizabeth's society.—Lysons was with the Queen & the Princess while they were at Bath. He said, " The Queen is a very agreeable old woman."

February 17.—Mrs Russell, daugr. to the late *David Pike Watts*, [Constable's Uncle], has ordered a monument to His memory to be executed by *Chantrey*: The Price fixed is £5000.—

Passage to the North Pole

We had conversation respecting the Expedition preparing to sail to endeavour to effect a passage to the North Pole.—Ralph Price sd. He had had conversations with some old experienced Captains who had been long employed in the *Whale fishery* business, & they were decidedly of the opinion that the passage hoped for wd. never be made. . . . —He said, that one of these Captains had described the effect of the extreme cold which He had felt in that region, which was so great as almost to deprive Him of His understanding. The tendency He felt was to *sleep*, which He prevented by excessive exertion,—and He had saved the life of another man by forcing Him to resist sleep by violent means, after it had in some degree overcome Him.—The sensation while the sleeping disposition was operating was, He sd., delicious, but the sensations accompanying the restoring the circulation of the blood, were so painful, that a man wd. cry out " *Let me die.*"

In the Whale fishery the Captain, and men, do not receive wages. They are fed by the Proprietors of the Ship, but their profits depend upon what fish they take. Mr. Price thought that the Captain and men have a third of the profits of the fish taken.—

CHAPTER XXXIV

1818

The American Ambassador

March 2.—L. Coxe spoke of Mr Rush, the Ambassador from America, [who is reported] to be a very respectable man, and that He was diligent in pursuing His Studies so as to be remarkable for His application. Though not more than 34 or 35 years old He has been Attorney General at Philadelphia, & is now appointed to the high office of Ambassador to this Country. He is the youngest Son of the late Dr Rush, a celebrated Physician at Philadelphia. In Politics He may be considered a *Federalist*, or at least of the moderate party, and not like — Maddison, the late attached to France, and inimical to England.

The Battle of Waterloo

Major Fitzgerald, who was wounded at the Battle of Waterloo related many particulars of that great victory. He gave great credit to the French Cavalry, and to the English Life Guards, The Greys, The Blues & some other regiments, but of the lighter Cavalry He spoke with contempt. He said, He heard the Marquiss of Anglesea abuse them while speaking to Genl. Maitland, saying that He could not get them into action.—He spoke of the impossibility of Cavalry making any impression upon a square of infantry standing firm. It was repeatedly attempted by the French but never succeeded.—

The Duke of Wellington

Of the Duke of Wellington He said, The whole Army admired Him and had the most perfect confidence in His military judgment, but added, that nobody loved Him, on acct. of His partial & unjust proceeding in all that respected promotion.—Such is the great difficulty of giving satisfaction when there is so much competitorship.—

The Bishop of Landaff

March 3.—Cadell called. He spoke of the Bishop of Landaff, Dr Watson's, life. The *Quarto* edition, He said is sold, & an *Octavo* edition

will soon appear. He said Quarto editions do not now sell so well as formerly, & that they have had experience to make them sensible it will be most profitable to publish their next edition of this popular work in Octavo. I remarked that it was extraordinary that the Bishop shd. have written such a History of Himself, and that His Son should have consented to publish such an account of His Father. He replied, that the Bishop's Son was under a positive obligation to do it, but added, that there were many passages in the original manuscript which had been softened, otherwise, said He, both the Bishop's Son and ourselves might have been sent to the Kings Prison for a libel.—

Booksellers and Public Institutions

He spoke of the Act of Parliament obtained by *Charles Wynne* M.P. requiring all publishers of original works to deliver free of expence Eleven Copies of each work, one Copy to each of the Universities & the remainder to different establishments. As a compensation for this demand the time allowed to Booksellers not to have their publications infringed upon by other Booksellers, is extended to 28 years, but Cadell observed, that there are but few works published which it is an object with the Booksellers to keep to themselves for so long a term. The object of the Booksellers now is to amend the act so far as to require that *one fourth* of the price of each publication shall be paid for every work *required to be delivered*, which He said, wd. prevent an application for many inferior publications as the Societies which might claim them wd. be indifferent abt. them.—

The Princess of Wales

March 4.—Owen mentioned a proceeding of the Princess of Wales. *Sir William Scott* informed Him that she advanced a Claim of £3000 which she has against the Executors of Her late Brother, the Duke of Brunswick, for money advanced to Him upon His notes to that amount. These notes are now in England, & Sir William Scott has seen them. They are said to be *forgeries*.—Lord Liverpool is one of the Executors. The Princess is reported to be in very distressed circumstances, having wasted Her property, & surrounded by persons who have imposed on Her.

March 6.—Mr A. Phipps [brother of Earl Mulgrave] I dined at. *The Prince* of *Hesse Homburg*—was spoken of. Mr Phipps sd. that Twelve years ago He proposed to the King His wish to marry the Princess Elizabeth—and, that the King put the letter into the fire.—Now, however, He is accepted and it [is] said He is to be appointed the Representative resident of a German Confederacy at Milan.

Mr Phipps sd. that the Princess Augusta had many years ago declared to the King, Her Father, that she had no desire to marry, but would rather remain in England. Princess Sophia is also so disposed.—

Dr Burney and Dr Parr

March 11.—Thomson I dined with. The Rev. Dr Barrow was formerly Master of the Soho Square Academy. He now resides in Nottinghamshire about 14 miles from ——, & is prebend of Southwell Collegiate Church. He spoke of the late Revd. Dr Charles Burney. He said He had long known Him, & considered Him the best Greek Scholar next after [Richard] *Porson.* I asked Him whether Burney had published anything of consequence. He replied, that He had not. He had long meditated to publish a *Greek Lexicon* for which He was eminently qualified, but He did not complete His intention. He sd. Dr Burney was a better Greek Scholar than Dr Parr, but the latter was much superior to Him in other respects.

Burney had more knowledge of *Greek words* than [Samuel] *Parr*, but He had no invention, and made little use of His learning further than by school instruction.—Parr sd. He, writes English excellently, but Burney wrote ill in that language, even in forming a common note. He had little talent or power in conversation. He was fond of convivial society & like Porson injured His constitution by much drinking in His earlier years.—I mentioned the accusation against Him while He was at Cambridge; that He had taken an Eschylus from the College Library. He sd. it was true, & that Dr Hinchcliffe, Bishop of Peterborough and Master of the College, together with the Fellows of the College, required Him to quit that Seminary to prevent public exposure. He then became an assistant in the School of Dr Rose at Chiswick, and married His daugr. and afterwards obtained the School at Greenwich which had been long held by Dr James. He had been industrious to make up a Library, which is a good one, but does not contain very rare books. In the latter part of His life He had taken pains to collect all He could relating to *Mr. Garrick*, the celebrated Actor.—

Habeas Corpus

Dr Barrow being a Magistrate for Nottinghamshire, had seen much of the turbulent spirit which prevailed in that County. He spoke of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act as having saved the Country. He said the Corporation of Nottingham consists of a body of men who are always disaffected, and there is no prospect of a change in them, as they are *self elected*, and when a vacancy happens always fill it with one of their own way of thinking.—But, said He, this does not prevent our having a *Pitt Club* at Nottingham at which on one occasion I made a Speech which they complimented me so far as to have printed.

The Prince Regent's Portrait

March 23.—Sir T Lawrences I dined at. Sir Thos. L was painting a whole length portrait of the Prince Regent in Robes. A Portrait of the Emperor of Russia, and of the King of Prussia painted at Paris by Gerard have been presented to the University of [Oxford] by their Magistrates. The Prince Regent and His friends think this Portrait the best likeness of Him that has been painted.—He sat four times for the head, & tomorrow sits for the Hand.—

CHAPTER XXXV

1818

Portraits, Kings and Emperors

April 1.—Sir Thomas told me that the Prince Regent wishes to have portraits of the Emperors of Russia, and Austria, & the King of Prussia, and also of Princes Schwartzenberg & Metternich, and that Sir T Lawrence shd. go to Vienna to paint them.

Farington's Wise Advice

April 3.—Constable has sold two of His Landscapes—one for 45 gs. & the other for 20 gs. I recommended to Him to dispose of His pictures at moderate prices rather than keep them on His hands, as it wd. be for His advantage to have them distributed.—He said He had attended to my advice.

I was at Home all day.

A Roman Villa

April 10.—Lysons called, having returned from Gloucestershire yesterday. He shewed a plan of a *Roman Villa* discovered abt. 6 weeks in Gloucestershire on the estate of Sir Wm. Hicks. It is near the road from Cirencester to Gloucester, the situation delightful.—Stothard, Junr. is now making drawings of it for Lysons.

Price of the Duke's Portrait

April 13.—Sir T Lawrence called in eveng. He told me that He is to have from Lord Bathurst 800 guineas for the portrait of the "Duke of Wellington on Horseback."

Sir Thos. told me that when the Prince Regent was last with Him He was attended by Sir Benjm. Bloomfield to whom He said Sir Thomas is to go to Vienna to paint the portraits of the Emperors of Russia & Austria, the King of Prussia, & Princess Schwartzenberg & Metternich, and He added Sir Thos. must speak to John Nash the Architect, abt. arranging them at Carlton House.

Sir Thos. now told me that the Prince Regent thinking the whole length portrait of Himself in robes now finishing by Sir Thos. to be the

best likeness that Has been painted of Him, The Prince has determined that this picture shall be placed in Windsor Castle, and a copy of it painted for the University of Oxford.

Sir Thos. was at Claremont on Saturday last. He was there told that when Prince Leopold returned from Weymouth to Claremont, He was so much affected while walking up the Steps that He trembled & on entering the House a flood of tears fell from Him. He afterwards walked in the grounds, when looking round Him, He said, " *I see everything Here but Charlotte*, " all else is as it was before."—

Lawrence and Good Places for His Pictures

Philips called in the evening. We had much conversation abt. Sir Thos. Lawrence. He complained of His being unreasonably solicitous for particular situations for His pictures in the Exhibition. I told Him that an unreasonable jealousy of Sir T Lawrence existed in the minds of Himself & many other Academicians, which made them look upon Him unfavorably. He said Sir Thomas ought to send His pictures to the Exhibition & to leave them to be placed as the Committee might think proper, without endeavouring to obtain particular situations for them.—

CHAPTER XXXVI

1818

The Prince Regent and Lawrence

May 2.—Sir T Lawrence called & shewed me a letter from the Duke of Wellington from Paris, proposing to sit to Him at one on 4th. inst.

The Prince Regent attended by the Marquess of Anglesea & Mr C Long went to the Royal Academy yesterday afternoon a little after 3 oclock, & staid abt. an Hour & ½. Those who had been admitted to the private view of the Exhibition, formed themselves into a body in the Center of the great room leaving a sufficient space for the Prince to walk round & view the pictures. Before He entered the room He took His Hat off and remained uncovered as did all the visitors. When He returned into the Anti-room He saw Sir T Lawrence standing there, The Prince walked up to Him, took off His glove & shook hands with Him. Sir Thos. Lawrence observed that He never saw Him appear in better spirits. The Prince said to Him " I must sit again to you for a portrait for Mr Long ".

Pictures Sold

May 4.—Owen told me that Mr Fawkes* had bought Turner's "*View of Dort*" for £500 guineas.—He said Mr Lambton had ordered a picture from Callcott, same size as His "*View of Shields*" now in the Exhibition.—Owen remarked that from what Callcott said, He could not [paint] such a picture as "*The View of Shields*" in less than 6 months, whereas Turner wd. paint such as "*The view of Dort*" in a month. He said " William Collins is now all the cry ". His picture of fishing Boys has been purchased by the Prince Regent, and Lord Liverpool & others offered to buy it.

A Great Corn Dealer

Owen told me that He passed several weeks in Dorsetshire the last autumn with *Claude Scott*, the great Corn dealer who has a seat in that County. He is immensely rich & does a great deal of good by employing the people to improve the roads &c. Owen sd. that He is a man of very strong clear sense, and never pretends to knowledge which He has not.

* W. R. Fawke's, of Farnley Hall, one of Turner's most generous patrons.

By this plain conduct He has acquired the esteem of the gentlemen in His neighbourhood, who are a very aristocratic body.

The State of France

May 6.—Sir Thos. Lawrence told me that the Duke of Wellington who returned from France on Sunday last, sat to Him on Monday last for a portrait. The Duke spoke of *the state of France*. He said the greatest hostility exists in the people generally against *this Country*, so that no Englishman of any degree can move in Paris &c witht. being subject to insult. All political arrangements are settled with the French Administration, and the Duke of Wellington does not *intend to return to France*.

Attempt to Assassinate Wellington

The Duke spoke of the attempt to assassinate Him, and said the plan originated in the *Netherlands* where Frenchmen abound, and He said the *Police of* Paris have the man in custody, He who attempted the assassination, but though *certain of the man* they have not sufficient proofs to bring Him to trial.—The large army now formed in France is understood to be formed to gratify the people with the appearance of great military power, but the object of the government is to maintain peace with other Countries.—The Duke spoke of France as a Country totally demoralised.

Muriatic Acid *v.* Mercury

May 10.—Lady Mary Lowther I called on & found Her sitting alone on a Sofa. I remained with Her sometime. She sd. she had not dined below stairs since September. She was not well when she went for a short time to the Continent, France & Switzerland, last Summer, & she became worse after Her return. She has for sometime bathed Her hands in muriatic Acid once in abt. 3 days which acts in the room of Mercury, a medicine too strong for Her constitution. It was recommended by Dr Scott, who observed the good effects of it in India where He cured Himself of a Liver complaint, which is Her disorder.—On the contrary Dr Baillie disapproves Muriatic acid, & being called in to act with Dr Ainslie, prescribed a return to Mercury, which, however did not agree with Her, and she has returned to the M. Acid, & has felt much benefit from it.—She looked languid, but not yellow.—

The Prince's Small Hands and Feet

She had heard of the Prince Regent's portrait by Sir T Lawrence. She remarked that the Prince has small hands and feet, and that His arms hang remarkably easy which makes His motions graceful.—

WELLINGTON RIDING WITH THE MARCHIONESS OF DOURO OVER THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

After the painting by Sir E. Landseer

To face p. 176

We talked of the late Princess Charlotte with great regret. She sd. it had been reported by the *Opposition* that Her education had been much neglected, but I told Her Sir T Lawrence sd. quite the contrary; that she was extremely well informed, and that Her education had been such as to do great credit to Her Tutors.

May 15.—Sir T Lawrence called in the afternoon to apologise for not having dined with me yesterday.—He told me such a press of professional business now lay upon Him that He has refused five persons who proposed to sit to Him, and means so to do till He shall have completed pictures now in hand.

Thomas Coutts, the Banker

Mrs Coxe called upon me while I was at dinner & informed me that at Mr Coutts (the Banker) desire He had engaged a Yatch at Ramsgate to go to Leghorn for the purpose of bringing to England the Marchioness of Bute whose ill state of health requires that she shd. return home. She is daugr. to Mr Coutts.—The payment for the use of the Yatch is to be £215 per month which includes all expences except victualling for Lady Bute & Her party which with servants is 12 in number.—

Mr Coutts, now upwards of 80 years of age, comes to London from His House at Highgate every morning (except Sunday) to His Banking House at 9 oclock, and is always accompanied by Mrs Coutts, (late Miss Mellon, the Actress).

The Fitzwilliam Museum

May 16.—Smirke spoke to me abt. buildings to be erected at Cambridge, viz: a museum to contain the pictures &c left by the late Viscount Fitzwilliam to the University, and a new College for Bennet College which is very old & Dilapidated. It is an Object to obtain recommendations to the Heads of the Principal Colleges for their interest in favor of an *Architect.* I told them I wd. speak to the Bishop of Salisbury for Robert Smirke, [Junr.], to whom such employment, Smirke sd., would be desireable, but He could not appear to solicit it.

Sudden Self Importance

Smirke spoke of the consequence of young men being admitted into the Academy Council & of the sudden self importance manifest in them. He particularly noticed in the two last admitted—M[ulready]. & J[oseph] He told me that Sir Joseph Banks had been spoken to by Lysons abt. admitting Robt. Smirke [Junr.], to be a Member of the Royal Society. Sir Joseph objected to Artists being admitted, not considering that an accomplished Architect must be a *Scientific* man. He forgot Sir Christopher Wren & Sir John Vanbrugh.—

Treatment of French Settlers

May 17.—Dr Thorpe is the person who has had disputes with the African Committee respecting the conduct of their affairs in Sierra Leone.—He was also at one period in Canada. I had much conversation with Him. He spoke of the climate of *Quebec* as being excellent, the air pure & salubrious.—He thought the policy of this Country respecting the original French settlers who formed the people of Upper & lower Canada from 1608 till 1759 when the English got possession of these Countries, had been injudicious. He said, they still retain the manners of the Old French Court, and are agreeable to live with. They have not, He said, been conciliated so as to make them attached to England.—

He mentioned the Bishop of Quebec, Dr Mountain, as being a High Churchman, but did not say anything unfavourable of Him.—

James Wyatt's Death

He told me that He was in much intimacy with the late James Wyatt, Architect, and His family, & that at the time He died an agreement had been made for them to take jointly a House at Brighton for the accommodation of their families.—He related the particulars of the death of James Wyatt.—He was on His way to London with Mr Codrington, a gentleman of fortune in Wiltshire, in Mr Codrington's Carriage with 4 Horses. While driving at a great rate a person on Horseback met the Carriage in a place where another Carriage or Cart stood which made the passage between the two Carriages so narrow that the Horse & His Rider were thrown down & the wheels of Mr Codringtons Carriage passing over the rump of the Horse the Carriage was overturned. Wyatt, at the time was reading a newspaper & had His hat off. The *top of His head* struck with great violence the *roof of the Carriage*, and the concussion caused His *instant death*. A red spot appeared in His forehead which was owing to the blood which settled there.

Dr Thorpe speaking of the irregularity of Wyatt in carrying on His professional business and of His habitual neglect of appointments by which & His general bad management of His affairs He failed to make a fortune which He might have done to a great extent, observed that His love of women led Him away from other pursuits, and at the time of His death one of His female servants was pregnant & within three weeks of Her confinement.—

First Picture by Cuyp In England

May 18.—I went to the British Institution & there met Mr West, & I went round the Exhibition room with Him examining all the pictures. While looking at Lord Bute's picture by Cuyp, He sd. that picture was

brought to England by the late Captn. Baillie, and was the first picture by that Master known in England. Having been seen pictures by Cuyp were eagerly sought for & many were introduced & sold to advantage.—

Titian's "Cornaro Family"

The Cornaro family by Titian belonging to the Duke of Northumberland we looked at. He sd. that picture was totally ruined by a Frenchman who was employed to clean it. He painted over it & substituted His heavy colours for the charming tints of Titian.—Nothing remains of the original but a Candle stick & part of the upper corner of the right hand of the picture as seen when looking at it.—He observed that a similar injury was done to the picture of the Pembroke family at Wilton, by Brompton, the painter, who loaded the transparent tints of Vandyke with His own plastery colours.—

Duke of Clarence In Love

May 20.—Smirke called. He mentioned several particulars respecting the Royal Family which had been communicated to His Family by a Governess who had been recommended to the Duke of Clarence by Miss Smirke.—She said the report was true, that the Duke had an earnest desire to marry *Miss Wickham of Oxfordshire*, a great Heiress, but the Queen was extremely averse to it. He had all the anxiety of an enamoured youth to accomplish His object, & His mind is now equally affected to marry the Princess of Saxe-Meissengen. This the Queen approves, and says, she is of the best blood of Germany.—

Smirke, from what He heard of Him, considered Him to be a weak man.—He has great expectations that the Queen, who is supposed to be partial to Him, will leave Him a large proportion of the riches she has accumulated.

Farington Retires

This day I completed the last drawing I had to make for Messrs Cadell & Davies, & being thus relieved from all responsibility on a Professional account, I made a Resolution, *never to accept another Commission*, but to pass the remainder of my life free from any obligation of this kind to which I might otherwise subject myself. My habits of industry will never cease while I have power to act, but content with a moderate income managed with oeconomy, I hope to pass my remaining years with my mind free from pressure.

May 21.—Bishop of Salisbury I called upon. I mentioned that two public buildings are to be erected at Cambridge: viz: Bennet College to be rebuilt, & a Museum to receive the late Viscount Fitzwilliam's works of art. I sd. it wd. be very desireable that these buildings shd. be in a good taste, & not fall into the hands of ordinary Architects, & that Mr

Robert Smirke [Junr.], wd. be one on whom the Trustees might rely for superior ability & in every other respect.—He acknowledged the name of R Smirke, knowing His reputation.—

Influence

I expressed my acknowledgments to Him for all He had done in obtaining through the Bishop of Chester *Deacons Orders* for my nephew Wm. Jas. Farington, which had been followed by His also obtaining Priests Orders.—I told Him that feeling grateful to the Bishop of Chester and desirous to do what might be agreeable to Him, I had requested that He might be invited to the Royal Academy dinner, & I was glad to see Him there. He sd. He wd. mention it to Him.—

Dr Paley a Great Sensualist

Lord Lonsdale spoke of the late Dr Paley whose works on religion & philosophy are in high esteem.—He said Paley was a great sensualist in *eating*, an indulgence which He carried to excess. At dinner He wd. eat of everything on the table, including any side dishes which there might be, which He called *skirmishing*.—Though He wrote with so much ability on subjects of religion, He was very careless in His personal deportment when attending divine service, would stretch out & rest His legs, and incline His body in any easy direction. Being requested to go to a House to baptise a child, He went on Horseback, and to save Himself the trouble of dismounting He directed them to bring the infant to the door & while sitting upon His Horse He read & performed the ceremony.

The King's Health

He spoke of the King in His present state. Though His disorder continues, He is quite clear in mind on subjects which occasionally have possession of it. He imagines persons to be before Him and He speaks to their supposed presence with all the ability He ever possessed. When He fancies the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York to be present, He lectures them wisely upon points which occur to His recollection.—For the Queen He expresses great respect. To Her precepts & example He attributed while He was *in a sane state* the feeling He has for religion, & He continues to hold that idea. He considers Himself to have been too much neglected in this respect while He was young.—

Wellington and France

I mentioned to Lord Lonsdale that the Duke of Wellington while He was in London 10 days ago sat to Sir T. Lawrence for His portrait and that speaking of the state of France He recommended that Englishmen & their families wd. not go to that Country at this period as The

French people are in a very irritated state against this Country.—He sd. that He had heard that the Duke had while in Paris given this caution at a publick table, which He thought was injudicious, and, if reported, likely to exasperate the people of France. He observed that allowance shd. be made for the French people as they now stood, & added " What wd. the people of this Country say if they were under a similar control by France ? "—

Mrs Green I dined with. Charles Green had resided in Paris several months. He saw no disposition in the French people to insult the English, & He conceived that a contrary report had arisen from some Englishmen who had acted intemperately which was resented.—

Thomas Coutts and Miss Mellon

May 22.—Mr West I drank tea with. Mrs West spoke of Mr Coutts, the Banker. Previous to His marriage with Miss Mellon, the actress, He settled £2000 pr. annm. upon Her, and two or three days after Her marriage He put a piece of paper into Her hand, which contained a gift of £100,000 ; a sum similar in amount to what He gave His 3 daughters each on their marriage : The Marchioness of Bute,—Lady Guilford, and Lady Burdett.—His first knowledge of Miss Mellon was at Cheltenham where she appeared on the stage. A benefit for Her was announced, and Mr Coutts sent Her 5 *guineas*.—She was struck with so large a sum being sent, & she formed a resolution never to part with it. She accordingly sealed up the money & deposited it with Her Mother, & with Her it remained till Her death. Leaving the other effects of Her Mother to persons who were with Her at the time of Her decease, she only required the paper which contained the 5 guineas, which was sent to Her and is now in Her possession.

A Beautiful Young Lady

Mr Coutts is at present upon good terms with Lady Bute only. Mrs Coutts is very attentive to Her & frequently makes large presents to Lady Frances Stuart Her daugr. a very beautiful young Lady.—The difference subsisting between Sir Francis & Lady Burdett & Lady Guilford & Mr Coutts arose from Mr Coutts requiring the former to give up the House or Houses in Piccadilly which belong to Him.—On this occasion He acted very liberally to Lady Guilford. When she quitted the House in which she resided He settled £5000 pr. annm. additional upon Her.

A Colonial Chief Justice

May 25.—Wilsons I dined at. Captn. Beaufort told me that Dr Thorpe is an Irishman & an Irish Barrister. He was for a while Chief Justice of Canada where He had disputes with Coll. Gore, Lieut. Govr. of Upper Canada.—

Wyatt, a relation of the late Jas. Wyatt, Architect had the appointment of Surveyor for the Crown in that Country, & He also had disputes with Gore who wrote a libellous pamphlet affecting them both. Having obtained a copy though it was only privately circulated, they brought actions against Gore.—Wyatt had a verdict & £500 damages, & Thorpe had a verdict in His favor, thereby clearing His character to obviate an objection made by Lord Castlereagh when He applied for compensation for loss of office. Nothing, however, has yet been done for Him.—Since He was in Canada, He has been Chief Justice at Sierra Leone, where also He got into difficulties with persons in Office & with the African Committee at home. While He was in Sierra Leone He was accused of indolence, & He charged others with selfish practises, in the use of public money.

He speaks of Mr Wilberforce as being a weak man who is influenced by others. He came home with leave of absence for a year.—The Committee refused to pay Him His salary for that period & they paid the money to His Deputy. He appealed to Government: It was referred to Lawyers. The Chancellor decided in His favor, & He was paid His salary.—His wife & a daugr. died lately & His two surviving daugrs. are not healthy. Such has been His lot, perhaps some imprudence in His proceedings may have brought disappointments upon Him.

The Bishop of Quebec

May 26.—The Bishop of Quebec & His Family have just left Hastings, where He had resided 8 months & had been highly gratified by the kind attention shewn to Him & His family.—Having now been more than a year & ½ in England, His intention seemed to be after passing another winter here to return to Quebec shd. no exchange be made for Him to remain in this Country. He regrets the indisposition (a paralytic complaint) which makes it necessary for Him to leave His situation of Governor of Lower Canada, as they acted in concurrence upon many public questions.—

Duke and Duchess of Richmond

The Duke of Richmond being appointed Governor of Lower Canada is soon to go there, and with Him His eldest daugr. an amiable young Lady. The Duchess remains in England. She has ruined Him by gaming. He paid £30,000 to *Marshal Prince Blucher*, which she lost to Him.—By hard living, His person is very much altered.—He looks to be a very old man.—

Admiral Lord Gardner

May 27.—I had company at dinner. Captn. Val. Gardner spoke of His late Father, Admiral Lord Gardner. He was stationed at Cork having

the command of a Fleet on the Irish Station, but it had long been His ardent desire to command the *Channel Fleet* which was at last given to Him. He was then [in] good health, but the care which devolved upon Him when He attained His long desired object, was too great for His naturally anxious mind to support witht. suffering from it. He held this Command for abt. two years in which time His constitution was ruined. Perpetual care, broken rest, never ceasing solicitude reduced Him to such a state of debility that He was obliged to give up the Command, and He retired to Bath, where He gradually sunk into a state of weakness which ended in death.

He had no particular complaint, and was not confined to His bed more than a day or two. On the morng of His death at 8 oclock He was raised in His bed & shaved Himself, & at half past nine oclock He expired with so little agitation that a medical attendant and Lady Gardner who were in the room at the time did not perceive it till afterwds. going to the bedside they saw that He was dead.—Thus, sd. Captn. Gardner, my Father fell a sacrifice to the gratification of His wishes; had He been content to go on without incurring more responsibility than His mind was calculated to bear, He might have lived many years longer. He was 66 years old.

Society In Quebec

Captn. Saml. Gardner told me that He was on Military Service at Quebec two years. He said the Society there is agreeable, the French settled and the English residents associating hospitably.—He was also in Upper Canada but did not like that Station, where He found but little Society.—At Quebec also, He said, The winters are felt to be very long though the Houses of the inhabitants are kept very warm.—

The French and Napoleon

Frank Green having been in Paris with His Brother 16 days and dining at the "Table d'Hotes", [said] He never saw either there or in any other place, any disposition in the French people to treat the English disrespectfully.—He said, it appeared to Him that the French still incline to Buonoparte, whom they never speak of but as "*The Emperor*".—He said, that from His personal good character Louis 18th. is respected, but in case of His death the minds of the people wd. be inclined to young Napoleon.—

He mentioned several Hotels at Paris where at a "*Table d'Hote*" very good company is met at ½ past 5 oclock, the dinner excellent and a bottle of good passable wine for each person, & a cup of coffee the whole expence 5 francs viz: 4s. 2d.—The Company sit abt. an Hour at dinner & afterwds. & then depart, they having within that time, including the Coffee, all that is usual.

On Guard at The Tower

May 29.—Coll. Hanbury called. He had been stationed at the tower with His Corps of the Guards one month, the usual time for each Field Officer in rotation. He said the station is not agreeable, as the Gates of the Tower are shut every night at Eleven oclock, and no Officer can be admitted after that Hour witht. particular leave from the Lieut. Governor. —He sd. that when at the Westminster end of the town, His turn to be on guard is once a fortnight, during which time there is a *mess dinner* provided for the Officers daily at St. James's palace. He said that changes in the guards are always taking place, as some of the men from infirmity, or from having served the time they enlisted for, are dismissed, and their places are supplied by men enlisted in the Country by their recruiting parties.

Lord Cochrane's Curious Ship

May 31.—Captain Bissell called. Speaking of Himself, he said He was born July 23d 1765 : that He had been in four general naval actions, & had been severely wounded. He is applying to Lord Melville either for promotion or to be employed in service.

He spoke of the Vessel which Lord Cochran has built for the purpose of making a voyage in Her. The Ship is at Deptford & He saw it with Lord Cochrane who told Him that she is nearly 500 tons burden ;—and had oars to be worked *by steam* in calm weather, for which purpose He has put 200 Chaldron of Coals in Her. The Oars do not appear at the *side of the Vessel*, but pass through *Her bottom*, & for security iron plates are laid over the lower part of the ship. When the Oars are worked the consumption of Coals will be 4 Chaldron in 24 Hours. Lord Cochrane said, when the vessel is put to sea she will have cost £20,000.—He did not say what His object was, but that He shd. keep an acct. of His proceedings.

CHAPTER XXXVII

1818

The Bishop of Durham

June 3.—Owen told me that the Bishop of Durham had been sitting to Him for a *Three quarter* portrait intended for Baliol College, Oxford, of which He is visitor.—The Fellows of the College are disappointed having expected a whole length Portrait.—Owen said that the Bishop is 85 years old at this period, & that He is chearful & sufficiently active to mount His Horse & ride every day. The Bishop attributes His good health in His old age, to His having had when abt. 12 years old, the *Stone* or some such disorder, for which an operation was performed. This caused Him to live a very temperate life when young & His Constitution by that means became confirmed.—

His habit has long been to dine at 5 oclock, He eats simply—fish & a beef or mutton or other plain meat only—& to eat moderately.—He drinks one glass of wine at Dinner & two Glasses after dinner.—Owen thinks Him a *High Church man* and that He has a good share of personal vanity.—He goes to bed at Eleven oclock.

Owen said that Lady Beaumont called upon [him] a few days ago. He thought Her much altered in Her appearance,—that she looked worn & old.—He thought Her to be 62 or 63 yrs. old. I told Him she was not more than 60.—He sd. she spoke in a desponding way—that for 30 years she & Sir George had breakfasted together, but that of late from indisposition in one or the other of them this had been interrupted. He sd. Her visit to Him was like that of one coming to take leave.—[Lady Beaumont died in 1829.]

Lawrence and Company

June 7.—I returned home with S. Rogers only. He spoke of Lawrence as being a very reserved character, & that Mrs Siddons had made the same remark. About 2 years ago, said Rogers, He dined with me, and soon after I dined with Him in the room in which He has His plaister figures. He had no other person with Him. For dinner He gave me the choice of dishes similar to what He saw on my table, & He said, that not being in the habit of giving dinners He had directed to have those things that He supposed I liked.—Rogers put as a sort of question to me " What Lawrence

does with Himself,—He [is] seen but little in company, & when He does appear He is always the first to go away ? "

Connections That Occupied Him

I replied that He is incessantly occupied in His profession, & so much engrossed by it as to have but little time for any other pursuit. I added that I believed He read a good deal.—He mentioned that it had been reported that He *gamed*,—and that He might have *connexions* that occupied Him. I negatived both these suppositions, the first, from His having assured me that He never lost £5 by gaming in His life ; and for the latter I had reason to believe that He had no such connexion. I added, that His professional occupation left Him no time for such purposes.—

He must be very rich, sd. Rogers.—I said, that at His outset in life He was unfortunately circumstanced, & that money had never been an object to Him.—As an artist, I sd. He always endeavoured to do His best, whatever subject He might be employed upon,—and that His integrity if perfect in all matters of serious consideration, but He had been much blamed for making light excuses to His *sitters* & for disappointing them.—

Banking Business

June 10.—Wm. Offley [wine merchant] I dined with at His lodgings No. 7 Alfred Place. I had much conversation with Wm. Everitt respecting the mode of carrying on *Banking Business*. He told me that the Bank *of England* never discount for less than 5 per cent interest, while private Bankers from money being now very plentiful discount for from 4 to 4½ pr. cent.—He said it is a rule to have every person's acct. balanced every night, and that one Clerk is appointed to whom reference is made by the *paying Clerk* whenever a draft is presented that may seem to make it necessary.—No Wills are discounted but under the authority of the *Acting Partner*.—

Christmas Boxes as they are called, are given by those who keep money at a Bankers, to be divided among the Clerks. The Sum annually given to Everitts & Co for their Clerks, has amounted to £700 which is divided in proportion according to their salaries,—a Head Clerk has had of this money £200 pr. annm.

The General Election

June 18.—Lady Mary Lowther I called on today & found Her sitting with Lady Lonsdale. The fine long continued warm weather has agreed with Her.—We talked abt. the General Election now carrying on.—She said they should have trouble in Westmorland, where Mr Henry Brougham is now canvassing. Kendal being the only manufacturing town in that County is more immediately His object. She said Lonsdale

is now at Lowther, and Lord Lowther is there. She spoke of an opposition at *Cockermouth* having been proposed, & that *Lord Gwyder* wd. have attempted it at *Haslemere*, but the Election took place before He could effect His purpose.—Sir Jas. Graham, also, is opposed at Carlisle. She sd. that Lord Thanet being the Hereditary Sheriff of Westmorland has the power of fixing the day for the County Election, & to give Mr Brougham time He had given notice that it shd. commence on June 30th. and afterwds. 15 days would be allowed for voting.—

Lady Lonsdale expressed Her strong wish for Sir Murray Maxwell for Westminster, & said she had got Him a few votes.

A Clergyman's Plan of Living

June 20.—Revd. Mr Mathew called on me today being desirous that I wd. apply to Henderson, the Dentist, to supply me with teeth for the vacancy in my mouth. He sd. He is near 85 years old & shewed me a row of teeth which He had inserted by Henderson abt. 2 years ago, in the room of a former set.—Being now well recovered of His late complaints He spoke of His plan of living. He said He eats in the ordinary way of whatever is put upon the table; drinks a little small beer, or water only at dinner, but no wine which He prefers to have after dinner when He regularly drinks *four full glasses*. At present He drinks *Cape Madeira*.—When in company, He perhaps drinks a little more. Wine, He said, is necessary for Him; He could not go on witht. it.—He occasionally takes *Senna* which takes off anything which causes uneasiness.—His eye sight is so good that He can read small print witht. glasses, better than He cd. 10 years ago.—

The General Election

June 26.—We had much talk abt. the Parliamentary Elections.—Mr Markland [Magistrate, Westminster] had heard that the Government wd. lose 50 votes in the General Election. I was not of that opinion, or that they wd. lose so many as 30 votes in the House of commons.—He said that to keep the peace in Covent Garden, Himself & other Magistrates had been required by the Secretary to attend occasionally at the Hustings also Constables from the different Police Offices, amounting to 150 or 100 in number. These Constables who are retained at the offices have each a salary of 50 guineas pr. annm. which, He said, is too little. He thought that proper persons shd. be appointed and shd. have £100 a yr. each.—

A Nest For Thieves

He spoke of *Tothill fields*, Westminster, being a nest for Thieves & Pick pockets. It is their resort at night after the depredations of the day. The increase of Juvenile Thieves is very great. The old & experienced Thieves know that more mercy will be shewn them, therefore they instruct them in villainy & share the profits.

He said of Wm. Fielding, His fellow Magistrate at Queen square, Police, as being so much disabled by Paralysis that He never dines in Company as His efforts in eating wd. be painful to others & to Himself if seen.—He has lost the use of His *left side.* His intellects are clear. He gives His age to be 72.—He was while an Advocate at the Bar, an excellent Cross-Examiner: but He was very indolent & uncertain when employed to carry on a cause.—

He spoke of Mr Colquohon, who retired from the Magistracy of Queens square as being 76 years old. He left the office reckoning on having the usual allowance viz: £400 pr. annm. *two thirds* of the *full salary*, together with a salary of £400 pr. annm. which He holds for executing another public duty, but at present He stands disappointed, not having been yet allowed to receive both the compensation of £400 & the salary of the Office He holds.—Mr Markland remarked that the *present* is a *timid administration*, fearing to do what may be thought proper from apprehension of the Opposition.—

He said that Police Magistrates are strictly prohibited from interfering in Elections (Parliamentary) within *their own district*, but elsewhere they are at liberty to act as they may think proper. We talked abt. health & modes of living. Mr M. said He was born in 1748,—& that His habits have been regular.—

CHAPTER XXXVIII

1818

Academy Birthday Dinner

July 1.—Constable called, being on His way to the Bishop of Salisbury to give instructions to one of His daugrs who is practising Oil painting.—He was at the Royal Academy Birth day dinner on Monday last. Mr Shee in the Chair. It went off very agreeably.—Shee & Flaxman made speeches, high eulogiums on Howard for His admirable management as Secretary.—Flaxman also spoke of Fuseli in the highest terms.—Howard appeared quite confused with the praise He recd.—

July 2.—Beechey* spoke of Himself to me & of His apptitude to talk carelessly & often imprudently from which He on reflection suffered while remembering it the following morng.—He also acknowledged that His Professional application is weakened.—

Accident to Sir Thomas Lawrence

July 3.—Sir T Lawrence I dined with. This morng Sir T Lawrence called on Horse-back at S Lyson's Chambers, and on His return at the Corner of Chancery Lane, His Horse tripped up & fell, Sir Thos. pitched upon His face & left arm & His nose was much bruised & His arm swelled & painful. On returning Home He was blooded & Mr Ashley Cooper, the celebrated Surgeon, came in the evening. On examining His arm He found no material injury was done.

Chantrey Blackballed

Chantrey has been proposed by the Duke of Somerset to be elected a Member of the Dilletanti Society. He lost His Election. Four Black balls were against Him.—

Westmorland Election

July 9.—A continuation of the finest summer weather.—Lord Lonsdale's I called at & congratulated His Lordship, & Lady Lonsdale & Lady Mary Lowther on the termination of the Westmorland Election.—

* Sir William Beechey, R.A.

Lord Lonsdale told me that Mr Brougham's plan for obtaining this representation of Westmorland & Cumberland is by increasing the number of *Freeholders*: which, He observed, could hardly be agreeable to the present Freeholders as it wd. lessen the value of their privilege. His Lordship said that on the Hustings at Appleby Mr Brougham had a *shorthand writer* behind him who wrote down His speeches but little of which cd. be heard on acct. of the noise made by the Mob.—

CHAPTER XXXIX

1818

Sir Robert Peel

August 11.—Our conversation today turned on the rise of Sir Robert Peel Bart. and His family.—His Father was originally a poor man and resided somewhere between Bury & Blackburne in Lancashire. Being industrious He by degrees made some advance in manufacturing goods and acquired a little property; but while thus exerting Himself His Children were made useful and for a while Sir Robert Peel, His eldest Son, worked in a Stone Quarry.—He then when His Father found means for it was employed in Manufacturing, and proceeded with such success as to become rich so as to be enabled to purchase at Tamworth sufficient of land or other property to secure Him a Seat in Parliament for that Borough.—In His progress, in making a fortune He made an offer of marriage to a Sister of the Revd. Sir Willm. Clarke, Rectory of Bury, which she declined not thinking Him of equal rank with herself. He then married a Miss Yates by whom He had one or more Sons and two daughters. The eldest Son is the present Robert Peel, Member for Oxford University, a Privy Counsellor and has been Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland six years.

Second Marriage

In January 1801 Sir Robert Peel was created a Baronet, and His wife dying, He again made an offer of marriage to Miss Clarke which she accepted, but their marriage did not produce happiness. Lady Peel did not find the Misses Peel, Her daughters in Law, disposed to treat Her with respect and Sir Robert took the part of His daughters. The consequence was a separation, and Lady Peel now lives in a small house at Kenilworth in Warwickshire, upon a moderate income.

Cherbourg and Napoleon

August 19.—A Clergyman who returned today from *Cherbourg* in France told Dr Charlton that living there was cheap. Beef 4d. per pound, but the incivility of the people to the English was very great, particularly the Military. He said the People spoke abt. the Government, that

the King was a good sort of Old Woman, but that Buonoparte was the Man.

We dined at 5 oclock and passed the evening as usual.

An American Warship

August 22.—This day an American Frigate came off Cowes on Her voyage to Copenhagen. She mounted 52 guns. The Uniform of the Officers is nearly the same as the English Naval uniform. Blue, with Gold Epaulets, & laced Hats, cocked in the French manner.

August 24.—After dinner I accompanied Captn. Farington to the American Man of War, "*Le Guerier*" and went on board, and were very civilly shewn over the Ship by two of the Officers, a Lieutenant and a Midshipman. The Captain, Macdonald, was walking the Quarter Deck. The Ship carries 52 guns. I particularly noticed the *appearance of the men*, who with a few exceptions had the look of Englishmen.—The Captain a *Highland face*.—Captn. Farington thought Her a fine ship, & of great force for Her size & from carrying Her Guns *high above the water*, wd. have an advantage over English 50 gun ships.—the latter in certain cases in which the "*Guerier*" might be fought would not be able to keep Her ports open witht. taking in water from the Guns being too low.—

Discipline Severe

The *Guerier* had 24 Officers on board, which is double the number of those in English ships, probably to give them experience.—The Discipline in this Ship was said to be severe.—About 7 oclock she sailed for Portsmouth on Her way to Copenhagen & took an English, Cowes, Pilot, to carry Her through the *North Seas* for which He was to be paid 100 guineas.

CHAPTER XL

1818

Farington and the Duke of Richmond

September 1.—While sitting after dinner today Mr Spencer asked me whether I had not been thought like the late Duke of Richmond, who was Master General of the Ordnance? I replied that being at the late General Conway's who married the Dowager Countess of Aylesbury, she remarked that I much resembled Him. Mr Spencer said He was struck with the resemblance.

A letter He had just recd. giving an acct. of the death of Mr Warren Hastings, late Governor General of Bengal, at Daylesford in Worcestershire, and of His Funeral, which was most respectably attended, 26 Gentlemens Carriages following the Hearse. His death was caused by a *paralysis in His throat* which *prevented His swallowing anything* and He died from want of sustenance.

September 3.—Thomson recd. a letter from Westmacott this morning in which He mentions that Mr Long informed Him that Sir Thomas Lawrence was to go to Aix la Chapelle to paint Portraits of the Emperor of Russia,—the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia.

City Merchants

The two Misses Hilton, who came from Ryde with their niece this morning, I had conversation with. The younger Sister told me that Her Father was a partner in the House of Marsh, Reeve & Co in Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, & that He died 16 years ago, aged 55. She said, that His death was occasioned by over application to business, as was that of Her Uncle, Adam Chadwick, also a partner in the House. He married Her Father's Sister & died 15 years ago, leaving one Child, a Son & to Him a large fortune. She said, she has 2 Brothers who now carry on the business, and she expressed much desire that I would call on them in Ironmonger Lane & that I would inform them that they might be at Home.

Farington's School Fellows

This acct. of Her Family she gave me in consequence of my having told Her that I was a native of Lancashire, & that Her Father & Her

Uncle Chadwick were my school fellows at Leigh in that County. She said that the House of trade still bears the name of Marsh Reeve & Co though there is not now any partner of the name of Marsh, or Reeve.— The late Mr Reeve, she said, left a Son & to Him a very large fortune & that He has a House in Russell Square, & a Seat in the Country. . . . — In the afternoon the Misses Hilton returned to Ryde where they had been 4 months. They spoke of the Public Walks at Ryde as being very agreeable, but not so of the *Public room*, which does not command a view of the sea, & the Proprietor is not civil.—

Misconduct of a Cadet

Mrs Spencer, today, related to me many particulars of the misconduct of F. Wheatley, Son of F Wheatley, who was a Member of the Royal Academy. Through the interest of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, He was made a Cadet in the Royal Artillery. He incurred debts repeatedly, and with difficulty escaped from His Creditors when ordered to join His Corps at Gibralter, where He acted so improperly that a Court Martial was ordered to try Him, but He escaped & got to England. His Mother again applied to the Princess Sophia, who obtained from the Duke of York that Wheatley should be expelled the Corps (His name struck off the list of Cadets) but that no trial shd. be required.—

A Swindler

He then lived by swindling practises, and continued to impose Himself as a person of Character, on a very young Lady, daugr. of a Gentleman, a resident in Portland Place, & He prevailed upon Her to marry Him privately; but she frightened at what she had done went immediately home, and what she had done was made known to Her parents who confined Her so as to prevent Her having further intercourse with Him [Her]. He afterwds. went to Portsmouth & supported Himself by painting trifling things, & by swindling practises, & He also married a young woman & had 2 Children. He then deserted Her & went to London, after having by borrowing & swindling raised money enough for His present purpose. The last heard of Him was, that He had used the names of persons at Portsmouth, and by so doing had obtained from several articles of trade. His age at this period is abt. 26 years old. I attended to this account with some interest having had much to do for His Father & Mother when they were in distressed circumstances.

Landed Proprietors

September 5.—At Breakfast we talked of Gloucestershire property. Mr Wintle said the Berkley property is the largest being abt. £18000 pr. annm.—The Duke of Beauforts the next in value; then Lord Sherbornes,

—abt. £10,000 pr. annm.—The Guise property abt. £7000 pr. annm. but He said Lord Reddesdale will inherit £12,000 pr. annm. & £200,000 in money, the property of the late *Mr Freeman*, by whose Will it is directed that the money shall be laid out in purchasing land.—He said that the late Mr Elwes left £500,000 to His two Sons, viz : 300,000 to His eldest Son Henry & £200,000 to his younger Son. This £500,000 includes the value of an estate of £7000 pr. annm.—Henry Elwes married Miss Susan Hamond 2d. daugr. of Mr Hamond of High House in Norfolk.

County Courts

Mr Wintle spoke of the County Courts &c at Gloucester built from designs by Robt. Smirke as a very fine work ; but He did not approve of the bridge built from His design. It had or would cost £20,000, and an Iron Bridge might have been built for £7000, which would have answered better ; would have given more height for vessels to pass under it.

The Nelson Man of War

In the afternoon I went on board the *Nelson* Man of War of 120 guns.—The Ship was quite clear, but had sheds up on the upper Deck in which Her Masts &c were laid. The Gunner with His family were on board & He had the care of Her. He said regular watch was kept by the few Seamen attached to Her. Two apartments for an Admiral are very spacious, as are those for the Captain upon the Upper Deck. The length of Ship from head to stern is

Royal George Yacht

September 7.—I accompanied Thomson on board the *Royal George* Yatch lying at Spithead. It being the Vessel in which the Prince Regent made His aquatic excursion the last summer it was fitted up in a very elegant manner. Every possible convenience was made with great taste. The whole of the main Deck was occupied with apartments. The Port Holes served as *Windows*. In the sitting room which occupied the whole of the Stern of the Vessel there was a small Library of French & English Books.

Chichester Cathedral

September 8.—At Chichester I walked to the Cathedral where Choir Service was performing. The Cathedral is ancient & venerable but not elegant. The Choir is handsome but has a patched appearance : not uniform in design.—In the Center of the Middle Aisle there is a pulpit and a considerable number of pews. It is a parish Church where Divine Service is performed on Sunday at ½ past 2 in the afternoon. It does not interfere with the Choir Service which is at an earlier & a later hour.—There are some ancient monuments in the Cathedral, and one to

the memory of Collins, the Poet, who died here. The Bishop of Chichester, resides much at His Palace. He is now 85 years, but is still able to preach which He does and with a strong voice.—He is also a Rector of St Giles, London. I understood that He was tutor to the late Duke of Richmond.

At Chichester there is a handsome Gothic Market Cross.

Goodwood

We next proceed to Arundel 11 miles. Abt. 3 miles from Chichester we passed Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. It is a large mansion well surrounded with wood. Our Companion, the Clergyman, informed me that the late Duke of Richmond, Uncle of the present Duke, allowed Him only £1000 pr. annm. though He had then a large family now increased to 14 Children. Having no addition to this small annuity except from His military appointments, He necessarily incurred heavy debts, which is the real cause of His accepting the *Government of Quebec*, to which place He is lately gone with part of His family. It has been reported that the Duchess has gamed deeply to which the Dukes present distress is owing, but our Companion said He had stated the true cause of this difficulty.—He said that the late Duke's Father had so little property in the vicinity of Goodwood that He remarked that He could not step out of His own House without putting His foot upon another mans ground. When the late Duke came into possession He resolved to purchase as far as He was able & He greatly increased the estate. The value of the wood He left at His death was estimated at £300,000. By this will He directed that wood should be cut to the amount of £30,000 at certain periods, but He ordered that part of this sum should be appropriated for the purchase of land.

Chichester, our Companion said, in respect of its inhabitants has undergone a considerable change. Man[y] of the old independent inhabitants are gone. The Duke of Richmond returns one Member, and Mr Huskisson, the other Member is returned by the City. He bought an estate at Earsham in this County which belonged to Mr William Hayley, the Poet.—

We passed an oddly formed large House belonging to Sir George Thomas who has an estate here. At an early age He took a dislike to it and now resides near East Cowes in the Isle of Wight.

Arundel and Worthing

We changed Horses at Arundel, a small town near which is Arundel Castle, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk. The exterior of it is large, and it has lately been fitted up at great expence by the late Duke. It is shewn on Monday's only & the profits are given to the porr.

Worthing, we next went to, and found the place full of company. It is an open Coast and has much accommodation for visitors. We here

changed Horses & then went on to Brighton. The young Lady who came from Portsmouth with Her Father told me that they came from Essex near Braintree. She was much distressed with a disposition to sickness while travelling, & became so unwell as to be obliged to remain at Worthing though Her intentions was to reach Brighton.

Brighton

We arrived at Brighton abt. ½ past 5, and I looked out for an Inn. I was recommended to go to the White Horse Inn but I found it so full of people—so noisy & dirty that I went to the Old Ship Inn opposite the Sea. This Inn I also found bustling & noisy & the best accommodation I could have was but indifferent. I dined at ½ past 6 & before going to Bed paid my Bill which was extravagantly high.—

September 9.—I walked to the front of the Regent's Palace & found the front nearly in scaffolding. The alterations carrying on were said to be in imitation of the *Kremlin at Moscow*. If so, the celebrated building must very much resemble some of the Palaces represented in Daniel's Oriental Scenery.—Whatever this building may appear its singularity is ill suited to its situation. Instead of having accompaniments suited to its character, every object (building) contiguous to it is of a common ordinary English form & appearance.

Louis XVIII and Napoleon's Generals

At 7 oclock I left Brighton in the Hastings Coach & proceeded 9 miles to Newhaven, where I breakfasted. My Companions in the Coach were an English Lady just arrived from France, and a Lady of this Country. The former had much vivacity and the manner of a French woman, but she sd. she had been upon an excursion of Six or Eight weeks only, & was going to join friends at Sandgate. She had been at Paris & saw *Louis 18th.* She said, He is very large in His person, that He rides out in a Coach with 8 Horses attended by Bonopartes Generals, and that the people speak of Him as being a good kind of man.—She came in the Packet from Dieppe to Brighton,—Passengers pay one guinea if *they stay below Deck*, or *one Guinea if upon the Deck*. If a passenger wishes for a range of the two Decks, 2 guineas is paid.—

No Country Like England

She remarked that there is no Country like England for cleanliness & Comfort. East Bourne was our next stage, there appeared to be much company. From thence we proceeded to Hastings where we arrived at ½ past 4 oclock.

Mr Horne of Gower Court 3 miles from Maidstone is a nephew of the late Bishop Horne & is said to have an estate of between three and four thousand pounds pr. annm.

Whig and Tory

September 16.—I had a conversation with him respecting the late Election for the County of Kent. He said the Country is divided into two parties which may be designated by the old names of Whig & Tory. I, said He, am a Tory. Sir Willm. Geary is neither one or the other, but full of speculative notions and may be called a *Reformer*.

Sir Edward Knatchbull is a Tory. He formerly expended £40,000 in Parliamentary contests, but at the last Election not a shilling, nor at the preceding Election. The expences were paid by subscription. *I*, said He, subscribed £50, and the whole subscription was so large that 10 pr. cent was returned to each subscriber.—Sir Willm. Geary had not the least chance at the last election.—The only objection to Mr Honeywood is, that the principal part of His property is in Essex. He is about 30 years of age, & I shd. have voted for Him had it been necessary though He differs from me in politics.—

Hop Growing

Mr Horne spoke of Hop planting, and of the abundant crop of this year. He said that this abundance is not so profitable to the Farmer (The Hop Grower) as is a moderate crop, the duties being very high & the sale low, and the expence of gathering great. After the Hop picking is completed the Hops are put into bags, and no bag can be removed till the Excise Officer has seen & marked it. It is an article attended to with as much care as wine. Though the Hops are gathered & bagged in the latter part of the Summer and early in autumn the duty is not required to be paid till the *Spring following*, to give time to the Hop Farmer to dispose of His store & to receive His money.—

A Great Grower

Mr. Horne spoke of a Mr Ellis as being the greatest grower of Hops now in Kent. He came into the County about 15 years ago and possesses 600 acres of land for the purpose of growing Hops only. This concern being so very large it was supposed and was reported not to be the property of Mr Ellis only, but that He was united with others in carrying on this speculation. This, however, He denied publickly. He has been successful and His Hop estate is a pattern of beautiful order and care in all respects.

The abundance of His Crop this year was so great that He employed 3000 persons to gather them. These people were collected from various quarters,—many of them from London,—and of such a description many

of them that Mr Ellis thought it prudent to have a guard of Soldiers to prevent their committing any trespass or outrage. So large are His dealings in this article that Mr Horne said, He had seen a single draft for £100,000 which He had recd. in payment for Hops delivered by Him. I understood Mr Ellis's Hop grounds to be about 4 or 5 miles from Maidstone.

Mr Horne is accustomed to go to bed before 10 oclock. Early Hours appear to be general at Hastings.

September 22.—We talked of farming. Mr Briscoe said that at one shilling the quartern loaf or £20 pr. load the farmer may go on pretty well. He thought Corn (wheat) wd. fall below that price, which wd. distress the farmer, all articles which they use continuing at *War prices.*

Americans Unfaithful

September 24.—On the Parade a Stranger, Mr Rugg addressed me. He said He came from Red Lyon Square & had brought His family—a Son 26—& two daugrs. the eldest 23, the younger 20. He gave me many particulars of Himself & them. He sd. He was upwards of 50 yrs. of age, had been in mercantile business more than 30 years, had in that time lost two fortunes and had made a third of which He wd. take care. His daugrs. were educated at home & were exemplary in their conduct. He had been a widower 18 years.—

He spoke of the Americans as being the most unfaithful people in the world, No Confidence could be placed in them.—He spoke of the late Election for London, & said "Thorpe's Father was a Democrat, & His Son like Him." Of Wood He spoke contemptuously. He, himself, had always avoided His acquaintance.—Waithman, He said, wd. be despised in the House of Commons.—He regretted Sir Wm. Curtis not having been returned, adding that He is a kind hearted honest man & now abt. 70 years old.—

The War In India

September 30.—John Wilson having been at Calcutta the last year spoke of the Marquess of Hastings. He has always kept up much state there. He said, *two parties* exist there as in England. One called the *Directors party* who are against the War in India, & say that when the troops are withdrawn the native powers will again gradually renew hostilities.—

A French Emigrant

Count de Vandes is a younger Brother of a French Family of Normandy.—Being an Emigrant during the French Revolution, He became an Occulist & assisted Phipps the Occulist. In this situation He performed an operation upon Mrs Wright, widow of — Wright, a Coachmaker, who,

it is said, left Her £5000 pr. annm. but in case she shd. again marry, £2000 pr. annm. of it He directed shd. go to a nephew of His who resides in Kent. Abt. 18 years ago she married the Count, and they live in Lower Brook St, Grosvenor square.—

The custom of visiting at Hastings is excellent. There was a *Whist* table, and a *Casino* table, & a party at each.—at half past 9 a desert table was placed at a side table viz: Jellies—light pastry—Cake &c & White Wine. All the company were gone before ½ past 10.—

CHAPTER XLI

1818

Fishermen at Hastings

October 12.—Mr Milward spoke of the Fishermen at Hastings as being people of good principle, very honest & always ready to attend to any proposal for the public benefit. No known dishonest man would be acknowledged by them. But their occupation being uncertain, depending upon the state of the Weather, they either work labouriously or are idle, & when in that state they are given to gaming & spend their money improvidently. During the late [War] while the French & Dutch Boats were prohibited from coming to England they made very great profits, and some of them realised property, but now their gains are much less.—

An Attorney General

October 17.—We dined ½ past 5.—Mr North shewed me a Portrait of His Great Grandfather, the Honble. Roger North, who was Attorney General in the reign of Charles 2d.—He purchased the estate of Rougham in Norfolk in 1668 and gave 8000 guineas for it. It now lets for nearly £4000 per annum.—Forty years ago there was a large House upon it which, being too large for the income viz : £1500 pr. annm. it was pulled down to the size of a Farm House, which Mr North regrets as the estate has been raised in rent to be equal to the House as it formerly stood.

Bathing Machine Business

I had some conversation with Mr Milward respecting the Plan upon which the Bathing Machine business is carried on at Hastings. He said it is done by an associated Company of tradesmen at Hastings. The machines belong to them, also the Horses &c. They employ men & women who they pay weekly. They at present pay the women 12 shillings, a week each, but this season they have demanded an increase to 14 shillings. To counteract the Cold the men accustom themselves to drink spirits before going into the water, & to this is attributed their premature decay.—It is to be added that the Bathing men & women receive extra presents from those who bathe. The shilling for each time of bathing goes to the Proprietors of the Horses & Machines.—Mr. Milward said

that there are now living a Man & a Woman both old who long acted as Bathers, but they being *temperate* enjoy good health & have made some property.—

October 21.—A letter from Smirke informed me of Dawe being at Aix la Chapelle painting Emperors & Kings—employed by Prince Leopold. —Also that an American had invented a method to prevent forgery of Bank Notes,—and also a method of copying prints with exact nicety.

The expected resignation of Lord Ellenborough was spoken of. Mr Nuneham sd. He had [been] told by Mr Law, His Lordship's Son, that His Father had occasionally gone through great fatigue. After passing a whole night in the House of Lords, He had gone Home having only time to wash Himself and to take a Cup of Coffee before He proceeded to His seat in the Court of King's Bench.—

Population of Hastings

October 23.—There are abt. 100 fishing Boats at Hastings, and about 300 fishermen. The inhabitants are computed at abt. 4000.

Politics and Law

October 24.—Mr. Nuneham is in Politics an *oppositionist.* He said, no man in the Law who is so inclined has any chance of promotion by Government, a circumstance to be regretted.—He spoke of Sir Robt. Gifford, the Solicitor General, as having been but little known when He was appointed to that office, in which He had shewn more ability than He was known to possess.—He mentioned *Serjeant Copley* as being an able man, & likely to become Solicitor General when vacancies permit it.—

Mr Nuneham said He had heard Wooller speak on some occasion, and was surprised at His eloquence. He thought if Wooller were in the House of Commons He wd. rank very high even were Mr Pitt & Mr Fox remembered.—

October 25.—Miss Milward told me yesterdy that Dr Ainslie had come from London to visit a Patient. He had 66 guineas,—His fee,—being reckoned at a *Guinea a mile.*

CHAPTER XLII

1818

Suicide of Sir Samuel Romilly

November 4.—The *Globe newspaper* reccd. this morning contained an account of the death of *Sir Samuel Romilly*, The eminent Chancery Lawyer, by *suicide*. Lady Romilly, His wife, died on *Thursday* last at Mr Nash's House near East Cowes in the Isle of Wight. Sir Samuel was there some weeks before Her death and was deeply affected on seeing Her gradually decay. He had feverish Symptoms and became sleepless, and His head was disordered. The day after Her death He was removed from the Island, and by easy stages was brought to London on Saturday last to His House in Russell Square.—On Sunday He was in a very disordered state, and on Monday the 2d. inst. He cut His throat & soon after died.—A Coroner's inquest pronounced it *Insanity*. This sad Catastrophe excited general concern.

At 9 oclock I left Hastings & proceeded to Mr William Wells at Redleaf.

Loss of the Cabalva

November 6.—At dinner, The loss of the Cabalva East Indiaman was a subject of much regret. It was caused by an error in judgment in the Captain Dalrymple, the Commander, Brother of Sir Hew Dalrymple Bart. of North Berwick, Scotland, whose Father shewed me great hospitality when I was in that Country in 1788.—

November 8.—After we returned from Church Mr William Wells by permission of Mr Majoribanks put into my hands a manuscript narrative of the loss of the *Cabalva* East Indiaman, which had been sent to Him by one of the Passengers in the Ship. Mr Majoribanks wished to have W Wells, and my sentiments "*Whether it should be published.*" After having read it I was decidedly of opinion that it shd. be published, but I recommended that some particulars should be added, and that keeping strictly to the facts and to the *sentiments* of the narrative, there should be some attention in the mode of expression.—

Conduct of the Captain

I had conversation with Mr Majoribanks respecting the conduct of Captn. Dalrymple as Commander of the Ship, one of the largest size of East Indiamen, & the loss sustained (shd. about £20,000 of Treasure be recovered from the wreck, which is hoped for) will be about £250,000.— He said that when an East Indiaman shall have passed the *South Foreland* on Her way from the Downs, she is considered to be entirely under the *Command of the Captain*, unless she be ordered to go to *Portsmouth*, in which case a Pilot is ordered.—Contrary to this rule Captn. Dalrymple though not ordered to go into any Port kept a Pilot on board, & for the *purpose of putting Him on Shore* kept nearer the Land than He shd. have done.

The Ship Sprung a Leak

The consequence was that the Pilot ran the ship aground upon some rocks off *the Owers light*, the morning after leaving the Downs. The Ship struck five times. The consequence was, the Ship sprung a leak, & the next day she made exactly 9 inches of water pr. Hour. Thus circumstanced it was an error in judgment in Captn. Dalrymple in not putting into Portsmouth to refit. This might probably have been done by applying at the Royal Dock Yard, & the repair made in abt. six weeks. and as it was a *Sea damage* the Underwriters must *have borne the expence* and not the Owners of the Ship.—

Witht. any great increase of the Leak the ship reached & passed the Cape of Good Hope when in a Gale of wind the leak increased to 22 *inches per Hour*, which after the Gale ceased fell to 18 inches and it appeared that she was seriously injured. Before this period, however, the Leak had suddenly increased to 14 *inches pr. Hour* and it was found necessary to go to *Bombay* to refit.—

The Ship Struck the Rocks

In the progress of this passage it was the intention of Captn. Dalrymple to pass between the Islands Mauritius & Bourbon, but by some error or neglect attention was not paid to the situation of the *Cardagoes Shoals*, which, Said Mr Marjoribanks, is as well known as the *situation of Greenwich*, and at ½ past 4 oclock on Tuesday morning, July 7th. the Ship struck on the outer edge of the tremendous rocks of Cardagoes,—and soon became a wreck.—In this forlorn state means were employed to fit the large Cutter which had been saved, and on July 14th. she was sent to the Isle of France having Mr Ayres, the Purser, the 6th. mate, and 8 picked men in Her,—who reached the Island on Thursday the 17th. where they were taken on board His Majesty's Ship, *Majicienne*, Captn. Purvis.—

Having read the manuscript account of the loss of the Cabalva, East Indiaman I told Mr Majoribanks that I thought the neglect in not *sounding* when off the Cardogoes Rocks, was a neglect that ought to be printed as it stood in the manuscript, as a warning to other Commanders,—also the circumstance of the Carpenters misconduct when, on the rocks in grossly abusing the Chief mate, His Commanding Officer, as it tended to destroy all subordination in the men which it was so necessary to preserve in so distressing a situation. I said if published it might do good in some future case of misfortune.

East India Company

November 9.—Mr Marjoribanks being Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, told me that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the time being, have a *weekly meeting* with the President of the Board of Control (now Mr Canning) at which they make their respective reports and amicably arrange matters for future proceedings.—

We spoke of the manner of conducting business when the Directors of the Company meet for that purpose. He said almost everything is decided by Ballot & for expedition and for general convenience it is usually done by a *Show of Hands*, but if a single member should move it, the Ballot is taken by Balls put in a Box. He said that from 40 to 50 Ballots are taken at every meeting. No writer can be appointed but by Ballot, but a *Cadet* may be appointed by *nomination* by a Director when His period for having the privilege arrives.

Not a Religious Man

November 10.—Captn. Wells spoke of the late Sir Saml. Romilly. He had been told that Sir Samuel *never went to Church*, and, from that circumstance He could not be considered a *religious man*.—He observed that with His strong mind it was extraordinary that He should commit *suicide*, as more fortitude might have been expected than He shewed when under affliction.—It is reported that he had accumulated £180,000.

November 13 and 14.—[No interest.]

The Law Line

November 15.—Hughes being in the *Law Line* spoke of late events in that Profession. He said it had been observed for two years past, that the faculties of Lord Ellenborough were impairing and His retirement from the Chief Justice Ship became an act of necessity.—He is now very weak both in body and mind and is lifted into His Carriage. He is considered to be abt. 69 years old.—About 4 days ago He had a paralytic stroke.—He is not supposed to be rich He having lived liberally.—The

decline of His mental faculties was known to Sir Samuel Romilly and made an impression upon Him causing Him to feel apprehensive of a similar decline.—

The new Chief Justice Abbot is not liked by the Council at the Bar, He, having while a *Puisne Judge* acted disagreeably to them.

Sir Samuel Shepherd, the Attorney General, declined taking this high office on acct. of His deafness. It was offered to the Solicitor General Sir Robert Gifford who refused it not thinking Himself fully qualified for the situation.

November 16.—Sir John Sidney being descended by females from the Sidney family of Penshurst, has taken the name of Sidney instead of that of *Perry*, His Father's family name. J. B. Rebecca, Son of B. Rebecca, an Italian, and an Associate of the Royal Academy, is an Architect, and now employed in restoring the House at Penshurst.—

Death of Queen Charlotte

November 17.—This *day Her Majesty the Queen died at one oclock.*

French People and English Hauteur

November 19.—Henry Wells having resided on the Continent a considerable time said, the French People are the most agreeable to live among, and He thought what hostile disposition to the English existed in France was chiefly confined to the French Soldiers.

He also observed that the English when in France shew too much Hauteur which renders them unpopular, and that particularly at the Inns when travelling they require more & are more disatisfied than other travellers which causes them to be charged higher than other people.—He thought that a person if resident in France or in Switzerland might live for two thirds of what it would cost Him in England.—

State of Religion in France

November 22.—I had conversation with Henry Wells respecting the state of religion in France, He having resided in that Country about 12 months.—He said the women go to their devotions, but the men think nothing about. They seem indifferent to all religions. In no country is it less regarded.—He said He thought the Swiss People are religious.—He said there are two Protestant Chapels in Paris,—viz: one at the English Ambassadors, & another.

CHAPTER XLIII

1818

An Academy Appointment

December 2.—I mentioned to Smirke that there was an appointment in the Institution [Royal Academy] which had been long vacant viz: *Antiquarian to the Society*. The late Richd. Dalton was appointed by His Majesty, at the same time that Dr Johnson & Dr Goldsmith were so appointed, the former *Professor of Ancient Literature*, & the latter Professor of *Ancient History*.—I said it was an appointment which I wished shd. now be filled by *Saml. Lysons*, a highly qualified Antiquarian.—

He rejoiced at this information of which He had no knowledge, & He urged me to speak to *Philips* on the subject, & to propose *Lysons* to Him. Philips might mention it to Shee & they too agreeing to it there could be no difficulty in effecting it.—I observed that the Prince Regent *might appoint Lysons*, but that it wd. be better to make it an Academy matter, & to do it by *Election* and the Regent's sanction afterwds.—Thus keeping power in the Academy. He approved what I said.

Lord Ellenborough

Lysons called.—He spoke of Lord Ellenborough as being in such a state of weakness and mental debility as not, it was thought to be competent to make an alteration in *His Will*. The consequence wd. be very serious to His second Son who is married & has a family. Lord Ellenborough having appointed Him to a situation in the Court of King's Bench of about £1500 pr. annm. added but little to it. This place has been taken from Him by Chief Justice Abbott who has appointed one of His own family to it, an act rather unprecedented. Chief Justice Dallas in the *Common Pleas* is much liked on acct. of His Gentlemanly manners, though not considered so profound a Lawyer.—It was said that "Abbot had Law but was not a Gentleman," while "Dallas was a Gentleman witht. Law"

English Art on the Continent

December 7.—John Constable called. Dawe was with Him yesterday, being just arrived from Aix la Chapelle, where according to His own

acct. He had been very successful, having painted many portraits, and was to go to Petersburgh where much employment awaited Him.—He said *English* Art had now gained a preference over French Art on the Continent.—

Dawe sd. that Sir Thos. Lawrence finished His pictures at Aix la Chapelle more highly than He had been accustomed to do.—

Academy Commemoration

December 8.—With respect to the Commemoration of the 50th. year of the Institution of the Royal Academy they concurred with me that a Dinner for all the Members wd. be proper, & Smirke suggested that *Shee* shd. be applied to write an Ode on the Occasion, there being ample matter for it, and that Young of Covent Garden Theatre might be desired to *recite* it, which might be done after the first toast after dinner.—It was also thought that an Address to the Prince Regent wd. be proper.

Walter Scott, The Poet and The Academy

December 13.—Wilkie called, in consequence of having recd. a Summons from the Academy to inform Him that it wd. be proposed to fill the vacancies of Honorary Members of the Academy on the 16th. inst. He named Walter Scott, the Poet, as a proper person to fill the situation of Professor of ancient Literature or of Ancient History, He not then knowing that there was an appointment of Antiquary to the Society, for which also He now said to me He thought Mr Scott a fit person.—I told Him that I had never before heard Mr Scott's name mentioned for either of those situations. At this He was indignant, & said, He saw of how little consideration He was in the Academy to have His recommendations wholly unnoticed. I replied to Him suitably, saying that People wd. laugh shd. W Scott be elected *Antiquary* to the Society, and that the 2 former appointments were for those whose studies were differently directed from Mr Scott's pursuit, Poetry. Thomson called.

I mentioned Wilkie's visit to me. He laughed at the impropriety of Wilkie's proposal to appoint Walter Scott to one of the Honorary Vacancies.*

Sir Thomas Lawrence's Prices

We talked of the great employment which Sir Thos. Lawrence now has and of His having 500 guineas for a whole length.—On my mentioning the great difference between the Prices of Sir Thos. Lawrence & Himself

* This absurd idea was amended in 1827, in which year he was elected Honorary Antiquary, and when in 1828 he made his first appearance in that capacity at the annual dinner, Sir Thomas Lawrence, their President, in proposing his health quoted these lines :—" If *he* had been forgotten it had been as a gap in our great feast and all things unbecoming."

and other painters, He said that Owen, Shee, & Himself had 50 guineas for a three quarter portrait, & 200 guineas for a whole length, & that He wd. not raise His price, having, He said, only business enough to keep Him employed. He added that *Owen* had more business than He had, that 50 guineas for a Head was a large price & that He had lost many sitters on that account.—He said He had no desire to be rich, but wished to provide decently for His family.—He spoke of *Harlow* as likely to have much employment.

Constable's Expenses

December 16.—Constable called & showed me a list of His *annual expences* formed upon a Plan which I recommended to Him. It appeared that His annual expenditure might be reckoned at abt. £400.—

He spoke of *Pope*, the Actor & His difficulties. He owed abt. £1200, which debts have been given up or compromised so as to make Him no longer responsible for them. This was effected through the persevering activity & influence of His wife. They have left their House in Keppel St, Russell square, and are into lodgings at *Miss Leigh's*, sister to Mrs. Pope, in Store [Street]. Before and after the death of F Wheatley, R.A. Her first Husband, I exerted myself much for Her benefit.—

Royal Academy I went to. The election took place. I first nominated The Bishop of London (Dr Hawley) to be Professor of Ancient Literature —It was seconded by Mr Flaxman & passed *Unanimously*. I then nominated Wm. Mitford Esqr. author of the History of Greece to be Professor of Ancient History. It was seconded by Mr Thomson & passed *Unanimously*.

I next nominated Samuel Lysons Esqr F R S , and F G A , and Kepper of the National Records to be Antiquary to the Royal Academy. It was seconded by Mr Smirke, Senr. & passed Unanimously.—The Assembly then broke up,—

The Predecessors of the Bishop of London were Dr Saml. Johnson, Bennet Langton Esqr, The Revd. Dr Burney.

The Predecessors of Wm. Mitford were Dr Goldsmith, Edward Gibbon Esqr. and The Predecessor of Saml. Lysons was Richard Dalton Esqr Librarian to His Majesty and Keeper of His Majesty's Medals.—

A Great Speculation

December 26.—Frank Green called.—He spoke of a great speculation made by great many Capitalists. An abundant Harvest in France having reduced the price of Corn to a very low state, these English Capitalists have purchased vast quantities, and have employed *thousands*, He said, of small vessels to bring it to England. In consequence there is now more Wheat in this Country than at any former period. The Object of the speculation is to re-sell it to *France* when the price *shall have risen* which

is expected.—He said Bread is now selling in London at from 9d the quartern loaf to 18d.—Such is the effect of competition & the payment of ready money.

Great Publishing House

December 30.—He spoke of the sale of the stock of Plates &c belonging to the Boydells, No. 90 Cheapside. He said the whole sold for abt. £40,000 besides the House in Cheapside. Hurst [Hunt] a partner of Longman & Co & Robinson Brother to Robinson, the Bookseller of Leeds, were the principal purchasers & will carry on the business as *Successors to John & Josiah Boydell.* They have for that purpose bought the House in Cheapside. In settling this matter a dispute arose between Harrison late Agent to the Boydells & Hunt & Robinson.—Each in turn got possession of the Premises in Cheapside, but on Harrison appealing to the *Lord Mayor* He sent the City Marshal who took possession for His Lordship.—This led to a compromise & Harrison upon being paid £5000 gave up all claim.—

CHAPTER XLIV

1819

Introduction of Gaslights

January 1.—Dr Hayes told us that Upper Charlotte Street is to have Gaslights substituted for the Common lamps & that the expence to the Parishioners will not be greater than before.—

Peter Pindar

January 4.—Cadell called. He said of Himself that He keeps well by living with great care; that He had not dined out in the last 12 months, and seldom goes out in the winter time.—He said that about 6 months ago He went with J *Taylor* to see Dr *Wolcot*, (Peter Pindar)* who they found in bed, blind and weak. Wolcot spoke of Himself as being in a dying state.—

Credit of English Art

Northcote spoke of Sir Thos. Lawrence and of the high employment He now has at *Vienna* & has had at *Aix la Chapelle*, adding, there has been nothing like it except in the instances of Rubens & Vandyke.—He said, it wd. raise the credit of English Art abroad and make it more respected at Home.—

Napoleon's Pulse

January 5.—Dr Hayes He spoke [of the] *Human Pulse*, and observed that temperate or slow pulse gave much greater promise of *Longevity* than a naturally quick pulse.—He had known persons whose pulse was 80 or upwards & He had predicted that they wd. not be long lived.—He sd. it is remarkable that *Buonoparte* has a *slow* pulse,—so says Mr Warden, the Surgeon, who attended Him. His pulse is only about 60 or a little more in a minute.—Considering the restlessness and activity of His, the contrary might have been expected.—

Respect for The Academy

January 6.—Thomson told me that in a conversation with Philips, Callcott strongly objected to inviting any *Amateurs* or reported *Patrons*

* See Index, Vol. I.

of the Art to the *Academy Commemoration Dinner*, should it take place. He sd. it wd. excite in them no respect for the Academy, but a high opinion of their own importance.—If the Prince Regent, indeed would dine at the Academy on the proposed occasion, it wd. then be esteemed by them an High Honour to be invited, but otherwise He wd. confine the invitations to the Members of the Body.—

Owen having passed sometime the last Autumn at Sir Thos. Ackland's in Devonshire spoke of His having great taste in sketching Landscapes, but He wants more knowledge of foregrounds. . . . —The Society in that neighbourhood is social and agreeable. Sir Stafford Northcote resides abt. 5 miles from Sir T Ackland. He spoke of Jas. Northcote, R.A. as one of His family and thinks He does Honor to it.—

January 9.—Mr Watson [Private Secretary to the Prince Regent] spoke of Mr Long* and said that in matters respecting Art, " The *Prince Regent saw through* Mr Long's spectacles "—

Farington and an A.R.A.

January 15.—Constable called, & I requested Him to inform William Collins, an Associate of the Academy, that I shd. not agreeably to His desire, call upon Him to see a Landscape He had painted for Sir John Leicester, as I did not think it wd. be proper for me to call upon *one Associate only* on the eve of the Election of an Academician, & I could not conveniently extend my visits.—

Constable was last night at a meeting of the members of " *The Artists General Benevolent Society* ", and thought they were going on very successfully. He said Turner & Chantrey were warm friends of the Society.

Sir John Leicester's Collection

January 16.—W. R. Bigg called & brought the portrait of Sir J Reynolds & Wilson's " Adrians Villa ", both [of] which He had cleaned.—He told me He had cleaned a picture painted by Turner, & now bought by Sir John Leicester from Turner for 350 guineas. The subject " A Dutch Sea port ".—Sir John told Him that He had within the last year bought pictures painted by British Artists to the amount of 1600 guineas.—and appeared to be delighted with His Collection.—

Lysons, Soane and Turner

Lysons called having arrived early this morng. in one of the Night Coaches from Gloucester. He shewed me a letter written to Him by Howard, the Royal Academy Secretary, informing Him officially of His being unanimously elected Antiquary to the Royal Academy.—I told

* Charles Long, afterwards Lord Farnborough.

Him that Soane* had complained at the Council of Mr Lysons having attacked Him in the last *Archaelogia*.—He said, "*it was false*", and that *He never alluded to Him in any Volume of the Archaelogia*. The only time He ever attacked Him was at a meeting of the Antiquary Society when the Drawings of the *Bath Antiquities* by Robert Smirke Junr. were exhibited & with them some casts of those remains. That evening had a paper of His composing on the Subject read to the Assembly. After the meeting Soane came in & made observations respecting those Drawings, which Lysons hearing, He did *at the time* before several persons & to *Soane Himself* confute.—This [Soane] has borne in mind & continues to resent.

January 21.—Thomson told me that Callcott had been with [him] and complained that little business was done at the Academy Council owing to the improper behaviour of Soane, jeering at what was said by Members & treating business with ridicule ; added to which the incessant talking of Turner made it impossible to proceed with any dispatch.

Birmingham Forgers

We talked of Bank note forgeries. Price said, that it is well known that the principal Forgers reside at Birmingham ; that they are well known to the Bank Directors, but sufficient evidence against them has not been obtained. They had originally no property, but by this nefarious traffic has accumulated large Capital. They are reported to sell the notes for 5 shillings.—

* Sir John Soane. See Index previous volumes.

CHAPTER XLV

1819

Bookselling and Printing

February 11.—Cadell said, They were going to have another *auction* Book sale tomorrow at the London Tavern.—Their last sale was very profitable. He sd. the trade is in a very good state ; that in the last month Bills on persons in the trade to the amount of about £5000 had become due and all was paid to about £100.—

He said, that at these Book sales They *give* credit for four, Six, Twelve, Eighteen & even so far as Twenty four months, according as the amount of the purchase is small or large.—

He spoke of Mr Strahan, the King's Printer, as being an excellent man, Highly liberal and a wise adviser.—He is about 66 years old, and possesses a fortune of abt. 10 or £12,000 per annm.—He is ready to lend money to assist respectable young beginners in trade.—

Dr. Charles Burney

He mentioned the late Revd. Dr Charles Burney, and spoke of His High convivial talents. He was long a Voluptuary at table entertainments ; would sit till the midnight Hour, and would drink Claret and Hock while others drank inferior wines, but from the time He took Holy orders, abt. 7 years before His death, He forsook these indulgencies and went to the opposite extreme, drinking nothing but Water, and it was thought this change was injurious to Him.—" Had He lived longer ", said Cadell, " He would have been a Bishop ".

History of the Royal Academy

February 13.—Thomson & Smirke came to tea, and I communicated to them that I was proceeding in writing " *The History of the Academy* " prefaced with an account of the state of the Arts in this Country from the time of Charles 1st. to the establishment of the Academy, including an acct. of the Incorporated Society of Artists : also, that I proposed to add for the convenience of *reference*, and as separate Articles, such appointments as had been made & how filled at different periods ;—also particular transactions how conducted.

February 14.—Mr. West had recd. a letter from Sir Thos. Lawrence from Vienna in which He mentioned having just recd. one from me, which He shd. speedily answer.—He was preparing to go to Rome to paint a picture of the Pope, and one of Cardinal Gonsalves.—& that He shd. be in England in the Spring.—

February 15.—Thomson called, and informed me of the eccentric conduct of Lascelles Hoppner [Son of John Hoppner] while practising as a Student at the Royal Academy, & that He is become insane, & has been sent to a Mad House.—

The Quarterly Review

February —.—Cadell, the publisher told me that Murray, the Bookseller, has the whole property of the *Quarterly Review* which brings Him in £2500 a year, but He pays largely to Gifford, the Editor, and to others who furnish articles.—He said at a late Book sale of His publications, Murray sold Books to the amount of £16,000.—Rogers's new Poem "*Human Life*" the whole Edition is sold, though only just published.

Continental Travelling

February 24.—Captain Beaufort said that the road over the Simplon is excellent, & that over Mount Cenis is travelled in a Chaise without difficulty.—The Genevese appeared to Him to be a Proud & stiff people. Ferney (the residence of Voltaire) He thought delightful. It is 3 miles from Geneva. It is the spot He should choose for a residence. The French language, He said, is little spoken in Switzerland or in Italy. A Provincial German is used in the former & Italian in the latter.—At Inns, a man who speaks French serves as an Interpreter. He was most delighted with the people of Milan. It is a town large as Bristol situated in a flat Country. The People are remarkable for their simplicity and fair dealing.—The expence of living is less than in England.—

February 27.—Thomson spoke of the death of Harlow the Artist.—He passed an evening with Him about a fortnight before He died. On the day following He felt indisposed and the next day remained in bed. He had an external swelling in His throat, which [was] supposed to be the *Mumps*. It increased to a very large size & so disfigured Him that He would only admit to His room, Mr. Andrews, a medical friend, and a Servant, so unwilling He was to be seen under such an appearance. His disorder was mistaken. It was or became a putrid sore throat which ended in mortification.—Such was His situation when He died, that had not Tijon, the frame maker, come forward to take charge of His funeral, He must have been buried at the expence of the Parish.—

CHAPTER XLVI

1819

Maria Edgeworth

March 14.—Miss Edgeworth, the celebrated writer of novels sat on my right hand at dinner. She is in Her person very short, a plain face, and appeared to be about 45 or 46 years old ; perhaps more. In conversation she has the Irish accent but not strongly.—There is nothing in Her appearance to excite particular interest, but when more closely observed has a look that expresses more meaning.—Her manner of putting questions is rather abrupt, and she received answers like one who comprehended the replies quickly.—

Roger's new Poem "*Human Life*" was mentioned. She sd. a Lady of Her acquaintance remarked, "That Rogers's Poem was like Pearls unthreaded, beautiful passages but unconnected."—Beaufort spoke to the same effect, as a whole it has no power, no strength. It was thought that it would not add to His Literary reputation.

Miss Edgeworth asked me whether I had read "Galt's life of West". She said, "It [is] a curious account, & she put it to me as a question, whether I gave credit to it, and whether I supposed that Mr West furnished the matter for it.—I told Her I concluded He did. She asked me whether Mr West received observations (criticisms).

French Affairs

March 21.—James Boswell [Junr.] called.—He spoke of French affairs, and of the introduction of many revolutionary exiles to take their seats in the French House of Peers. He said there has been much apprehension in the purchasers of lands during the Revolution that the Royalists had a view to reclaim them, and that the recall of the Exiles is to quiet their fears.—He agreed that there is a sad prospect for the Bourbons, whenever the present King dies. The Count D'Artois is unpopular,—The Duke D'angouleme a very weak man,—and the Duke de Berry a profligate. He gave an instance of it in His behaviour while at Holyrood House, Edinburgh during the French Revolution: Being invited to accompany His Father the Count D'Artois, to pass some days with the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, He there behaved rudely to Lady Dalkeith

wife to the Dukes eldest Son, who on being informed of it, gave Him notice to quit the House in half an Hour.

"Castle Rackrent"

Lestock Wilson's I dined at. Captn. Beaufort spoke of Miss Edgeworth. He told me that Her Novel "*Castle Rackrent*" was written 8 years before it was published, and witht. any intention to publish it, which she was induced to do by an aunt, a Sister of Her Father, who being an invalid, Miss Edgeworth sent Her the manuscript to read, & she was delighted with it. The Success of the Sale, caused Her to prepare other novels, several of which she worked up from small manuscript, stories intended for Children.

Her Methods

March 28.—Mrs Beaufort told me that Miss Edgeworth is very quick in writing, but long hesitates before publishing. She is accustomed to read aloud to those who are with Her what she has written, and instantly adopts any alteration proposed to Her, and this compliance she carries so far, that she often has occasion to restore the original writing as being most proper.—She is now in great request, and passes Her time at present in visiting families of distinction. When she was in England with Her father 3 or four years ago, she was much sought for, but it was ascribed to curiosity to see a person much celebrated for her works. She is now invited by those who wish to have the pleasure of Her conversation.

Blackwood's Magazine and Byron

March 29.—Cadell called; publishes Blackwood's Magazine, which *Murray* will not now do, as it is violent against the Quarterly Review.—Cadell says that Blackwood pays well for Articles, and He (Cadell) wd. be glad to find someone to write well on the Arts. He mentioned Smirke to me for that purpose as He has a good deal of satirical point abt. Him.—

Cadell told me that Lord Byron had sent to Murray a Poem, so severe in its character that Murray dare not publish it.—

Smirke called & I told Him what Cadell had proposed. He said He should not like to encumber Himself with the responsibility to provide for any publication. He reminded me of Fuseli having violently expressed Himself against all *mediocre art*, which had caused Him to think on the subject, & He had written some observations upon it which He wd. shew me.

CHAPTER XLVII

1819

Present State of France

April 15.—Lord Lonsdale I called on and had much conversation with him.

I mentioned the present state of France and the late admission of expelled Jacobins, and the creation of known Jacobins to be Peers. He said the *Ultra Royalists* who from gratitude the French King had appointed to situations abt. his person had acted very improperly in opposing and voting against his Ministers, so that the King has sometimes kept them from the House of Peers by making excursions when their attendance was necessary.—This disposition in the Ultra Royalists has obliged the King to counter-act them by granting favors to and bringing forward many expelled persons.—Lord Lonsdale observed that certainly the French Emigrant nobility suffered much and many lost their estates, but it should be remembered that they quitted France at a time when they shd. have remained and contended with the Jacobins.

CHAPTER XLVIII

1819

Turner's Flaming Pictures

May 2.—Dr Hayes called & having been at the Exhibition private view, defended the merits of Cook's picture, which like others suffers from the flaming colour in Turner's pictures.—He spoke of the pernicious effects arising from Painters working upon their pictures in the Exhibition by which they often render them unfit for a private room.

Prince Regent and Portraits of Charles I

May 6.—Mr C. Long called, and informed me that the Prince Regent is very desirous to purchase the 3 portraits of Charles 1st. by Vandyke on one picture, & he wished me to apply to Wm. Wells, the proprietor of it, to know whether he wd. dispose of it to his Royal Highness which I sd. I wd. do. He named 500 guineas as a price proposed for it.*—He told me the Prince had purchased Sir Thos. Baring's collection & that Sir Thos. had asked a moderate price.—

* The following correspondence refers to the above request.

"To Wm. Wells Esqr.

May 7—1819.

Dear Sir,

I will not trouble you with a preface to what I am desired to write but will simply inform you that yesterday Mr. C. Long called on me for the purpose of communicating to me the great desire which the Prince Regent has expressed to posess the picture by Vandyke containing 3 different views of the portrait of Charles the first. Mr. Long knowing my acquaintance with you thought he could best apply to you by requesting me to write to you on the subject. I therefore beg to state to you that if you can without much inconvenience break in upon your picture arrangement it will very highly gratify His Royal Highness whose mind is much disposed to works of art, and other considerations, no doubt operate upon him in this instance.—Should you be induced to part with the picture, Mr. Long, witht. meaning to dictate a price to you, mentioned £500 guineas as a Sum that had been thought of,—but that is a matter for yr. consideration.

Having thus complied with the wishes of Mr. Long, I have only to request the favour of an answer when you are prepared to say what reply it will be most agreeable to you for me to give him."

"To Wm. Wells Esqr. Redleaf.

July 10—1819.

Dear Sir,

I have communicated to Mr. Long all you wrote on respecting the picture of Charles 1st and have recd. his answer a copy of which I send you except his apology for some delay.

The Exhibition in Pallmall closes the 17th inst. and I will take care at that time to remit the £1000 to Mr. Wells. If you will let me know who is his Banker it shall be paid in to his acct. If

Catholic Emancipation

May 7.—We talked of the Catholic question being negatived by so small a majority ;—*two* only. He said Lord Lansdowne and others considered the Members being so near very desireable, as the Country will now be roused to a declaration whether the general sentiment is really for or against it. Sir George thought it would eventually be carried, and that it would, perhaps, be best to have it soon granted.—He observed that Mr Pitt &c having approved it was a great point in its favour.

Lord Normanby and Oratory

He said Lord Normanby is now abt. 22 or 3 years old, & is married to a daughter of Sir John Liddell.—Sir George reminded me of Lord Mulgrave having practised his Sons in the art of public speaking while he was first Lord of the Admiralty, and when Lord Normanby was about 14 years old He was accustomed to put questions for them to debate upon.—I told Sir George that while Edwd. Smirke was at Cambridge, He heard of Lord Normanby attending at a *Debating Society* for the purpose of improving himself in the art of Oratory.

Rome and Vesuvius

May 13.—Lieutenant Ball said that while he was on the Meditarranean Station, He visited Rome which is abt. 30 miles from *Civita Vecchia*. He found at the Inns & Hotels he could be accommodated with provisions dress[ed] in quite the English manner,—Roast beef—mutton &c. The expence something less than in England.—From Naples He went to *Vesuvius*, a distance of 7 miles on mules, and walked up the Mountain in 35 minutes over *drossy lava*, and descended in another direction over soft ashes into which the feet sink, but by sliding the descent is made rapidly. The 2d. Lieutenant of the Ship, a very stout young man, descended in 4 minutes and a half.—

in my researches I shd. find anything that I thought wd. supply its place I shd. have the greatest pleasure in communicating it to Mr. Wells, and I beg you will assure him that I shall have great pleasure in thanking him in person for his civilities the first opportunity.

You will see from this extract that Mr. Long is very sensible of the sacrifice you have made to oblige the Prince Regent, who is, I know, very fond of the art, and, in this instance has a double gratification on acct. of the distinguished Royal Character which the picture represents. I think it very probable that your suggestion of a Bust from it will be attended to.

If you will inform me of the name of yr. Banker before Saturday next I will communicate it to Mr. Long.

The group in question of Three heads of Charles I, hangs in the Royal Collection as one of its choicest treasures."

May 18.—Dr Hayes called and told me he wd. advise the warm fresh water bath in Harley St as being nearer to me than the Adelphi.—

Harley St. warm water bath I went to in the evening at 9—& remained in the bath 15 minutes.—Expence—The Bath—5 shillings

Man attending	2	do
Coach waited	3	do
	10	shillings.

I returned home—drank white wine—& afterwds. had a powder & draft from Hayes.—

CHAPTER XLIX

1819

Court Etiquette

June 3.—Lysons came at tea time. He had been at the Prince Regent's Levee at Carlton House to day.—He sd. the Regent will have a *Drawing room* very soon at which *Ladies* will be presented, and according to etiquette *saluted by him.* A Drawing room for such purpose is much wanted as Ladies who are going to the Continent cannot be presented at other Courts till they have been presented at *home.*—It is said that the Regent proposed to the Princess *Augusta* to receive the Company, and that he mentioned the *Duchess of Argyll* & the *Marchioness of Anglesea,* to be presented, but that the Princess refused, saying that she would not receive any persons whom her Mother had refused to receive.—

June 4.—King's Birth day, aged 81. reigned 59 years 7 months & 10 days.

Mrs Siddons and The Public

June 5.—Chantrey came after dinner. Mrs Siddons having consented to appear again on the Stage in the character of *Lady Randolph* for her Brother Charles's benefit, some conversation took place upon the propriety of her appearing again after a solemn taking leave of the Public. Lysons, Smirke & Thomson thought she might with propriety,—Westmacott & myself were of an opposite opinion.

Farington's Advice to Constable

June 16.—John Constable and S. Lane [called] at my breakfast time : the former for a ticket to the British Institution on Monday eveng. last [next], the latter to request me to renew my sittings for my portrait.—I spoke to Constable abt. his pictures now in the Exhibition and recommended to him to make his pencil execution more careful.—

June 17.—Lysons was at the Court Drawing room at the Queen's palace today,—the first Drawing room since the Queen's death. The Prince Regent *received all the Company,*—the Princess Augusta stood on his left hand. He stood before the Throne in the Saloon. He did not salute the Ladies.

CHAPTER L

1819

Academy Club Picnic

July 7.—At 10 Oclock I went to Westminster Bridge, and there found the Ordnance Shallop and several members of the Academy Club.—We rowed down the river to look at the Iron Bridge and then proceeded up the river. Till noon the weather was rather bleak, but it then cleared up and was very pleasant. We had 10 rowers. The river was a scene of much gaiety from the display of City Barges & Pleasure Boats. We stopped at Barnes, and in the Boat had a loaf & Cheese while the Boatmen had fare in the Inn. We then proceed[ed] to the Eel Pye House at Twickenham, where we landed, a little after 3 oclock and about 4 we sat down to excellent fare brought from the Freemasons Tavern under the management of a Clever Waiter.

We dined in the open air at one table and removed to another to drink wine and eat fruit. Everything went off most agreeably.

Before 7 oclock we again embarked and rowed down the river,—the tide in our favour, and a full moon.—Turner and Westmacott were very loquacious on their way back. We landed at Westminster Bridge at 20 minutes before 10, and Dance, Smirke, Chantrey, Thomson and myself had tea at the Bridge street, Hotel.

Samuel Lysons' Death

July 9.—Lady Mary Lowther called in Charlotte St. on Monday and on Wednesday last but I was out at both times.—She told Mary that Lord Lonsdale had thoughts of writing to me on the death of my regretted friend S Lysons.*—

Smirke [Junr.] related the particulars of S Lyson's last attack preceding his death. He was taken ill at Gloucester, from where he was [with] difficulty [conveyed] to Cirencester. He fainted, or for a time became insensible from oppression at his heart & difficulty in breathing. He could not proceed to his Brothers at Rodmaston, but was taken to the *Ram Inn* at Cirencester. . . . The Physician, at once saw the danger of his situation

* Eminent Antiquary. See Index previous volumes.

& had little hope of his recovery, but on Monday, June 29th., he seemed to be somewhat better so as to afford faint hopes, and he, himself, thought he shd. recover so far as to live sometime longer. Between 3 and 4 oclock in the morning of Tuesday June 30th. he expressed a desire to rise and to be seated in an Arm Chair, and he walked to it better than could have been expected. The person attending went to his Brother's room to inform him of Mr S Lysons being up.—On returning he was found reclining against the back of the chair and was dead.—He has left everything to his Brother except £1000 to each of his 2 Sisters.—He was buried at *Hampstead* on Monday July 5th.—

July 12.—George Dance told me he had persuaded Soane to remove from his Drawing room the libellous attack which his Second Son made upon him in the Champion Newspaper, and which Soane hung up framed and glazed for general inspection where it long remained. It is now in the Water Closet.—

A Letter From Lawrence

July 14.—I had company at dinner. John Taylor brought the Sun newspaper of this day in which he published an article he had written on the subject of my Memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Thomson spoke of a letter from Sir T Lawrence to Mr C Long sent from Rome which Mr Long shewed *Chantrey*. In it Lawrence mentions his having declined to accept money for anything he had done since he went to the Continent to execute the Commissions given him by the Prince Regent. The letter concluded with a desire not expressed in the usual English manner.—

Sea Voyage to Margate

July 25.—Frank Green called.—He told me he had been to Margate in the steam boat & spoke highly of the accommodation afforded in it. The boat left the Tower Wharf at 8 oclock in the morning, and arrived at Margate at 4 in the afternoon. The price for a passage is 15 shillings, and 2 shillings are paid to persons assisting. The distance is 95 miles, so that the boat goes at the rate of about 12 miles an hour.—The passage back was made in Seven hours and a half—a dinner is provided of which they who please may partake, at 2 shillings per head.—

CHAPTER LI

1819

Scottish and English Wit

August 5.—Callcott called being returned from Scotland. At Edinburgh he dined with Jeffreys—the *Edinburgh Reviewer* at his Country house abt. two miles from the City. Several persons, lawyers & men of wit, were present. Champaigne &c was on the table. Callcott remarked the difference of the Scotch from English Society. He said "The *Scotch are all points and needles*, each striving to exhibit the *brilliancy of his thoughts*".

Callcott thought this kind of wit might have prevailed in England about the reign of Queen Anne, but in England the ablest men now meet in England without any such attempts at sparring.—

Francis Jeffreys' Dress

Jeffreys attended to no form in his dress. He wore a Jacket & Trowsers & half boots and had a silk handkerchief round his neck.—after dinner an eminent pleader at the Scotch bar, put his wine glass in his waistcoat pocket & saying "We have sat long enough," threw up the window & leapt through it to the grass plot and being followed by the rest, they drank champagne in the open air, and then played at leap frog. The same humour prevailed on their way back to the City.

Opening Waterloo Bridge

August 11.—Constable called, and brought a painted sketch of his view of Waterloo bridge &c and the river as it appeared on the day of the *opening the Bridge*. I objected to his having made it so much a "Birds eye view" and thereby lessening magnificence of the bridge & buildings.—He sd. he would reconsider his sketch.—

Success of "The Lady of The Lake"

Cook, made designs for prints for *Scott's "Lady of the Lake"*. He said so popular was that work that 2000 *quartos* at one guinea each, were sold in the first two months,—and afterwards 16000 *Octavos*. Longman & Co gave Scott £3000 for the Copyright.

Cadell I called on & told him I had marked several *Errata* in the memoir of Sir J Reynolds.

Baronial Hospitality

August 13.—Westmacott had been at Lord Pembroke's, who he said, lives with Baronial hospitality. They usually sat down abt. 22 at dinner, his Lordship sits at the dinner table but a short time after the Ladies retire. He then asks if the Company choose more wine, and the negative being expressed, they adjourn & amuse themselves by driving in Carriages or walking.—Lord Herbert is seldom at Wilton. His unfortunate marriage has made him uncertain in his residence. When Lady Herbert (a Sicilian) comes to England he goes to Paris to avoid her, & vice versa.—Lord Pembroke has 2 sons & 2 daugrs by his present wife, a daugr. of Count Woronzow. His Lordship told Westmacott that the late Irish *Viscount Fitzwilliam*, left him an estate of £14000 per annm. in Ireland.—

August 17.—Dined with William Wilberforce at Kensington—Mr Stephens, a Master in Chancery, married the sister of Mr Wilberforce. She died sometime since.

Lord Eldon was spoken of. Mr Stephens said that the late Sir Saml. Romilly in speaking to him of Lord Eldon said that he was so able a Lawyer that he might be the greatest Lord Chancellor this Country ever saw but that such was his procrastinating habit that instead of being the best he was the worst Lord Chancellor. "If, said Sir Saml, he would act upon the first impression made on his mind on hearing a Case his decission wd. be excellent, but that he is not content to do, and his delays are seriously felt."

Greed of Gain

Some misconduct of Governor McCarty at Selone on the Coast of Africa, in misapplying Government money by lending it to a house of trade in which he had a concern was a subject of conversation, which led to speaking upon the desire of accumulation. Mr Stephens remarked that there were two distinct motives for this passionate wish of the mind,—*avarice* and *ambition*. Paul Benfield, sd. he, when possessed of half a million risked the whole and lost it. He was moved by *ambition* to aim at immense possession.

Southey and Skiddaw

Before tea I walked with Mr Wilberforce in the shady walk round the lawn. He spoke of the satisfaction he had in reading the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and observed that the true basis of whatever is excellent is "good sense". He expressed great pleasure at the account of the honourable manner in which Sir Thos. Lawrence has been recd. at the

foreign Courts, and rejoiced at this or any other occasion which contributed to draw the public attention from Politicks which too much engross the minds of the people of this Country. Mr Wilberforce, with his family, passed nine weeks at Rydal in Westmorland the last autumn. They were a week at Keswick and he noticed how little improvement that place had undergone in nearly forty years. He saw Southey, the Poet, who resides at Keswick. Southey had been in Swisserland, where the mountains are upon a vast scale, but Southey said that *Skiddaw*, had lost nothing of its grandeur in his mind from his having made the excursion.

John Constable and Chantrey

I spoke to Philips abt. voting for S Lane at the ensuing election of Associates. He said Lane was a Copier of Lawrence and that Pickersgill had more originality. Constable, he sd. produced his best picture at the last Exhibition, but he is still an artist unsettled in his practice, though what he does is his own.—

Chantrey, he said, is a Derbyshire born man, and during his progress in *Sculpture study* was much assisted in pecuniary matters by Mrs D'oyley of Sloane St. a Lady now aged abt. 90.—Her Butler & Housekeeper, a married pair, have long lived with her and have one daughter whom Chantrey married. He has great employment and visits everywhere. He has 100 or 120 guineas for a Marble Bust.—His inclination is not much to Classical reading but he is vigilant in obtaining a great variety of useful information.—Philips thinks him of a sound disposition.

Farington and the Memoirs of Reynolds

August 24.—In the evening I drank tea at Smirke's and spoke to him abt. the demand I might make upon Cadell & Davies for my writing the Memoir of Sir J Reynolds. He quite approved my proposal to have £60 in money and £30 in Books [as payment].—

August 27.—Cadell called & asked me whether from the *Card* I delivered to him he was to understand my terms were £60 in money and £30 in books or that I meant that it was to be £60 in money only. I told him I meant the former.

CHAPTER LII

1819

Nation of Shopkeepers

September 3.—Mr West I called on & had conversation with him. Speaking for the little encouragement given to himself and to historical painting in general, He said, he had tried the nobility & wealthy gentlemen of this Country & knew them, that they partook of the common character of the people of whom *Buonoparte* justly said, "*They are a nation of Shopkeepers*"—and that he had expressed that such was his opinion in a letter he had written to America.—

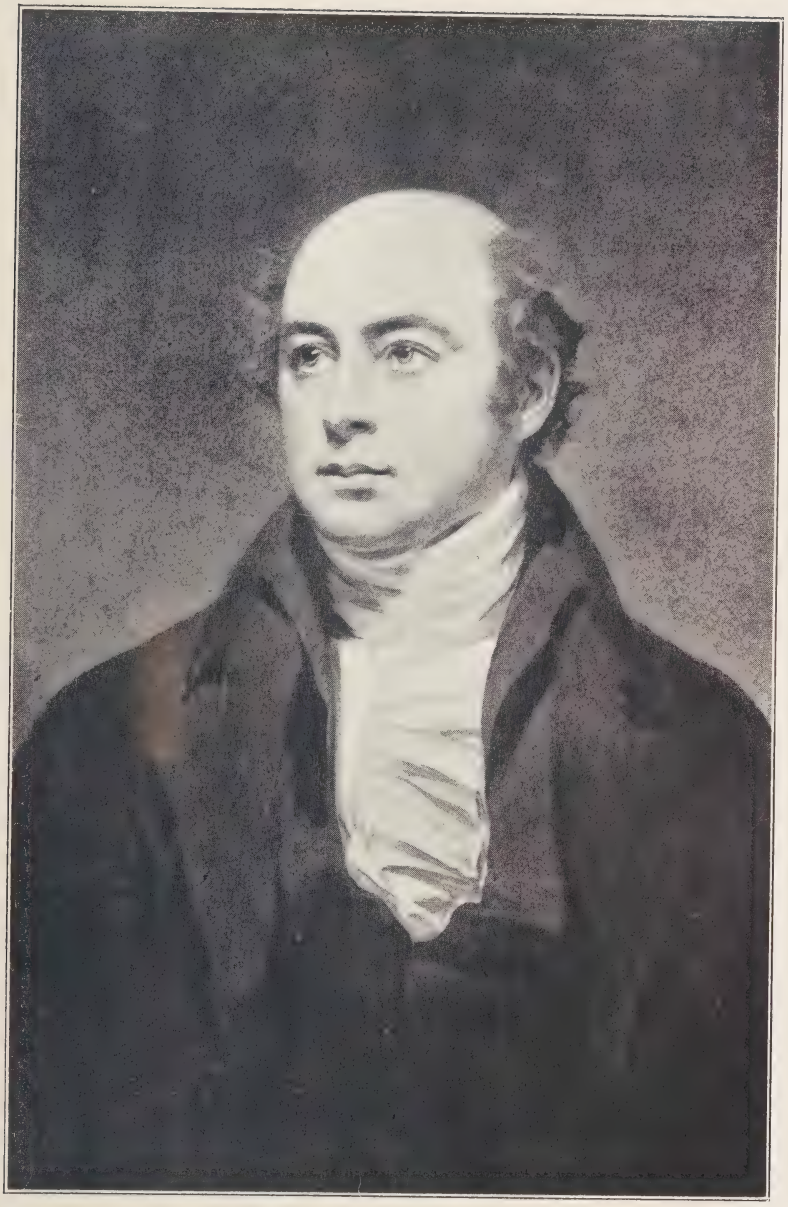
West's Low Prices

Turning from this I remarked upon the too low prices he now puts upon his pictures, which he justified as it related to his interest by saying that if he put higher prices upon them they would not be purchased. He remarked upon the disrespectful manner in which payment had been made him by some of the noble purchasers.—

I availed myself of this opportunity to speak to him of the injury he does to his pictures long since painted by touching upon them with fresh colour which would not assimilate with the old colour. He said that in Eleven or twelve years the colour wd. harmonise.—The remarks I made on this point were pressed upon me by Sir T Lawrence, and by B & Mrs West who thought me the most proper person to speak to him.—With respect to his selling his pictures at low prices I urged him to wait for the return of Sir T Lawrence to whom I wd. speak on the subject.

Joseph Nollekens

Joseph Nollekens I called on and found him in his bed room in a state of great debility:—his utterance very imperfect & his deafness great. He was reading the Morning Chronicle. His look was ghastly. His legs were swathed in consequence of corruptions and swelling. I had some conversation & he had sufficient memory for it. Carlisle, the Surgeon, attends him almost daily. He was 82 in August last.



Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.
After the portrait by Sir Henry Raeburn

To face p 228

September 9.—Thomson came to tea. He told me that there had been a treaty for marriage between Mr J. J. Angerstein & Lady Rothes (The Countess). That Mr Angerstein (now 86 or 7) complained of want of domestic Society, & thought Mr Coutts had judged well in securing this to himself by marrying the Actress, Miss Mellon.—Sir John Colpoys, Govnr. of Greenwich Hospital, had conversation with Mr A, dissuading him from it. It has, however, [been] broken off in consequence of the Lady requiring a Carriage for herself & a separate bed.—[See Feby. 22, 1820]

The Misses Berry

September 19.—Thomson spoke of the Misses Berry & of their evening parties to which he frequently goes.—They are much attended by persons of rank & talent. Light refreshments are put on a table round which they sit and converse—Sir Henry Englefield is frequently of their parties. He is now at 61 or 2 nearly blind, but is to undergo the operation of Couching with the hope of good effect.—His habit of living is to rise at 2 or 3 oclock in the afternoon & to dine late and to sit up to a very late hour. The Misses Berry are at present in Swisserland or Italy.

A Proposed Marriage

September 24.—The Post brought me a letter from Mrs H Hamond informing me of her having commenced an acquaintance with Mr John Smith at Yarmouth which she had before signified, viz : in a letter recd. a few days ago, that his attentions to her Children had been unremitting in teaching them Lessons &c & that his attention to herself had now become pointed. and she wished me to obtain information respecting His Father & himself.

September 25.—The Post brought me another letter from Mrs H Hamond informing me that Mr John Smith proposed marriage to her yesterday after she had written and sent her letter to me, and that he was urgent for a hasty & private marriage.

I replied to her by the Post earnestly pressing her to keep to her resolution to do nothing in haste having yet no information other than from himself respecting himself and his family and of the vast importance it was to herself & her Children to take time to consider the offer made to her.—She most earnestly intreated me to come to Norwich witht. delay as the highest acct. of friendship and kindness I could bestow upon her, to which I answered that I would be with her at Norwich on Tuesday, Sept. 28th.—

Enquiries

September 27.—Mr John Smith called on me at 10 oclock having come from Norwich in consequence of His seeing my letter to Mrs H

Hamond received by her yesterday. He brought me from her expressing their joint desire that I would return to Norwich with him immediately, she being very much agitated and unwell.—I represented to him the propriety of his enabling me to make some inquiries, which he agreed to do, so that I might be able to report what I should obtain respecting himself and family, accordingly he gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Peckham, Solicitor of Cliffords Inn, to whom I immediately went and had conversation with Him. Mr. Peckham told me that Mr J Smith had chosen the Law for a profession, and had in the first instance been 5 years with Mr — Parkins, a Solicitor, at Lewisham in Kent and afterwards was with him (Mr Peckham) abt. 9 months, during which time Mr J Smiths Father & Mother in order to be near their Son & only Child, resided in Charlotte St, Bedford Square.

A Favourable Impression

He gave me a favorable impression of Mr J Smiths conduct in general, sd. that he knew nothing objectionable about him, but that he was like other young men in having dispositions common to such an age but not such as are deemed improper.—

I afterwds. went with Mr J Smith to the City, and at the Bank he introduced me to Mr Hawkins, Son in law to the late Mr King an eminent Broker, who spoke highly of the character of Mr J Smiths Father and I recd. from a Mr Wheeler at the Stock Exchange still stronger assurances of the excellent character of Mr Smith, Senr.—

I then called on John Mortimer the Broker to know from him what character Mr Smith bore, & he spoke of him as one on whose word I might have perfect reliance.

September 29.—We proceeded to Norwich but baited at Thetford where I made enquiries respecting Mrs Wilkinson, (ci-devant Miss Wood), neice of Dr Brownrigg of Ormsthwaite, near Keswick, Cumberland). The Landlady told me that she died abt. 2 years ago after having been an Invalid in a very debilitated state more than 12 months. She left 2 Sons & a daugr.—One of the Sons is Clerk to a Solicitor, the other was in the Army but disgraced himself by many improper acts and at last by a forgery. He was removed from the Corps in which he had served, and was sent to some distant Colony where he is in some kind of military capacity.—The daughter, now 22 or 23 years old, lives with her Father, the Revd. Mr Wilkinson, at Thetford.

A Hasty Courtship

Throughout the whole of this evening Mrs H. Hamond and Mr J Smith manifested much attachment to each other.

September 30.—After breakfast Mrs H Hamond came to my sitting room and we had much conversation and she expressed her warmest gratitude for my having come to her on this occasion as I she sd. was the only person she sd. think of speaking to on the subject.—

Mr J Smith joined us and I spoke to them what was upon my mind keeping fully to what I thought was for the interest and happiness of Herself & her Children.—J Smith urged for a speedy marriage, and I spoke for proper delay to have everything done in order & that Frederick Lane who had hitherto managed her business should be sent for, which was after some difficulty, agreed to and Mrs. H. H. wrote to him requesting him to come to Norwich.

CHAPTER LIII

1819

Farington's Annuity

October 1.—J Smith shewed me a paper containing a proposal for the marriage articles concluding with expressing that as Mrs H Hamond had from the time of her Husband's death allowed me in consideration of his will in my favour being unsigned and inoperative £100 pr. annm. that a Bond shd. now be given me for an annuity to that amount with the addition of £20 pr. annm. making the whole £120 pr. annm.

October 2.—I went to the News room and read an acct. of the death of the Duke of Richmond in Canada, caused by a bite he recd. from a tame Fox abt. 6 weeks before his death which produced *Hydrophobia.*

Marriage Settlement

October 3.—Mr Smith's I dined at. Frederick Lane arrived from Lynn and had conversation with Mrs H Hamond & Mr J Smith on the subject of settlements previous to their intended marriage; also with myself on the same subject, in which I urged that all care shd. be taken to keep Mrs H Hamond as independent of her future husband as possible.—

Mrs H Hamond had expressed to me her intention to settle all she cd. upon J Smith *for his life* in case of her death but after my remonstrance to her & to him it was agreed that £6000, 3 pr. cents should be immediately (in case of her death before his) divided between her present Children.—

Serious Conversation

October 4.—Mr Smith, Senr. called, and in my room I had serious conversation with him respecting the intended marriage of his Son with Mrs H Hamond, and of their short acquaintance. He said of himself that he wished I knew the character he himself bore in every neighbourhood in which he had lived; that though brought up for the Law, he had never practised but had lived upon the fortune he possessed; that he had given his Son a good and expensive private education, and that eventually the property he possessed wd. come to his Son.—He said he had been reckoned to be of a Close (saving) disposition, but that he had

done for his Son what seemed best for him in educating him for a profession rather than to have him unemployed.—I was much pleased with Mr Smith's candour & manner, and accepted his invitation to dinner.

Much Wine Drunk

Mr Smith's I dined at.—The conversation was chiefly on politics little of which I heard.—Mr Taylor, a Dissenter, & Lieut. St. John bore a principal part. The *Radical Reformers* and their extravagant Theories were ridiculed by all parties.—Champaigne & Claret was circulated and much wine drunk, J Smith afterwards told me in all 18 bottles.—Mr Scott, a Surgeon in whom the late H Hamond had much confidence, told me his disorder was in the *prostrate gland*, and he thought the treatment of him at Bath was injudicious. There he died after severe suffering from a very doubtful operation. Scott said, that at one time H Hamond satisfied with his advice, gave him 50 guineas.—

Marriage and Honeymoon

October 12.—At ¼ past 8 I went to St. Margarets Church with J Smith, Mrs H Hamond and her 2 daughters, where the marriage ceremony took place, and, at her desire I gave her away.—We then *all* signed the Register. No other persons were present except the Minister and the Clerk.—We returned to the *Barouche* with 4 horses, in which, after setting me down in Pottersgate St they drove off for London and arrived at the Clarendon Hotel in Bond St. at ½ past 8 in the evening.

Artist-Groom

October 24.—Lestock Wilson [merchant] having had a horse painted by *Cooper** spoke of him to me, and told me that Cooper was groom to Sir Henry Meux, the Brewer, and that in that situation he manifested so much ingenuity in drawing horses with chalk &c that encouragement was given him. He also rode Horses at Astley's Riding School, and was one of those who rode in Covent Garden Theatre when the Astley horses were brought upon the stage in one Season. Cooper described it to be a very dangerous service.—L Wilson paid him 25 guineas for the picture.

* Abraham Cooper, afterwards R.A.

CHAPTER LIV

1819

John Constable Elected A.R.A.

November 1.—Royal Academy Election. In the first Ballot Constable got 6 votes & C R Leslie 5. In the second Ballot Constable 8, Leslie 5.*

November 2.—Constable called to know the result of the Election, & I informed him that he had been successful which he heard with great satisfaction.—He brought two pictures, Studies on Hampstead Heath, which he had painted.—

Apothecary's Hall

November —.—Dr Hayes spoke of Apothecary's Hall as a place where the best medicines are to be had. The highest price is given by the Company of Apothecaries to insure their having the best articles, and they charge on the sale of them accordingly.—He said he had lately

* These letters relate to John Constable's election:

"*November* 6, 1819.

From Mr. Bicknell, Solicitor to the Admiralty, Father in Law to John Constable, to Joseph Farington.

Mr. Bicknell presents his compts. to Mr. Farington and begs he will accept his best thanks for the kind and friendly exertions he made in behalf of Mr. John Constable, and which Mr. Bicknell was happy to hear had been crown'd with success, Mr. Constable having had the honour conferred on him of being elected an Associate of the Royal Academy."

"*November* 7, 1819.

To Charles Bicknell Esqr. Spring Gardens Terrace.

Mr. Farington presents comps. to Mr. Bicknell and begs to assure him that the election of Mr. Constable to the degree of Associate of the Royal Academy has afforded Mr. Farington great satisfaction it being a due acknowledgment of his professional ability and long continued exertions in his art. Mr. Farington has further much pleasure from knowing that the election of Mr. Constable has been gratifying to Mr. Bicknell and his other friends."

"*November* 8.

From John Constable to Farington.

I am sure the perusal of the inclosed note which I have recd. from Mr. Lane on my Election will give you pleasure. I feel great satisfaction in saying that I have had the same handsome congratulations from many of my fellow Candidates, which has, I must confess, added much to the happiness I feel in being honoured with a Diploma from the Royal Academy.

I have seen Mr. Bicknell who was quite gratified at my success, and said, that as he had the honour of being introduced to you he had taken the liberty of writing to you on the occasion.

I remain, Dr. Sir, truly yr. obliged friend, J. C."

become a member of the body by *purchase*, and that having before as a professional man a discount of 10 per cent allowed him, he should now have a discount of 30 per cent.—

Bartolomeo Bergamo

November 19.—Sir John Carr gave me the following particulars. The Person Bartolomeo Bergamo, was an Hostler at Milan & from thence became Courier to *General Pina*, who let or sold to the Princess of Wales, the Palace near the *Lake Como* in which she has resided. During this transaction the Princess saw *Bergamo*, & appointed him Her Courier. From employing him as a *Courier* she took him into her Carriage and appointed him her Chamberlain. In this situation He recd. her money & paid her bills, and he also formed a Court for her.

He introduced his Mother, his Brother Louise, and his Sisters who were appointed by the Princess her maids of Honour. Bergamo's Mother was a Washerwoman and sold Hogs-lard & Hogs bristles.—The boatmen on the Lake Como made common talk of Bergamo's good luck.—Sir John said He resided for a time near the Princess's Palace at Como while she inhabited the Palace.—

November 24.—Dr Hayes called.—The Parliament met yesterday and happily for the Country the *Ministry was supported* by a great Majority. —The speech of the Prince Regent was drawn up with great forbearance from anything that could excite opposition to it but Lord Grey after a speech ill suited to the sad state of the Country, indeed a very inflammatory speech, moved an amendment. The votes were

Against the Amendment.	Peers present—	121
	Proxies	38
		159
For the Amendment.	Peers present	31
	Proxies	3
		34

Majority for Ministers 125

In the House of Commons

CHAPTER LV

1819

December 8.—Constable called & with him Mrs Constable to make their acknowledgments for my assistance in obtaining his Election to be an Associate of the Royal Academy.

Sir Thomas Lawrence at Vienna

December 11.—Thomson called.—He had recd. information from Vienna that the reception of Sir Thomas Lawrence there both at Court and among the Nobility was singularly courteous, and that his *manners* were admired equally if not more than his Art.—If the Empress of Austria made a remark upon a picture she found the next day that it had been attended to.—

In Rome, the Italians were not so much pleased with his pictures as were the Artists and others at Vienna, where he was allowed to surpass all the French Painters. His portrait of the Pope was allowed to be very like, but he has given the Old Man the look of a Man not more than Forty years old.—Thomson said the Italian Artists can use the chalk in outlining with great freedom, but can do nothing with Colour.—

Unruly R.A. Students

December 13.—Strowger, the Royal Academy Porter called & I spoke to him abt. the conduct of the Students in the Antique School which Thomson on Saturday last reported to me to be very bad. Strowger confirmed the report, and said Mr Fuseli pays very little attention to their Studies or their behaviour. He said Mr Fuseli is old & peevish and at times complains of having water in his chest.—Moses Haughton quitted Mr Fuseli's apartments in May last and now resides in Newman St.—Strowger spoke of Mr West, and sd. he did not think Mr West wd. ever come to the Academy again.

Sir Thomas Lawrence in Rome

December 21.—Thomson called. He informed me that Jackson arrived from Rome, East from Paris, yesterday. He left Rome on the 17th. of Novr.—Sir Thos. Lawrence was there & had not moved from

there though every week expressing it to be his intention to proceed to Florence on the Monday following on his way to England.—He had completed the whole lengths of the Pope, and Cardinal Consalvi, both sitting figures and finely painted.—

With them he also had his portraits of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and others and they were placed for inspection in a room as in a gallery. He was very kind in his attentions to Jackson & Chantrey, and took them in his Carriage to many places which they otherwise wd. not have seen. He continued to reside in the Quirinale Palace. *Campucini*, the principal Roman Portrait painter was much struck with his pictures, but other Roman Painters less so—The English Students at Rome were doing but little towards advancing themselves in the art, indeed it might more properly be said they were going backwards rather than improving.—Unfortunately they were also living in a state of much variance with each other.—

Great numbers of English People were at Rome, but the Roman population was much diminished on account of the epidemical disorder, "*The Malaria*" which caused by something prejudicial in the climate is often fatal.—Edward, Sir T Lawrence's servant had been twice affected by this complaint and appeared to be in a dangerous state but his master was quite well.—

December 29.—Thomson called before dinner. He had seen *Chantrey* who was highly gratified in his visit to Italy. He sd. Sir T Lawrence pleaded his servant Edward's indisposition as a cause for his remaining so long in Rome.—Chantrey admired his portraits of the Pope & Cardinal Gonsalvi. Campucini had also painted the Pope, both the pictures are very like the Pope, but Campucinis looks like stone, while Lawrence's represents flesh & blood.—

CHAPTER LVI

1820

Ireland and The Union

January 6.—Captn. Beaufort called. He spoke of Ireland as not having improved since the Union of the two Kingdoms. It was expected that after the Union *British Capital* would be employed in Ireland, which had not been the case, and that Country was much drained of money by the Absentees who attend Parliament.—He said it is reported that there is not to be a Lord Lieutenant stationed there.

Winchester School

January 7.—John Offley, Son of the late John Offley, wine merchant, my respected friend called. . . . He told me that for 18 months his Mother has resided at Lymington in Hampshire.—He himself has been at Winchester School, where the pupils learn only Latin and Greek. The whole number dine together in a Hall and sleep in apartments in a Gallery.

Modern Artists

January 9.—Constable called. He spoke of William Collins having a good disposition and being religiously inclined.—He also said that Collins is much noticed by many persons of rank, and that he had lately passed some days with Lord Liverpool at Coombe-wood.—

Constable sd. he had dined with Chantrey since the latter returned from Italy, and heard from him a general condemnation of the mode of study pursued by modern artists at Rome, those who went from England & from all other quarters, but he declined mentioning the works of any individuals.—Chantrey & Jackson made many sketches of Landscape in Italy with black lead pencil.—He said that Turner was much occupied in the *Vatican* in drawing Capitals &c, and was very industrious, but nobody knew where he lodged.—

Life in Paris

January 11.—Charles Green called having come from Paris, his usual residence, on law business. He said the expence of living in that City is one third less than in London, that the climate is warmer and

clearer, and that the people are now in a peaceable quiet, & do not now show any hostile disposition to the English.—He remarked that French Men now imitate Englishmen in dress &c but that English women make French women their patterns.—Many English Families reside in Paris for oeconomy and for education. There is also more amusement there than in London.—He spoke of the King of France as not popular, but said that mentally he is the ablest King in Europe. He added, that *Monsieur* (the Count D'Artois) is detested and that now he is a religious Bigot, & that the Duke of Berri &c are much disliked.—Of the Royal family, the Duke of Orleans *only* is popular. He said there is no Court in Paris & no Royal ostentation.—

Dr Syntax

January 21.—John Taylor spoke of the publication called Dr *Syntax*, and said, He proposed to Ackerman, the Printseller, to make it a Book. It answered profitably—two thousand were sold—Wm. Combe was the Author.*

Taylor mentioned *Kemble*, the Tragedian, as not being a man of quick parts.—He said R. W. Elliston's contract for Drury Lane Theatre for a term of years is a doubtful concern.

* Outside literary circles Combe's name and works are almost forgotten, but in his lifetime he was a man of extraordinary interest and famous as the author of *The Tours of Dr. Syntax*.

In early life he was an adventurer of the Casanova type, at times keeping up a princely style at popular watering places, at others playing the part of a common soldier, or acting as a cook at Douai or a waiter in a tavern at Swansea.

In 1809, while living under the rules of the King's Bench, he acted as chief adviser to John Walter II. in the general directorship of *The Times*.

THE CEREMONY OF 1776.

The Dictionary of National Biography says that about September 11, 1775, Combe was married to a mistress of Simon Luttrell, Lord Irnham, whose daughter, Anne, became the wife of the Duke of Cumberland. Farington, however, records, on November 8, 1796, that George Nicol, the bookseller, says: Combe "married a mistress of Lord Beauchamp (the present [second] Marquess of Hertford), from whom She had an annuity—being afterwards insane, Combe placed her in a mad House."

In the *Morning Post*, May 22, 1776, we read:

"On Thursday last, the 16th inst., were married Mr. William Combes, of the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 'a Gentleman who is universally known, from having distinguished himself in this, and other, countries in various shapes and characters,' and Maria Foster, commonly known as Miss Harley, of Norfolk St., near the west end of Oxford Rd., at St. George's Church, Hanover [Square], by the Rev. Mr. Richard Pitt, in the presence of Mr. R[ichard] C[osway], painter who gave the lady away, and of Mr. Caleb Grenville, Clerk of the Church.

It is said that the Lady is possessed of an income of 150l per ann. in Annuities, and about 1,000l. in money, partly in effects, and partly in Funds. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest privacy, and the married pair immediately left London without saying where they were going."

This announcement is confirmed in the Marriage Registers of St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

It is stated by the D.N.B. that Lord Irnham was severely lampooned by Combe in his "Diaboliad" for withholding the annuity to which reference is made, but Lord Beauchamp also was severely castigated in the same satirical poem, at the instance of his cast-off mistress, says Horace Walpole. See also Index, Vol. II.

Taylor having been intimate with the late Dr Wolcot (Peter Pindar) related what was said by the Doctor when speaking of himself, that his mind was a mixture of grandeur & humour.

He related an anecdote mentioned by Lord Mulgrave. His Lordship, while "*First Lord of the Admiralty*", happening to cross St. James's Park saw Combe, the Author, sitting on a bench & having long known him accosted him in the usual manner. Combe, witht. rising, answered him carelessly and witht. any respect, and after a slight conversation Lord M. left him, feeling himself rather rejected than encouraged & comparing, he sd. to Taylor, the profound attention paid to him at the Admiralty with the repulsive manner of Combe.

My knowledge of Combe convinced me that it was a high gratification to Him to have thus an opportunity to gratify his pride by shewing his indifference to Lord M's Political importance, he having known his Lordship in early life & subsequently seemed to think himself neglected by him.

Sir J Carr, said he frequently called on Richard Cosway, R.A., in Stratford Place, and described him to be paralysed in his right arm, but always chearful, and had repeatedly declared himself to be 84 years old.

The King's Death Announced This Morning

January 30.—His Majesty died last night at Windsor, at ½ past 8 oclock, aged eighty one years, seven months and twenty six days.

Strowger, the Academy Porter, called, being sent by Howard to know my opinion respecting closing the Academy Lectures for the present on acct. of the *Kings death*. I thought it highly proper so to do & Dance & Smirke concurred with me.—

February 1.—Henry Bone, R.A. had a Son a Navy Midshipman. The Princess of Wales was on board the Ship in the Mediterranean, and her behaviour was noticed for its impropriety.

February 2.—Turner returned from Italy yesterday: had been absent about 6 months to a day.—Tivoli, Venice, Albano—Turin—fine.—Lawrences pictures admired at Florence.

CHAPTER LVII

1820

William Collins and Lord Liverpool

February 11.—Collins called this morning in consequence of having been elected last night. He spoke of his situation as an Artist being prosperous as he then had many Commissions. He said Lord Liverpool had been very kind to him and that during the Christmas Holydays, he passed some days at his Lordship's at *Coombe-wood* about 3 miles from Kingston in Surrey & 12 from London. Mr & Mrs & Miss Canning were there during that time. Collins was there on a Sunday. Lord Liverpool went to Kingston Church in the morning, and in the afternoon the whole family, including the Servants, assembled in the great room and Lord Liverpool read the evening prayers at ½ past 5 oclock from the book of *Common prayer* after which the Company dined. Collins said his Lordship was a good man in every respect. Not having any children of his own he has taken two relations of the name of *Boothby*, and Liverpool educates them admirably. Collins has painted their portraits.

The King's Funeral

February 16.—The Funeral of his last Majesty took place this evening at Windsor. Universal respect to the solemnity of the day throughout the Metropolis. St Paul's Great Bell was tolled from ten till one this morning, and from seven till ten this evening.—All Shops were shut,—no business done in the City,—and the Shutters of very many private houses were closed.

Proposed Angerstein Marriage

February 22.—Thomson told me that he had heard from a legal man that Mr Angerstein aged 85 had lately so far engaged to marry the Dowager Countess of Rothes that on his declining to proceed to the ceremony her relations urged her to bring an action against him and that he had compromised the matter by settling upon her £2000 pr. annm. for her life. She is thought to be about 50 years old.—Strange infatuation.

In Memoriam

February 23.—This a day of remembrance of the greatest possible loss [his wife's death] I could sustain in this world. Twenty years have now elapsed since that severe affliction fell upon me. I am now advanced to a late period of life and I trust that through the grace of God I have lived what may appear to his goodness and mercy from the time I suffered that privation in a state of unceasing reflection and repentance for all my neglect—errors and misdoings. I daily pray that the grace of the Almighty may be manifested in me by my having a perpetual desire to live agreeably to His holy Will, and that through the mediation of our blessed Saviour, Jesus Christ, all my Sins may be finally forgiven and that I may be accepted among the number of those who having repented of their Sins will be admitted to pardon. Amen.

Atrocious Conspiracy

February 24.—Smirke called in the evening, and we had conversation respecting the atrocious conspiracy of *Thistlewood*, &c., *Radical Reformers*, to murder all the Cabinet ministers assembled last night at Lord Bathurst's at a Cabinet dinner.

CHAPTER LVIII

1820

Flaxman and His Wife

March 1.—John Flaxman called & spoke of the loss of his deceased wife with tender propriety. He said that he had still the happiness to have in his domestic society a Sister of his own, and a Sister of his late wife, two very worthy and two very ingenious women. He said, that the long continued indisposition of Mrs Flaxman had prevented him from giving invitations to his house but that he now hoped that when the weather becomes more favourable He shd. have the pleasure of my company at dinner. On my expressing regret at not being able to hear his Lectures on acct. of my deafness, he told me that he shd. have great satisfaction in reading them to me at my own house after the preparations for the Exhibition shall have been concluded.

Lord Mulgrave's Illness

John Jackson in conversation with me spoke of *Lord Mulgrave* who, he said, is affected with *universal Paralysis* and is in the state both in look and power of a Man aged 90 though but 64. He is so feeble that he cannot write a letter, and in his motion rather shuffles and creeps than walks. His apprehension is dull and his utterance imperfect. Dr Latham, who attends him, has not said anything to acct. for this general debility.—His spirits are somewhat affected.

Death of Benjamin West, P.R.A.

March 11.—Thomson sent me a message at 9 oclock, informing me that Mr West died last night at ½ past 12 oclock. He afterwards called and we had conversation respecting the late great Artist.—He said he had been told of a conversation held at a dinner at the Marquiss of Staffords on the same subject within this week, which commenced with high acknowledgments of his talents as an Artist, but concluded with remarks on his infirmities & defficiencies. Thomson agreed with me that [it] became a duty to shew all possible respect which could be done by the Academy to honor his memory.

Funeral Expenses

Flaxman called, to speak about Mr West's death and funeral. He was decidedly for having the same respect shewn to him as that which was done to Sir Joshua Reynolds and wd. maintain the propriety of it though he shd. stand alone at a General Meeting of the Academicians. He said Mr West had, perhaps, done less for the Academy and taken more to himself than he might have done, but he has done a great deal & allowance might be made for his vanity an infirmity which prevailed in him.—

Howard spoke of the heavy expence which wd. be incurred if the precedent of Sir Joshua Reynold's funeral were followed & the Academy to bear the expence, probably from £500 to £1000. Smirke said he thought the attendance in the procession shd. be confined to the Members of the Academy & the Students & that they should bear their own expence. Soane & Dance seemed inclined to adopt this proposal, but I gave my opinion that the ceremony should [be] graced by the presence of persons of Rank & Distinction, agreeably to the common usage of this Country on occasions where particular respect is meant to be shewn.—

His Successor

March 12.—Thomas Philips called. He spoke of filling the vacancy of President of the Royal Academy, and sd. he concluded there wd. be a concurrence of opinion that Sir Thos. Lawrence wd. be the most proper person,—& that he should vote for him.—At his desire I read to him some passages in a letter I recd. from Sir Thos. yesterday dated Mantua Feby. 20th.—and he was much gratified on hearing the opinions of Sir Thos. on the most celebrated works of some of the great Masters, and that in naming the greatest Masters he placed Sir Joshua Reynolds with those of the first Class.—

West Funeral in St. Paul's

March 25.—Raphael West wrote to me to inform me of an objection made by the Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St. Paul's, to interring Mr West in that Cathedral, as his parents were *Quakers* and there was no proof of his having been baptised. Henderson went to the Bishop and in conversation learnt from his expressions that the Bishop had recd. the objections from an Artist or a friend of the Arts. Finding the Bishop decided in supporting the objection Henderson went to Sir William Scott, Judge of the Court at Doctors Commons, who regretted that the objection had been made, but declined to take any part in the Question which Henderson supposed to be owing to his thinking that it might be brought before him *as a Judge*.—Henderson then applied to Dr Adams, a Civilian who gave such reasons in *favour of* the interment that the Bishop's scruples gave way, and it was fixed that the funeral service shd. be superintended by Dr Wellesley, the Prebend on duty.

March 26.—Mrs R West told me last night that the Bishop of Salisbury on hearing of the objection made by the Bishop of Lincoln was much concerned and came to Mr West's yesterday morning and spoke of the bad consequences of the objection in raising a spirit of greater spirit of opposition in all the different sects.—He sd. he had often seen Mr West at Church at Windsor, & it was observed to him, as it was also to the Bishop of Lincoln, that Mr West was married in England at St Martins Church, London, and that his Children were baptised and went to our Protestant Church, and that Mr West had a seat in Fitzroy Chapel. These particulars did not operate on the Bishop of Lincoln, he still requiring proof of Mr West's *baptism*, till the reasoning of Dr Adams had the desired effect.—Henderson thought the Bishop was bigotted.

Coutt's Bank Profits

March 27.—Cadell called today. He said so much disposed is old Mr Coutts, the Banker to support the *Whig interest* at the Middlesex Election that Mrs Coutts had subscribed £5000 to aid Mr Whitbread.—He spoke of the immense profits of Coutt's Banking House of which Mr Coutts has a half share. He said Sir Edmund Antrobus, a partner, made an agreement with a Brother of his that whichever should be the survivor should have the whole property of the other. Sir Edmund is the survivor & has inherited £70,000.

Lawrence Elected President of the Academy

March 30.—Royal Academy General Meeting I went to with Smirke only.

The business of the evening was to elect a President only. This was done by scratching lists: The numbers were as follows:—viz:

Sir Thomas Lawrence	21
Flaxman	1
Jackson	1
	23

After the Election I returned to Sir Thomas Lawrence's with Dance—Smirke—& Thomson.—Westall had preceded us.—We had tea and conversation.

CHAPTER LIX

1820

Death of Dr Cookson

April 1.—He spoke of the death of the Revd. Dr Cookson.* His disorder in the prostrate gland had shifted higher & was attended with such pain that he took some hundred drops of laudanum in a day, it ended in mortification & he died easy. It appears that he has left 4 or £5000 to each of his Children. Mrs Cookson & her unmarried daugr. now reside at the house in Salisbury which belongs to the Revd. John Fisher, as Canon or Prebend of that Cathedral. He married her eldest daugr.—

The Bishop's Objection

Henderson called, and read to me a copy of his letter to the Bishop of Lincoln respecting the funeral interment of Mr West in St. Paul's, and also gave me an acct. of his conversations with the Bishop, whose objection on acct. of there being no proof of Mr West's baptism cd. not be removed till Henderson brought him a written opinion of Dr Adam, the Civilian, deciding that proof of baptism was not necessary where it was shewn that the individual conformed to the usages of the Church and remarked on the evil of such a precedent of objection as it might be used by Country Clergymen, and of the cry that wd. be set up by all *Dissenters*.—The Bishop then said he wd. refer it to the Prebend &c and soon after he granted leave for the interment.—

* See Index previous volumes.

CHAPTER LX

1820

Dr Wolcot

May 3.—Henry Bone told me that the late Dr Wolcot, the Poet, was born near Fowey in Cornwall of respectable parents from whom he inherited some property.—He was apprenticed to his Uncle as Apothecary, and afterwds. went to Jamaica in a medical capacity. He returned to England and prepared to take *Holy Orders*, and Bone believes took *Deacon's* Orders.—Before he became a satirical writer, he wrote many beautiful poetical effusions, but, said he, what signifies writing verses that will not sell? and he devoted his muse to satire which produced him considerable profit.—

Duke of Sussex Attacks Lawrence

May 12.—Sir Thos. Lawrence called: and told me of the extraordinary conduct of the Duke of Sussex, who at the Annual dinner of the Society established for the encouragement of Arts, manufactures, and Commerce, at the *Free Masons Tavern* publickly (as Chairman) animadverted upon the conduct of Sir Thos. Lawrence as President of the Royal Academy for *not attending this meeting* of which Sir Thos. knew nothing, not having recd. an invitation, or notice of it.—The Duke witht. enquiry into the circumstances made this accusation on the Ground of his having himself attended at the Royal Academy dinner.

Lord HELLborough

May 21.—The *Queen* was spoken of. Lord De, Dunstanville said that Lord Exmouth had told him that being at Naples he dined in Company with her and that he being in conversation with a Gentleman at another part of the table, she heard them mention *Lord Ellenborough*, upon which she called upon them to repeat his name, which was done. This being done, "Lord HELLborough you mean", said she. Such is the coarseness of her manners. Lord Dunstanville said, He did not believe she would come to England, but would Hover on the opposite Coast to see what she may be able to get by it.

Prince Metternich's Daughter

May 26.—Sir T Lawrence drank tea with me.—He read to me a very feeling note recd. by him from Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister, stating the hopeless state of his daughter, Princess Clementine, (she died 3 days after) and expressing his gratitude for a portrait of her painted by Sir Thos. at Rome & just recd. from Florence. Hearing of its arrival she desired to see it & was gratified by it.—The letter commenced with "My dear Lawrence" and concluded with the warmest expressions of regard. The Princess was 14 years old and beautiful as amiable.—Prince Metternich also informed him of his (Sir Thos.) having been elected a Member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, and that himself (The Prince) proposed him.

Wilkie's "Reading the Will"

Sir Thos. told me that the King is very desirous to have Wilkies picture "*Reading the Will*", now in the Exhibition, and that having been painted for the *Prince of Bavaria*, a negotiation had commenced with the Bavarian Ambassador on the subject, & that he had recommended that the English Ambassador at *Munich* shd. be written to make application that the Prince of Bavaria would give it up to the King.

When Sir Thos. applied to the King to appoint Robt. Smirke [Junr.] to the Office [of Treasurer to the Royal Academy] His Majesty said, He knew the appointment was in his gift, but that he waved his own partialities to gratify the wishes of the Academy.

Prince Metternich had been informed of Sir Thos. Having been elected President of the Royal Academy and congratulated him upon it.*

* As Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., has figured prominently throughout the eight volumes of the Farington Diary, it may not be at this stage out of place to give a more or less comprehensive summary of his position as a painter.

The subjoined article was written by me as a review of Sir Walter Armstrong's *Life of Lawrence* published in 1913.

Sir Walter Armstrong presents a clear, and on the whole fair idea of the character and art of Sir Thomas Lawrence. If he reveals nothing new in either he has removed certain ornamental trappings which, if they did not obscure the truth from people of insight, made a false impression on those of duller perception. No other artist in our knowledge has so thoroughly established himself in his work. All he ever knew, thought, or felt finds expression in his portraits. In them there is little sign of deep intellectual analysis, no impulsive desire for spiritual or human emotion. He was a courtier, but in his humility, Sir Thomas, unlike Vandyke, seldom saw his sitters in nobly distinguished aspect. He flattered women, but his flattery, on rare occasions only, raised them above the artificial sweetness and affected pose *à la mode*. Their mind or soul seldom moved him to high endeavour. In several portraits of men—those of "Warren Hastings" and "Southey," for example, his perceptive faculties seem to have been quickened by some, perhaps unconscious, regard for their personality. His "blank inability to create" is less apparent in these two canvases than in pompous effigies like the "Viscount Castlereagh" and the "George IV," of the Vatican. The sketch of "William Wilberforce" in the National Portrait Gallery also shows considerable sympathy with the temperament of his subject. His best portraits of women are extremely graceful, some haunting in their beauty, but in the main they are theatrical in action and sentimentalised to Book of Beauty adornment. Though French rather than English in style, his portraits of women

are flimsy in structure compared with those painted on the other side of the Channel at the same period. His ladies whether they sit or stand, invariably have the "bend" complained of by Miss Farren, and his poverty of invention is evident in his pictures of children. They are nearly always arranged in self-conscious attitudes, like the philosophic "Master Lambton" and the group called "Nature," where his love of posturing results in the clumsy angle of the younger Calmady's arm, and the hand growing out of the elder girl's hair. Among the least unaffected of his portraits of children are the pensive head of Napoleon's son, the "Duc de Reichstadt," "Julia Peel," afterwards Countess of Jersey, and "Pinkie" [which was sold to Sir Joseph Duveen in 1926 for, it was said, 74,000 guineas].

As a colourist Sir Thomas is frigid and monotonous compared with the Venetians or his own countrymen, Reynolds and Gainsborough. In design he gave little proof of spontaneity of thought or monumental rhythm, while, instead of masterly draughtsmanship, he had a splendid virtuosity, which was often robbed of its freshness by uncertain labour, as we shall see.

That he was a brilliant artist cannot be denied, but his limitations were greater than his positive power of expression. As Sir Walter Armstrong says, he was held down "not so much by the weight of his mannerisms and apparent affectations as by the absence of that overpowering impulse towards creation through self-expression which must be at the root of all great art." It may be that Lawrence suffered from so ordering his life that no leisure remained for the study of the great Venetians, Dutchmen, and Spaniards. Such intercourse might have ripened his colour sense, and helped to free him from sentimentality and the incoherent relation of facts. On the other hand, it might have been the means of reducing his individuality to mere mechanical representation, for Lawrence's talent was imitative rather than assimilative. This was seen in his early efforts in the manner of Reynolds and his futile attempts at composition in the "grand style."

The fact is, Lawrence suffered from the defects of precocity—in his case the most disastrous was the moral instability inherited from his Micawber-like father. All the persistence derived from his excellent mother was not strong enough to defend him against his "incapacity to lay out his time, to concentrate his own powers, to prosecute a task to the end when it had lost its initial charm." Sir Walter in his admirable chapter "The Art of Lawrence," further says that Sir Thomas was a true son of his parents, but the characteristics they handed down to him did not blend to form one whole. "His virtues were numerous and his vices few, both as an artist and a social unit; but he was without that solid centre to which the details of character have to bear a certain well-defined harmonising relation before we can feel ourselves in the presence of a great person." On the whole, this is a just summing up of Lawrence as man and artist. He was the last and the least of the famous painters, beginning with Hogarth, who raised British art in the Eighteenth Century almost to the commanding position it occupied in Europe in Pre-Reformation days. Lawrence himself was aware of his true standing as an artist. In a letter to his brother he said:

"I can never expect that the labours of my pencil will have so great an interest at any future time as they now have, nor their superiority be so generally acknowledged."

Exhaustive research is not one of Sir Walter Armstrong's qualities. Of course, he supplies data sufficient to illustrate his case for and against Lawrence. There are sources of information which he might have drawn on, however, that would have furnished additional evidence of the artist's popularity, industry, and laborious methods. In the *Lettres de Prince de Metternich à la Comtesse de lieven*, published in Paris four years ago, are several references to Lawrence when he was painting on the Continent in 1818–19. In one Metternich says that it took Lawrence "three hours to finish his right eye," and he computed that if the artist required as long a time for the rest of his features "ils vieilliront plus qu'ils ne le sont pas, avant la fin du tableau. L'œil droit, au reste, a parfaitement réussi; je ne puis m'empêcher d'y reconnaitre le mien." At another sitting Lawrence worked for two hours on Metternich's right hand. On the 17th of January, 1819, the Prince wrote that he had the last sitting for the head. "La Bouche est changée," he said, "le sardonisme a disparu; je suis tout bon. Je crois, au reste, le portrait parfait; je voudrais pouvoir le rendre parlant: que des choses il aurait à te dire." Indeed, so much did Lawrence alter the portrait that Metternich began to fear that the artist "ne l'ait un peu trop *moutonné*."

In January, 1819, Lawrence began a large drawing of Princess Clémentine, one of Metternich's daughters, in preparation for an oil painting of her. The sketch was "parfait," and when the painting was completed in Italy Lawrence sent it from Florence to Metternich, who received it five days before the Princess died (May 6, 1820). The portrait was unpacked and shown to the dying girl, who smiled and said: "Lawrence semble m'avoir peinte pour le ciel, puisqu'il m'a entourée de nuages." She wished the portrait to be placed at her bedside. "Mais," declared her father, "le portrait eût été trop cruel pour nous; on ne peut mettre ainsi l'une à côté de l'autre la vie et la mort." This portrait, which represents the Princess as "Hebe with the Eagle," was greatly admired by her father, who thought it so charming, "réellement si jolie," that if she herself ever came to Rome, where Lawrence and the picture then were (June, 1819), "elle

fera bien de porter un voile pour ne pas trop perdre aux yeux de tout de curieux animés de l'envie de la voir, à cause de son portrait." Lawrence thought the "Princess Clémentine" the most beautiful portrait he had ever painted, and all who have seen it in the Vienna Imperial Gallery, where it and the original sketch are on loan, will agree with the artist. In Metternich's "Memoirs" also are interesting references to Lawrence. We learn that he refused to accept money for Clémentine's portrait, that Cammuccini said Lawrence was the Nineteenth Century Titian, that Metternich spoke of "le peintre Lawrence, le premier du monde," and said that his "reputation est fait comme celle du Colisse." Nor were his qualities as a man less impressive to the statesman, who found Lawrence "un excellent homme, il est, de plus, très intelligent." This feeling of respect was reciprocated. "Lawrence cried when I left Rome," Metternich wrote from Perugia on the 17th of June, 1819. Mr. W. Roberts recently found a manuscript volume giving a valuable account of Lawrence's methods of painting, and there must be many similar stories awaiting the investigator, stories, though they might not help to a clearer or higher view of Lawrence's art, would make very interesting reading about a most attractive personality.

[Many such stories have appeared in the Farington Diary about Lawrence.—Ed.]

CHAPTER LXI

1820

George IV.'s Gracious Manner

June 2.—He told me of the gracious manner in which the King conferred the Order of the Bath on Sir Charles Long, who had no expectation of the Honour.—His Majesty sent for him & informed him that previous to the Coronation a certain number of Knights of the Bath wd. be created *Military* & *Naval*, and that two civil Knights would be added, viz : Sir Charles Bagot to be one of them : the other, I have reserved for a friend :—it is for *yourself*.—Sir C Long told Edridge.

Arrival of The Queen

June 6.—The arrival of the Queen is a universal subject of conversation.

June 7.—Smirke called on me for newspaper information abt. the Queen who arrived at Alderman Wood's in South Audley Street this afternoon and a message from the King to the two houses of Parliament was delivered by Lords Liverpool & Castlereagh that his Majesty thinks it necessary in consequence of the arrival of the Queen to communicate certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this Kingdom. St. Pancras Quarterly Meeting I went to.

It having been reported that Mr J. J. Angerstein had offered the use of his house to the Queen, Sir T Lawrence contradicted this newspaper statement. He sd. Mr Angerstein had been applied to for it, but declined granting it for the purpose.

June 8.—My Servant, Sarah, told me that she went yesterday even'g to South Audley Street which was full of People crying out in favour of the Queen, and obliging every person whether in Carriages—on Horseback or on foot to pull off their hats when they passed Alderman Wood's house in which the Queen was. She was hailed as being an injured woman, and the King was much abused. She was told that Alderman Wood had made a speech from his Balcony.—Such is the disposition of this vain, weak, mischievous man.—

This night abt. 12 oclock, a number of Rabble passed through the streets calling for a general illumination, knocking at doors and breaking windows, such is the Phrenzy raised by the arrival of the Queen and the fomentors of disturbance.

Praise For Constable

June 9.—Constable called, & shewed a very flattering criticism published in a newspaper highly paneygerising his landscape in the Exhibition. He spoke of the report of a Gentleman who saw the *Queen* at *Marseilles*. She then wore a Man's Hat and had a Coloured handkerchief round her neck. She had short petticoats and Hessian Boots. Her appearance was very masculine.

Illuminations again took place this evening from the general apprehension of the windows being otherwise broken by the Mob.—But Soldiers paraded Charlotte St and checked the mischievous strollers.

June 13.—A Lady in Charlotte St Fitzroy square—I was this day informed, died of fright in consequence of the brutal attacks of the Mob who were calling out for illuminations for *the Queen*. She was playing Cards at 12 oclock when the rioting began & died at 5 oclock in the morning.

Trade in Lancashire

June 18.—Trade is in a better state in Lancashire : the people are employed, and Radicalism is on the decay.—America, they sd. is in a much worse state than England, & will be still worse than at present, their shipping trade being greatly reduced.—The opposition of the Radicals to the building of 3 new Churches at Manchester appeared to be succesful on the first show of numbers at a General meeting, but a *Scrutiny* being demanded a Majority of the approvers for building the Churches was decided the matter.—

Negotiation with The Queen

June 25.—Sir T Lawrence called & we had much conversation respecting the negotiation with the Queen. He said the Ministers are pledged not to retract the conditions they have laid down, therefore if concessions are to me made to the Queen they must resign their situations ; while, on the contrary, the opposition could yield what the Queen requires viz : *her name to be introduced into the Litany*,—and she to be *introduced to foreign Courts as Queen of England*.—

Object, Revolution

He concurred with me in thinking these are fearful times and thought the object was *Revolution*. He is feared what strumpet audacity may be

able to do supported by a headlong mob, and as Parliamentary opposition eager to remove the Ministers.—He still, however thought that a increasing Majority wd. appear to support Government in the house of Commons.

Determination of The King

Much might be done by determined resolution in the King, but that is not his constitution. He shd. show himself at the Theatres and on horseback fearlessly.—Those abt. him shd. fully inform him of circumstances, but they are probably timid. The Vice Chancellor, Sir John Leach, is frequently at Carlton House and seems to have superseded the Lord Chancellors influence.—It is said that the Queen depends upon *recrimination*, and that she has two letters written by the King to her, the latter particularly leaving her at liberty to pursue any course of life she may choose. . . . —Lord Brownlow, said yesterday, at Sir H Hume's dinner that being in Italy he saw *Bergamo* riding before the Queen's Carriage and cracking his whip as her Courier, and 3 weeks *after he* saw him in her Carriage with a Gold Key as her Chamberlain. At Lord Castlereagh's last night (Her Ladyship's route) Sir T Lawrence put a question to his Lordship respecting the *Coronation*.—" Coronation," repeated Lord C, and laughed at the idea in these times.—

George Canning's Speech

Mr Cannings speech which in part was high admiration of her accomplishments &c is much condemned & has lowered his character. He knew it was false when he made it, said one who knew both him and the Queen. At one time Canning was much in her confidence. Sir Wm. Scott being asked his opinion sd. drily, " It was a speech of one who seemed to have a finger in the Pye."—

CHAPTER LXII

1820

Queen To Visit The Academy

July 1.—Howard called, to arrange the meetings of the Academy Council.—He repeated what Sir Thos. Lawrence told us yesterday,—That the Queen had signified her intention to see the Royal Academy Exhibition tomorrow at one oclock, & this day the Duchess of Kent had notified her intention to be at the Academy tomorrow at three oclock. Howard wd. in reply, inform her of the intention of the Queen.

Sir Walter Scott

July 2.—Philips noticed the vacancy of Antiquary to the Academy and mentioned Sir Henry Englefield for the Office. It was finally settled that at the next General meeting there shd. be a nomination but no name was entered on the minutes.—

Wilkie afterwds. complained to me of Philips having then named anyone as it precluded others from proposing witht. making it a matter of contest. Sir Walter Scott, the Poet, being in his mind, as he had been formerly, he said he wd. mention him to his Academical friends.

The Queen and the Academy

July 3.—In private conversation with Dance, the President, and Smirke, the gross impropriety of the Queen in soliciting the acclamations of the Mob by driving through the City, & her Carriage being dragged with ropes was reprobated as disgustingly offensive to propriety & delicacy. —On Friday last she sent to the Royal Academy that she would see the Exhibition *yesterday* (Sunday) at one oclock, but in the morning a note came to Fuseli from *Alderman Wood* informing him that she did not intend to come.—Thus did she make Wood her amanuensis.—

July 6.—The Committee of the House of Lords yesterday presented their report that various evidence of the Adultery of the Queen with a Foreigner who had been in a menial capacity, also of her continued licentious conduct had been produced from the Green Bags & from other documents laid before them.

July 9.—Queen's business irritates & agitates the people,—the Mass disposed to cry against Government,—the Public mind very discontented.

A National Gallery Picture

R. & Mrs R. West called. Sale of pictures & prints & drawings, with a few exceptions, went off very unfavorably—many bought in *Acteon*, by Titian knocked down at £1700—*reserved* price £2900.—now proposed to new colour the front & back Drawing rooms and to hang up the *Titian's*, —Guido (Christ's head)* &c and to let them be sold by private contract,—no more auctions,—wd. not again suffer the anxiety attending such sale.—Henderson (not Christie) recd. all the money for articles sold.

July 10.—Sir T Lawrence called & we had conversation abt. the Queen's business. He said, there appears to be no doubt of her guilt in the minds of the *Lords in Opposition*, though they differ from Ministers as to the course of proceeding.—He mentioned an atrocious scene between Her Majesty & Bergamo at an Hotel or Inn in the *Milanese*. She now, it is believed employs Cobbett to write for her, & her reply to the City address is reported to have been written by him.

Sir T. Lawrence and the Popular Cry

July 12.—In consequence of the Alderman's intercourse with the Queen, he had been pestered with applications for situations in her establishment. Wood's interference in her affairs was caused by his Son while travelling in Italy being introduced to her which led to communications with his Father.—Sir T Lawrence thought the Popular Cry for the Queen was lessening, at least among the higher classes. Lord Lansdowne does not think there was any impropriety in sending a *Commission* to Italy to enquire into her conduct.—He was supported in his opinion "that if she be found guilty, Parliament will not allow her the income which was proposed to Her—£50,000 pr. annm.

The King's Letters

R Price spoke of it as a fact, that a fortnight before her arrival Mr Brougham, her Attorney General, said, in company, that Ministers could not wish more than he did that she wd. remain abroad.—He is supposed by some not to like the business he has to do.—R Price [says] she has a mass of letters written by the late King,—the Duke of Kent &c bearing upon the present King's conduct, but Lord Grey & others object to recrimination on acct. of any of his former improprieties.—Sir T Lawrence sd. the Queen's conduct & proceedings had been such that they thought her mad.—

* This picture "Ecce Homo" was bought in afterwards at £735, and was purchased later by Samuel Rogers who left it to the nation in 1855.

July 27.—Dr Monro called at Eleven. He sd. he proposes to furnish a room at Bushey with drawings as that wd. now be his family residence. Mrs Monro having lived long at the Adelphi* felt unwilling to leave it; but He, himself had not that feeling. He sd. he had purchased a House in Lower Bedford Place, Russell Square, for his Son, Dr Monro.—He considered that himself had arrived at a period of life when it became fit for him to devote his mind to *serious reflection.*—He wished to purchase my drawings by Canaletto, & some of those by Gainsborough,—and some of my drawings.

* In the Doctor's house, on Adelphi Terrace, Turner, Girtin and other young artists used to copy pictures. See Index previous volumes.

CHAPTER LXIII

1820

Death of The Duchess of York

August 7.—The death of the Duchess of York was reported.—She died at Oatlands yesterday morning a few minutes after 9 oclock.—She was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia, nephew of Frederick the Great, by his first wife, Elizabeth Ulrica Christiana, Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbrettel. She was born May 7th. 1767, and was married to his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, Septr. 29th. 1791.—She has died without issue,—aged 53 years—7 months and Eight days.

The King

August 8.—F. Green mentioned many reports respecting the King and the Marchioness of Conyngham,—particularly unfavourable to his Majesty at this time when proceedings against the Queen for adultery are carrying on.—

August 10.—We talked of the Queen's business on which he spoke in the spirit of political opposition,—and considered the whole as emanating from the King.—He condemned the choice made of selecting her to be the wife of the Prince of Wales, she having been bred in the immoral Court of her Father, but he justly deprecated the manner in which she was treated in the early days of her marriage.

Escape of Lavellette

R A Farington related that Mr Michael Bruce (who with Sir Robt. Wilson and Captain John Hely-Hutchinson managed the escape of Antoine Lavellette a Prisoner in Paris from his confinement & were tried in Paris for that Offence), gave the following account while he was on a visit to George Philips at Sedgeley, near Manchester. Mr Bruce said that the escape [was] so well contrived that it would not have been [known] who conducted it but for the vanity of Sir Robert Wilson. Elated by what he had done he wrote a letter to Lord Grey stating the particulars of the transaction. This letter he delivered to a servant instead of himself carrying it to the Post Office. This servant was a Spy of the Police (Sir

Robt. being a suspected person) and he carried it to the Minister of Police.—Accordingly a process took place and they were tried in a Judicial Court and found guilty but were eventually pardoned.—

Mr Bruce spoke highly of the moderation shewn by the Judicial Court. The President had Sir R Wilson's letter laying before him and from it questioned the Prisoners.—Mr Bruce said that he was drawn into the conspiracy, as follows, viz: Being in Bed at abt. 2 o'clock in a morning, he was awoke at the request of a Lady (not Madame Lavallette)* who earnestly solicited his assistance to effect the escape of Lavallette. After hearing what she had to say, he desired to have till the next morning to consider the matter, which, having done, he consented to give his assistance.—

August 19.—The newspaper of yesterday reported the death of the Honble Captain Robert Spencer, Commander of the Owen Glendower Frigate in a duel at Rio Janeiro with Mr McDonald, his first Lieutenant.

An Illused Woman

August 28.—I dinéd at Woodvale.

There was much talk abt. the Queen's business. Coll. Brown & Major Fitzgerald, thought her an ill used woman, & the latter made light of the evidence produced against her. Coll. Jervis warmly contended in favour of the proofs of her guilt being sufficient to justify the accusation.—The Ladies in their conversation were Mrs Green—Mrs Brown—Mrs Captn. Farington—& Mrs Fitzgerald all for the Queen's innocence and the last said that it wd. eventually appear that *Bergamo* is a *Woman*.—The Ladies of our party were silent listeners, but holding different sentiments.—

* Emile Louise, a Beauharnais, niece of the Empress Josephine, Comtesse de Lavalette. Lavalette who was aide-de-camp to Napoleon in 1799 was afterwards pardoned by the king and returned to France.

CHAPTER LXIV

1820

An Isle of Wight Rector

September 3.—Northwood Church [Isle of Wight] I went to in afternoon—no service in morng.—Revd. Mr Dalton, the Rector of Northwood & Carisbrook was at Church but did not officiate. Aged 86 his eyes are in a bad state & he cannot read.—He had these livings from Queens College, Oxford of which he was a Fellow. He was Tutor to Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh.—He braves all weather, and disregards sitting in wet cloths. These combined livings produce him abt. £700 pr. annm.—His Curate resides with him and reads to him.

Hindoos and Mahommedans

September 5.—After dinner Coll. Brown gave us information respecting India (the Bengal district). He was stationed at *Benares*, a City which he reckoned to contain 500,000 persons. He spoke of the *Hindoos*, the native people, as being very inoffensive, but they, as well as the *Mussulmen* (Mahommedans) make excellent soldiers, & will follow their Officers into any danger.—[See September 25]

Eclipse of the Sun

September 7.—This day [Isle of Wight] was made remarkable by an Eclipse of the Sun by the intervention of the Moon.—It began at ¼ past 12 and ended 16 minutes past 3. The atmosphere was nearly clear and the Sun, where not eclipsed, bright.—At the commencement of the Eclipse the Thermometer was at 70, but when the Eclipse was greatest the air was chilly—and the Thermometer fell to 64.—After the Eclipse it rose to 72.

Public Feeling

September 11.—F Green spoke of the Publick feeling respecting the Queen. He believed her guilty but it was thought that from the character of the evidence there wd. not be proof sufficient. She is spoken of as having deviated from chastity before she first came from Brunswick.—Were not the King so unpopular there wd. be no such upholding her.—

Solicitor General Copley is considered more able than the Attorney General Gifford.

September 13.—The newspapers today announced the death of the Dowager Marchioness of Thomond on Sunday last at Baylis near Windsor aged 69. She was niece & heiress to Sir Joshua Reynolds. [See Index Previous Volumes.]

Conversation

September 15.—Some conversation at tea abt. Persons at Bath. Mrs Piozzi, aged 80 gave a Ball on the occasion.—Miss Wroughton at 76 still handsome.

September 16.—At breakfast Coll. Brown sd. the average income of the Master of the Ceremonies at the Upper rooms, Bath, does not at present amount to £1000 pr. annm. and he has many outgoings from that sum which he receives. Formerly the office produced £2500. Private parties engross the fashionable people. They, perhaps, look into the Rooms for half an hour & then proceed to some private party. Coll. Brown, sd. Miss Wroughton opened the *first* Ball at the Upper Rooms in 1770.

The King at Cowes

September 21.—Miss Ward [called] and reported that the King had invited the following persons to dine with him today on board the Royal George Yatch lying off Cowes, Lord Grantham—Hon. Richd. Ryder—Sir George Thomas—Sir John Cox Hippesley—Revd. Dr Hooke—Mr George Ward, & Mr John Nash.

Sir Benjn. Bloomfield is not with the King. His Majesty said today " Bloomfield has made himself ill by attending to my affairs.

We dined ¾ after 4. West Cowes was illuminated this evening in honor of the King.—

September 22.—An address was this morning presented to the King on board the Royal George Yatch by Seven of the principal House Holders of West Cowes.—The Yatch afterwds. sailed towards Portsmouth but in returning abt. three oclock got on ground & had to wait for the rising tide to be again afloat. On first coming from Portsmouth His Majesty was sea sick and threw off a good deal of bile but on the following day felt much better for this relief.—

Lord Normanby and the Actress

At our home tea Mrs Green mentioned upon good authority that while Lord Normanby was under age he made a decided offer of marriage to Miss O'Neil, the celebrated actress.—This letter she very considerately

sent to His Father, Lord Mulgrave, who returned a very coarse & furious answer, threatening to disinherit his Son if he persisted and to cast him off altogether. After the proper conduct of Miss O'Neil the *manner* in which Lord Mulgrave expressed himself was thought a very ungracious return for her candour.—

Lord Normanby was married to another Lady soon after he came of age.—He was returned M.P. for Scarborough in the present Parliament but shewing a disposition to act in opposition to the Ministry (His Father being a Member of the Cabinet) he resigned his Seat and his Uncle General Phipps was again elected for that Borough.—

Sir Robert Chambers

September 25.—In various conversations with Coll. Brown He has given me the following information—

The late Sir Robert Chambers who was long Chief Justice at Calcutta, was born at Newcastle upon Tyne.—His Mothers name was Metcalfe, and she was sister to Coll. Brown's Mother.—Sir Robert was Principal of New-Inn, Hall, Oxford when he was only 26 years old. He was born, Augt. 30th.—1739, and in March 1774 married Miss Wilton, only daughter of Joseph Wilton, Sculptor, a Royal Academician, she being then [Jany. 30, 1774] only 16 years old. Having been appointed a *Puisne Judge* to act at Calcutta He immediately sailed for that City. He was afterwds. appointed Chief Justice in the room of Sir Elijah Impey.

A Judge's Emoluments

He returned to England in 1807 or 1808—& having been a Judge resident in India more than Seven years, he had from the East India Company the Pension allowed to a retired Chief Justice viz: £3500 pr. annm.—a retired Puisne Judge has a pension of £2000 pr. annm. . . . When Sir Robert first went to India after saving some thousand pounds, he built some houses in Calcutta, which he let well & afterwards sold to advantage. The full salary of a Chief Justice at Calcutta is £6000 pr. annm.—a Puisne Judge has £5000 pr. annm.—with oeconomy each may save £1000 pr. annm.—The Salary is payable in England or in India.—

Coll. Brown was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1767 he was at school with Lord Eldon, and left school in 1769—and in 1770 sailed for India in a Ship commanded by Captn. Horne. He was then 14 years old. In this Ship Mr (Sir John) Macpherson also was a Passenger, and Sir John D'oyley also went out a passenger having been appointed a write to Bengal.—The Valuable appointment he (Sir John) obtained was Resident (Ambassador). He returned to England in 1785 and was then supposed to be worth—toward £200,000.—

Begum is the Title of a Princess—Bow-Begum, is the Title of the *Queen Mother*, *Nabobs* are Mahommedans, Rajahs are Hindoos, Hindoos are universally believers in Transmigration. Their Scruples about destroying *animal life* are therefore extreme.—They refuse to *drink wine*, but will drink the juice of grapes which have been kept till they are intoxicated. So will the Mahommedans.—The Juice of the Palmyra tree they collect, which, after standing 3 or 4 hours is intoxicating.

The Hindoos are the *Ab Origines* of the Country; the Mahommedans are intruders. They have strong prejudices against each other and the British Government avails itself of their hostile feeling which prevents their coalescing in opposition to it. The *Mahrattas* are Hindoos.—The food of the Hindoos is rice. Native troops employed by the British Government includes both Mahommedans and Hindoos.

There are 33 Casts of Hindoos.—In manufactures and various employments they are confined by their Customs to be what their Fathers & preceding ancestors were, viz: Carpenters,—Taylors &c &c. Hindoos cannot marry out of their Cast.

In military service they may be fully depended upon. They will follow their Officers into any danger. No Mahommedan or Hindoo can be promoted above the rank of Lieutenant Coll. and as such, on service, he may be commanded by the youngest British Ensign.

Palanquins

Palanquins are the only conveyances for travelling by land. Eight Bearers belong to each Palanquin which is carried upon two poles having Bearers two before and two behind the Palanquin. At the end of four miles the Bearers are relieved by other four Bearers. Eight miles form a stage, another set of Bearers then takes up the Palanquin.—Two extra persons also attend the Palanquin and carry Provision & what else may be required. The Bearer or Bearers carry Sticks with rings or bells upon them which cause a jingling sound, & these and lighted torches prevent the approach of wild beasts.—The Tiger springs at his prey. If he misses striking it or fails in the attempt he makes off: He does not pursue his object.—The Leopard is also frequent in India. He can climb trees like a Cat, which the Tiger cannot.—The Lion is also sometimes seen in India.

In Benares

Chunar, where Coll. Brown was stationed, is in the Province of Benares. The Head of this Government has the Title of Rajah.—Chunar is 480 miles from Calcutta if gone to by land,—but 700 miles by water.—Bearers of Palanquins are paid by Government. Their pay is 4 rupees (10 shillings) per month. With this money they provide themselves with everything,—food, Clothing &c.—The Traveller has

nothing to do with them as payment, but when inclined makes them a small gratuity.—The Traveller pays at the rate of a rupee (2s. 6d) per mile.—That is the settled price. Bearers are always Hindoos of one of the 36 Classes. They travel, a sort of trot, about 4 miles an hour.—Hindoos cannot marry out of their own class. The Parents of Children betroth them to each other in infancy, and when the girl is 10 or 12 years old she is claimed by her husband.—

Sir John Royds, one of the Puisne Judges in India, died, it was thought, of a broken heart in consequence of not being [appointed] to the Chief Justiceship at Calcutta [which] was vacant.

Sir Robert Chambers, before he went to India, was offered the appointment of Attorney General of Jamaica. It was reckoned to be worth £9000 pr. annm.—He consulted his Uncle, Coll. Brown's Father, respecting it, who advised him not to accept it as his constitution wd. not bear the climate.

Language Spoken

The *Persian* is the language spoken at the Courts of the Nabobs. It is very guttural to speak it. Many Europeans understand it but are not understood by the natives when speaking it.

Coll. Brown recommended "*Cambridge's History of India*"—"*Dow's history of Hindustan.*"

The Mahommedans are only as one to an Hundred Hindoos. The latter now under the controul of the British Government are reckoned to amount to 80 millions.—The notion that the Hindoos have of the *East India Company* [is] that it is an old woman.

The Sepoys

The Native army (Sepoys) in British pay is recruited from the lower orders of the people. No persons of rank or family are admitted. The Sepoy Officers are all taken from the ranks of Common Soldiers, and when promoted to the different degrees from Ensign to Lieutenant Colonel, they still, when not on military duty mix *equally* with the Common Soldiers.—The fortitude of the Sepoys is admirable. They do not fear death. When condemned to be shot for some crime, and ordered to be tied to a gun with their backs to the muzzle (mouth) of the gun, Coll. Brown has known them to desire to be placed with their faces to the gun.—

Wellesley's Palace

Marquiss Wellesley built a Palace at Calcutta which cost the East India Company £180,000—& he wrote home for furniture to an equal amount of expence.—He employed an Italian Architect to make a design for this palace, but when possessed of the design he put it into the hands of Mr Wyatt, a Lieutenant of Engineers, to execute it.

The King Comes Ashore

September 26.—Cowes I went to at 12 oclock and saw the King come on shore from the Royal George Yatch, and walked to the house on the Parade which he purchased from Mr Ward.—He was accompanied by Sir Edwd. Paget, Coll. Ross from Newport Barracks, &c. He stopped abt. ¾ of an hour & then walked back to his Barge.—Revd. Dr Hooke, Sir Geo : Thomas, Messrs Ward, John Nash &c &c were [with him.]

The King was much cheered by a numerous congregation of Persons. Yatch & Boats with flags & guns firing had a very pleasing effect.—Captn. & Mrs Farington & Mrs Green thought he looked much worse than he did last year—his flesh more sodden & of bad colour.—He bowed courteously to many—indeed to the whole line of those who stood in the garden—and ?

CHAPTER LXV

1820

The Queen's Trial

October 10.—Honble. Captn. Saml. Gardner came by the Steam boat from Southampton this morn'g.—He was full of the confidence of the Queen's acquittal & that there wd. be illuminations in London for a month.—Sir Wm. Gill's evidence had overset all that had been given respecting her conduct at Naples.—A change of Ministry is looked for as a matter of course but it must be a mixed new administration as otherwise the present members in opposition wd. not be strong enough. The Archbishop of Canterbury is sd. to have caused the exclusion of the Queen's name from the Liturgy.—He sd. the Mob attendance on the Queen had lessened.

October 11.—This day passed as usual. The general conversation turned chiefly on the subject of the Queen's trial. Captn. Gardner attended most days while he was in town.—He observed that the Duke of York took notes very frequently. He noticed the calmness & moderation with which Lord Liverpool spoke, the acuteness & clearness of Lord Lauderdale,—and the propriety of the Lord Chancellor.

Law Lords' Neutrality

October 12.—This day passed as before.—From breakfast till dinner each passes the time in his own way.—Respecting the Queen's trial Captn. Gardner said he never saw anything otherwise than *neutrality* in the conduct of any of the Lords.—He mentioned Lord Ellenborough as one much attended to when he spoke; he also thought Lord Calthorpe a clever man.—The evidence of Lieut. Flynn for the Queen appeared in the papers today & was thought to be very doubtful as to its truth; also the *Cross-examination* of Lieut. Hownam made his evidence unsatisfactory.—

October 29.—Among the male part [of the company] the trial of the Queen was the principal topick. I took little part in it, but said that it was now a party business that those whose views were byassed proclaimed the evidence produced to be all virtuous & pure or all vice & perjury

accordingly as they wished.—Major F. thought there was perjury on both sides.

October 30.—Major & Mrs Fitzgerald called to take leave of Captn. Gardner and myself. Mrs Day dined with us.—Day came before tea, and spoke of the only prevailing topick viz: The Queen's Trial to be abandoned,—Lord Liverpool sd. to have declared he wd. give in his resignation if other ministers wd. not concur in so doing;—Her innocence manifest,—Conspiracy against her proved.

CHAPTER LXVI

1820

Increase of R.A. Pensions

November 6.—A plan for encreasing the Pensions granted to distressed Academicians—Associates—and their widows was brought from the Council and was voted unanimously.

To an Academician £105—provided it do not make his income exceed £200 pr. annm.

To an Associate £75 pr. annm. provided it do not make his income exceed £160 pr. annm.

To an Academicians widow £75 pr. annm. provided it does not make her income exceed £160.

To an Associates widow £45 pr. annm. provided it does not make her income exceed £100 pr. annm.

The Queen and Princess Charlotte

November 8.—Constable drank tea with me, and mentioned many particulars respecting the Queen and her trial.—Previous to her going abroad it was judged prudent to limit the number of the Princess Charlotte's visits to the Queen who allowed as one instance of improper association for her, that Sir Wm. Drummond a reputed Atheist, dined with her,—being very improper company for the young Princess.—He sd. that Lonsdale, (the Portrait Painter) had been employed at Brandenburgh House to paint a portrait of the Queen, & gave an instance of her levity. Addresses were read to her and Alderman Wood read her Answers, while she standing behind him made ridiculous faces at Lonsdale & others.

Gossip

Lord Liverpool thinks more highly of Denman's abilities than he does of Brougham. Mr Hand, who is employed in the House of Lords and Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black-rod, told William Collins that while in her apartment there and the trial going on the Queen amused herself with playing at Backgammon. The Revd. — Fellows, is said to be the writer of those answers she gives to addresses. He is reported to hold Unitarian principles.—Dr Parr recommended him to the Queen.

Lord Erskine's Marriage

Lord Erskine has had several children by a woman* he kept and sometime since in order to legitimatise them he took their Mother to Scotland to marry her. His eldest Son being apprised of his Fathers intention set off to endeavour to prevent it but Lord Erskine effected his purpose by disguising himself in an old woman's dress. He resides at Hampstead where it is said the woman he has thus married domineers over him. Though by disposition he is an oeconomist, he has by indulging his passions impoverished himself.

End of the Queen's Case

November 10.—Lord Liverpool this day gave up further proceedings on the Queens trial.

November 11.—Frank Green called & we talked of the illuminations last night in consequence of the Bill against the Queen being given up. He has been an opposer of the Bill in his sentiments upon it for various reasons but he said he has no *doubt of her guilt.*

November 12.—Benjn. & Mrs B West called. We had conversation on the prevailing subject. They informed me that Mr John Nash, the Architect wd. not illuminate, but his windows were not broken. Speaking of his hospitable and expensive manner of living, they said it was [not] his choice but that of Mrs Nash and that he said He cd. live happily in a single room having his books about him. He goes to bed early & by inclination wd. at 9 oclock. L Coxe called.

Westall sd. that Samuel Rogers told him that the Marchioness of Bath had asked him whether "He thought there was single person in the Kingdom who really thought her innocent?"—Rogers thinks with ourselves.

Farington Robbed

Between 5 & 6 oclock this evening while I was at dinner in the Drawing Room, the Street door was opened by Thieves who went into the front parlour. Being, it is supposed, alarmed by ringing the Bell, they escaped taking away with them my best Great Coat, & Covering great Coat, which were in Drawers in the side-board.

Constable's "Waterloo Bridge"

November 21.—Constable brought a new begun picture, "A view on the Thames on the day of opening Waterloo Bridge". At his request

* Lord Erskine married as his second wife Susan (Mary) Buck and by her had one son, Hampden, who was born on December 5, 1827.

for my opinion I recommended to him to proceed on & complete for the Exhibition a subject more corresponding with his successful picture exhibited last May.—

He told me that his Father in Law, Mr Bicknell, Solicitor to the Admiralty informed him that he did not apprehend there wd. be a change of Ministry; & that he believed Ministers did not mean to institute proceedings against Political Libellers, but to let the matter take its course & trust to the virtue and good sense of the people of the Country.

Irish Artists

November 22.—Sir T. Lawrence called in the evening & brought papers recd. by him from Mr Charles Grant, viz: a letter from Mr Comerford [John] a Miniature [Painter] in Dublin, to Mr Grant, in his official character as Secretary for Ireland, in which he objects to a plan formed by Irish Artists to obtain a *Royal Charter of Incorporation.* Mr Grant referred this letter to the Artists who requested the Charter and they animadverted upon the unsatisfactory reasoning of Mr Commerford who in a third paper observed upon their reply.—These papers were sent by Mr Grant to Sir T. Lawrence for his opinion. He wrote to me while I was [at] Cowes on the subject & desired some information which he sent & he now desired I wd. consider the papers & give him my opinion previous to his writing to Mr Grant.—He sd. Mr Shee had written a letter on the subject to the Artists of Ireland approving their desire to have a Charter,—and Sir T. Lawrence was also in favor of it.—He left the papers with me.

Fees of Medical Men

November 23.—Dr Hayes called and spoke of the practice of eminent men. He said, Ashley Cooper is believed to get £22,000 pr. annm. and Dr Babington as much, but their labour is incessant. Dr Baillie he reckons to get £10,000 pr. annm.—he has *double* fees (2 guineas) as he will not attend a patient with another medical man attending, if not a Physician, a Surgeon or Apothecary to give it the appearance of a consultation.—Mr Cline has made a large fortune & having lost his Son a very promising young man aged 27—or 8 has only one daughter. The relaxation which A. Cooper has by going to his farm some distance from London every Saturday night & he returns on Monday morn'g at a very early hour.—The late Dr John Hunter, the celebrated Surgeon allowed himself only four hours sleep in *the night* and one hour after dinner.—

November 28.—Wm. Daniell sd. Murray—the Bookseller, had offered Captn. Parry 1000 guineas for his acct. of his voyage to the North Pole.

CHAPTER LXVII

1820

Healthy Manchester

December 8.—Dr. Hulme spoke of the state of Manchester and said the town is more healthy than the country in its vicinity, which he ascribed to two causes. The People are better fed and warmed. In Manchester Coals are cheap and at hand; Provisions are cheap and there is sufficient employment.

The extra Post from Manchester to London was spoken of. It goes at the rate of Eleven miles an hour. It sets off at 4 in the afternoon and arrives in London the next morning at 10 o'clock. It carries two passengers only, who pay 5 guineas each. The establishment of this conveyance and other competition, has caused the price of a seat in the Mail Coach to be reduced from 4 guineas and a half to 2 guineas and a half. Other Coaches go for 2 guineas.

Nelson's Death

December 10.—Sir T. Lawrence I dined with. Dr. Scott was Chaplain to Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar and was with him when He died. Dr. Scott did not believe that a shot was aimed at him. The fact was the French could not stand the heavy fire of the lower deck guns of Lord Nelson's ship and ran up to the yards and shrowds from where they poured much shot from small arms. The shot which struck Lord Nelson entered at the top of the left shoulder and passing round the Shoulder Blade lodged in the Back near the spine. He lived about an hour and suffered excessive pain. While carrying down from the upper Deck he noticed something wrong abt the Tiller rope and ordered it to be put right. Dr. Scott sd whatever Lord Nelson might have to do he did instantly. It was his habit.

Cumberland's Prints

December 12.—The business of the evening was to determine whether Cumberland's prints shd be purchased. On my entering the room I communicated to Ward and Bone that having recd further information respecting the prints I was decidedly for the purchase. I said the same to Chantrey and Stothard—and soon after the Chair was taken

I declared publicly my opinion. I said a majority appeared to be for the purchase. Shee was adverse and spoke several times. Turner spoke for the purchase. At 1/2 past and being weary of hearing tedious debating I left the room and returned home.

December 13.—Sir Thos. Lawrence wrote to inform me that he got to the Academy at 10 last night, and found that a Ballot had taken place and that all the members except Shee and Thomson voted for the purchase of the prints.

James Ward and The Duke

December 14.—Ward I called on and saw many of his pictures. He told me He had given an impression of every plate He had executed in Mezzotinto to the British Museum. They amounted to 400. He also spoke of the difficulties and discouragement he experienced when he commenced Painting, that he suffered in his health from anxiety to obtain excellence.

He mentioned his being employed by the Duke of Northumberland and that he was at Alnwick 3 weeks the last Autumn. He gave a most favourable report of the Duke and Duchess as having the best principles religious and moral, and their habits as being perfectly consistent with their professions.

Parliamentary Reform

December 18.—R. West spoke of the disturbed state of the country. He said *Parliamentary Reform* is the change called for, but not Revolution; that the *Spencean Plan* of dividing the National Property is not now spoken of; the Queen is used by the Radicals to suit their purpose in keeping up discontent. The King, he said, is very unpopular, and he is spoken of as being very passionate. Such is the report among the uninformed.

An Evil Spirit in the Country

December 20.—We talked of the evil spirit which prevails in this Country. It was noted how much Political party spirit operates regardless of true principle—at Hemel Hempstead for instance an attempt was made to illuminate for the Queen's acquittal, but though it contains 4000 inhabitants only 8 houses were illuminated. Lord Essex who lives 8 miles from the town sent money and endeavoured to excite rejoicings. He paid for a dinner but those who attended he sent chiefly from other parts. Happily he is counteracted by Lord Bridgewater who resides 4 miles from Hempstead and is of an opposite disposition and by his public spirit in employing the labouring people greatly relieves the burthen of Poor rates.

The Marquess of Salisbury

The noble conduct of the Marquiss of Salisbury was spoken of. He was lately offered a very large sum for the presentation to a Rectory

(Hatfield, I think) the incumbent being in a dying state but he refused it and gave it to the Curate a poor man with a large family, who had acted as Curate 5 years. He has been Lord Lieutenant of Herts 50 years and has given such general satisfaction that a piece of plate is to be presented to him all parties concurring in approbation of his conduct.

Lady Mary Bentinck Talks

December 22.—Lady Mary Bentinck I called on today and sat an hour with her. She afforded me much satisfaction by informing me that the King is really satisfied with the conduct of ministers respecting the Queen, and that they are steady in their purpose to go on the way they judge most proper. Mr. Canning has resigned on acct. of the delicacy he feels from his having formerly been her Majesty's adviser, but he continues in friendship with administration as before.

The levity of the Queen in her behaviour was manifested at an early age. The first time that she was admitted to her Father, the Duke of Brunswick's table, her behaviour was such that afterwards she was made to sit between *two ladies*. After her separation from the Prince of Wales her residence was at Blackheath and she was accustomed to visit her Mother who after the death of her husband also resided there. The County Dowager of L., an old acquaintance of the Duchess, happened to be with her when the Princess made one of these visits, and was surprised at the indecorous levity of her behaviour, which caused her Mother to notice it after she was gone, adding, " It is always so "

After the first investigation into her conduct, though she was acquitted enough was proved to cause all communication with the female part of the Royal Family to cease. While she was confined after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, the Prince of Wales who had been disgusted with her manners spoke favourably of her and said allowances shd be made for her on acct. of her having been misled by Lady Jersey and others, but after recovering her manners continued the same and highly disagreeable to the Prince. She is treated by those now abt her at Brandenburgh House with little respect.

Rising Lawyers

December 25.—Smirke I dined with, an annual family party. Edwd. Smirke told me that Sir John Copley (the Solicitor General) has risen much in Professional reputation by the ability he displayed on the Queen's trial. The Attorney General was thought brow-beat by the Queen's Council but recovered somewhat on his making his summing up speech. Sir John Copley [afterwards Lord Lyndhurst] is looked to as a very rising man. Brougham is, since the trial, more employed. Denman has also gained by it, but he was before well employed.

CHAPTER LXVIII

1821

"John Bull"

January 22.—L. Coxe called, and told me that Messrs. [Albert & James] Smith, authors of the "Rejected Addresses" are the Editors of the new Newspaper "John Bull",—and that a Barrister had called on them as a friend to make them aware that they were publishing libels, to which they replied that they knew it, but if anything should be instituted against them they had matter of much more moment to bring forward.

CHAPTER LXIX

1821

An Ancient Horse

February 2.—P. Hamond spoke of a Noble Lord with great contempt, and of his having purchased an ancient Horse (Hylas) and having cropped and disfigured him sent him to different places to run for the King's Plate with Horses of Junior age contrary to the rule for racing on those occasions.

Life in Lausaune

February 5.—Miss Green having resided some time in Switzerland, spoke of the people very favourably as being kind and sociable. She said that at Lausaune and other places people do not take House, but as in part of Edinburgh and in Paris take apartments in one or two floors of a House as required. No taxes are paid and the expense of living is so cheap that she thought a person might live and keep a Carriage for £500 pr. annm. Reading the English language is very common, and so many speak it that a person might travel having that language only. There is an excellent Hotel just out of the Gate of Geneva in which English only is spoken. The English, however, in consequence of their inconsiderately lavishing their money are charged higher than the people of any other people, and their disregard of money makes them a subject of Stage ridicule.

The King Received With Acclamation

February 8.—Sir T. Lawrence called in the eveng.—He was at Drury Lane Theatre on Thursday night and on Wednesday at Covent Garden Theatre and both nights saw the King recd. with unbounded acclamations of joy and loyalty. He saw on Wednesday night in one Box Lords Grey and Holland, Mr and Lady Eliz. Lambton and Lady Holland but the 2 Lords sat in the back of the box and were little seen.

February 9.—British Institution I went to and saw the modern pictures exhibited for sale this year. "Balshazzar's feast", by John Martin engaged most attention. Price 800 guineas. Directors of the Institution have complimented him with 200 gs. as a testimony of their approbation.

Taylor was at the Theatre and spoke highly of the rapturous applause of the King—but he added such is the inconsistency of the People that if the Queen shd go it wd. be the same, and he thought her a very bad woman.

St. George's in the East

February 13.—Edward Kent, Coal Merchant, called and I ordered 6 Chaldrons of Coals from him.

He spoke of the Parish of St. George's in the East as containing 30,000 inhabitants. He said the Established is very well attended especially on Sunday mornings :—that there is no Chapel of ease in the Parish, and that the Church being very large it is not required,—that there are several Sectary Chapels, viz. Roman Catholics,—Dissenters &c.—that he had lived in the Parish 40 years, and that the People do not much trouble themselves abt. Politics.

February 27.—Thos and Wm Daniell had been with Westall who told them that Mr. John Nash, the Architect was at a stand in money matters,—that he owed £800,000, if not a million.—This report came to Westall from three different quarters.

February 28.—Smirke I called on in the evening and had tea with him and Miss Smirke. Cadell had left Blackwood's Magazine, No. 47, this evening containing a criticism on my Memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds which I carried with me for Smirke's inspection.

CHAPTER LXX

1821

March 9.—Wm. Daniell told me that the King had sent Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to Dr. Stanior Clarke, his Majesty's librarian, for him to apply to Sir Walter Scott the poet, to desire him to sit to Sir Thos. Lawrence for his Portrait to be placed in the Royal Collection.*

March 10.—Westall I called on. He had read the Criticism of my Memoir of Sir J. Reynolds in Blackwood's Magazine and with an exception or two he thought it favourable and that it in no respect impeached me.

March 12.—I spoke to Westmacott of the manner in which dinner is placed on the table at the Royal Academy Club, which makes the Chairman from his situation to seem to be at the side of the table. I therefore proposed to him to make the saying Grace regular, that I myself, being the Oldest Academician, and always sitting on the left hand of the Chairman, should say the Grace, in which he concurred.

March 16.—Coll. Dance informed me that the cause of Lieutenant John Machell being removed from the Army as appears in the Gazette, is his having spoken of the Queen and of the King and disrespectfully of the latter. This was reported to his Majesty as having been done at the Regimental Mess and in consequence the King used his Privilege by striking his name out of the list of the Army. He was Third Lieutenant of the 18th Hussars.

March 17.—Mrs. West spoke of Mr. and Mrs. Coutts. Her attention to him is unremitting. She dresses and undresses him as she would a Baby,—washes his feet &c. constantly accompanies him to the Banking House and remains with him till he returns home. They have Boxes at both the Theatres and a Box at the Opera House. Wright, the Banker in Henrietta St. Covent Garden is her Banker, so that her expenditure is not known at the House of Coutts & Co. She very generously remembers

* This portrait, which is at Windsor Castle, was not exhibited at the Royal Academy until 1827. The head alone was finished from life and Scott wondered how "the artist could make so much from an old weather-beaten block."

kindness recd. while young at Stafford and other places and makes handsome presents to many persons. Mr. Coutts is extremely attached to her and with all her goodness she acts like a humoured child. Mrs. West told me that the Lord Chancellor is reconciled to his daughter, Mrs. Repton and allows her £500 pr. annm. and an equal sum to his other daugr who married the Revd. Mr. Bankes. Mr. Repton practises as an Architect. Mrs. West also spoke of the late Lord Dysart. He died aged abt. 86. He was attacked with Erysipalas and refused to adopt means proposed for his cure saying to the purport " that his time was come ".

Lord Dysart having made up his mind to die quitted a kind of state Bed in which he had been accustomed to sleep and was placed by his own in a small tent bed in another room, supposed from some private motive.

CHAPTER LXXI

1821

Death of Sir Charles Bunbury

April 3.—F. Lane told me that Sir Charles Bunbury was dead at his house in Pattonall, about 2 months ago while rising from his bed he fell and had not strength to raise himself. The Servants heard him fall and went to his door which was fastened. He told them to desist from making attempts to open it, and this he repeated till they broke open the door and placed him in his bed. From that time nothing wd. stay on his stomach. When Dr. Hooper, a Physician came to him he said "I am very well and have not had a Physician in the last 48 years" and asked him to go away. He said the same to Mr. Philips, Surgeon.

The last time he left his house he went to sign the "Loyal Address" from St. James's Parish to shew his indignation at the conduct of his nephew and Heir Sir Henry Bunbury Who though a Government Pensioner and bred at Court has become a Radical. When the King heard of the indisposition of Sir Charles he ordered Sir Benjamin Bloomfield to write to Mr. Philips for him to express to Sir Charles his Majesty's concern on hearing of the illness of his old acquaintance and his wish for his recovery.

Famous Singers

April 6.—James Green I called on and saw his picture intended for Exhibition viz: portraits of Guiseppi Ambrogetti, the Opera Actor and Singer, and the celebrated Singers, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens (or Stevens) and Madame Vestris. In the background M. Soton, a performer on the flute. He said Miss Stephens is in such request that she made in one year £9000—and that when she goes to sing at evening parties she has 30 guineas for one evening. He said Ambrogetti has realised £5000* in this Country

The Misses Fitzclarance

Mrs. Green shewed me miniatures of two of the Misses Fitzclarance, daughters of the Duke of Clarence, by the late Mrs. Jordan. There are 4

* In the season, 1821, his salary at the Opera in London was £400. He was in England four years beginning in 1817.

of these daughters unmarried. They reside in Audley Square and with them Mrs. Harpur, a respectable Lady who accompanies the elder daughters when they go into Company. The eldest daughter is married to the Earl of Errol. The Duke of Clarence shews great attention to them. They dine with the Duke and Duchess every day when there is no particular engagment.

Collins I called on and saw two of his pictures intended for the coming Exhibition. Mr. Watts Russell and Chantrey were there. The latter told me that Turner has no picture for the Exhibition this year, and that he has not a single commission for a picture at present. He added, alluding to his being in good circumstances, "He can do very well without any commission."

Position of Full Length Portraits

April 12.—Royal Academy I went to at ten of clock, and found Sir T. Lawrence, Smirke, Cowper, Collins, Hilton and Wilkie examining the Architectural drawings.

It was suggested to day that it might be an advantage to the whole length portraits were brought nearer the eye by lowering the Line on which they were placed one foot which proposal was adopted.

Wine Drinking

Fuseli told me to day that George Nicol of Pall Mall, the Bookseller, dined at Mr. Coutts lately (Fuseli being present), and there declared himself to be 80 years old, and added that he always took care to have good Port wine. Fuseli remarked that he took a sufficient quantity of that and of Claret also at Mr. Coutts, who, himself, drinks 5 or 6 full sized glasses of wine every day at and after dinner, but he drinks nothing else, no malt liquor or water, or if he takes any of the latter he drinks no wine with it.

America

April 18.—Mrs. Coxe told me her Father's name was Redmond. He was an eminent Physician at Philadelphia. In her last visit to them 10 or Eleven years ago they both died. The property she inherited from them would have been possessed with more advantage had Mr. Coxe, her husband, gone to America, but being disgusted with what he experienced in that country in consequence of the American War he wd not return, and she lost by remitting her money, to a disadvantage. Her political sentiments are quite loyal English. She said that while she was on her last visit to America, Philadelphia, where she resided, she was always in the best company and in one instance only were her feelings offended by anything political being said.

Interest in Politics

Mrs. Coxe takes an interest in Politics. She remarked on the conduct of Prince Leopold in respect of the Queen and the King as seeking popularity by his attention to the former and ingratitude to the latter who had shewn him so many favours. She was doubtful what the consequence might have been if the Princess Charlotte had lived to be Queen. His influence over her was very great and with a cold calculating disposition he might have operated upon her for selfish purposes respecting his own country.

Battle of Waterloo

April 25.—Smirke I called on. He told me that Green, the Silversmith's on Ludgate Hill lost £3000 by executing the Commission of a Shield subscribed for by the City of London to be presented to the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo.

April 27.—Jones told me that he is now engaged in painting a picture 15 feet wide for Mr. Watson Taylor, the subject "The Battle of Waterloo", in which many portraits of Officers will be introduced.

Byron's "Doge of Venice"

April 30.—Fuseli spoke highly of Lord Byron's new tragedy "The Doge of Venice", which he said, was the best of all his literary productions,—the characters drawn with great power and the language excellent.

CHAPTER LXXII

1821

The Marchioness of Thomond

May 2.—Mr. R. L. Gwatkin* from Torrington, Devon, called. He married Miss Sophie Palmer, Sister to the late Marchioness of Thomond. He told me the Marchioness had a paralytic attack abt 2 years ago and lost the use of her lower limbs. In this melancholy state her faculties were somewhat impaired but happily she was not irritable. Three or four days before she died she had a fit of appoplexy and remained in an insensible state till she expired. Had she lived till Christmas next she would have been 70 years old.

Sir Thomas Lawrence

May 5.—Lord Aberdeen paid a high compliment to Sir Thomas Lawrence as gracing the situation he fills in the Royal Academy.

Mr. Rush, the American Ambassador, spoke of the Royal Academy as an Institution which might be reported by foreign Ministers to the Courts worthy of imitation.

May 7.—Sir Thos. Lawrence called and sat a considerable time with me. The Duke of Sussex's improper toast on Friday last made it a question "whether to attend at entertainments where he might be known to be President", could be done without incurring blame for so doing.—we had conversation also respecting a person who fosters unfounded jealousys, and we agreed that it was best to leave him to himself. Sir Thomas told me on Saturday last that the King proposed to make a gallery 80 feet in length to receive the portraits of Foreign Monarchs and distinguished persons painted by Sir T. Lawrence.

Life of Sheridan

May 9.—Philips told me that Mr. Thomas Moore had undertaken to write the life of Sheridan with a wish to comment on his superior abilities but as he proceeded on his subject so much objectionable conduct came

* See Vol. V., pp. 156-7.

before which as a Biographer he could not avoid noticing without giving a manifestly pastical statement that he now wished to decline the undertaking.

Medical Treatment

May 13.—Dr. Painter told me that a new system has been for 10 years or more adopted with respect to bleeding patients. Formerly on the appearance of Typhus or Scarlet fever bleeding was considered dangerous, but now in the early stage of these diseases bleeding is adopted with success. It mitigates the affects of the disease.

He spoke of Fistula and said it is only necessary to cut when the Fistula approaches the intestines.

It was Dr. Armstrong, who is now living who recommended the new system of bleeding in cases of Typhus or Scarlet fever.

John Smith spoke of the extraordinary cheapness of live sheep and lambs at this Season. He had bought some sheep at Farnham for 9s. 6d. each, which he had turned into Poyk Park and in 3 months they will be in a fit state to kill. These low prices, he said, bear hard upon the agriculturist.

Sale of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Pictures

May 22.—Mr. Palmer said he was one of the Executors of his sister, the late Marchioness Thomond. He spoke with great satisfaction of the sale of Sir Joshua Reynolds' pictures at Christie's on Friday and Saturday last. He said that before the sale he should have been well satisfied to have had £9000 for the whole. They sold for more than £15,000.

The King and Sir Astley Paston Cooper

May 30.—From communication with the relatives of Astley Cooper, the eminent Surgeon, Mrs. Girdlestone learned that the King bore with great steadiness the operation performed by Mr. Cooper who removed a swelling formed on his Majesty's head. Mr. Cooper was occupied Eleven or twelve minutes in removing the tumour. After it was done, Cooper, meaning to compliment the King, said, "not a man in yr. Majesty's army could have suffered such an operation with more patience than yr. Majesty has done." The King, as if he felt that such courage was not expected, coldly replied "all our family have been noted for their fortitude"; but thinking he might hurt the feelings of Cooper he afterwards spoke pleasantly to him.

May 31.—Sir Thomas Lawrence spoke of the fine Copy [by Marco D'oggionno] of the celebrated picture of "The Last Supper", painted by Leonardo da Vinci. He said the Original now at Milan he saw there and found it so much injured that the Head of our Saviour is the only

perfect part remaining.* This Copy was painted while Leonardo was living and he (Sir Thos.) is of opinion that parts of it were executed by that great Master. Sir Thos. proposed that it should be purchased for the Royal Academy at the price demanded, viz: 500 guineas. Considering the advantage of having so fine an Example of the highest art in the Academy I strongly supported the proposal and others concurring Sir Thos. was authorised to proceed with a view to the purchase of it. [The copy was purchased for £600, and it is still at the Academy.]

* The painting is certainly badly damaged, but some years ago further was prevented by a new chemical application.

CHAPTER LXXIII

1821

Royal Academy Catalogues

June 1.—Mc.Millan called and I paid him for books had for Lady Beaumont and myself. He showed me a correspondence he had with Robt. Smirke in August last respecting his bill for Exhibition Catalogues &c in which Smirke suggested that for such early payment a discount of 5 per cent should be allowed. Against this Mc.Millan demurred, and stated that he had been Printer to the Royal Academy 20 years; that the payments had always been made early viz: within 3 weeks from the close of the Exhibition, and that no discount had been allowed. He spoke of the trouble he had in drying the Catalogues and that the printing them was not like having a complete manuscript to copy in which the printer could proceed witht. interruption, and not as for the Academy by instalments. I told him that I had never heard of 5 p.c. being proposed to be deducted neither did I recollect having heard the subject having been mentioned in Council, adding that in August last I was in the Isle of Wight.

Howard I called and we had conversation respecting Mc.Millan. He said that Chantrey and Turner had brought forward in the Council a statement to shew that the business done by Mc.Millan for the Academy might be done at a much less expense and they produced an estimate to shew it. This Howard believed was now in the hands of Robert Smirke [Junr.] and he expected that Collins would bring the subject forward after the Exhibition. Howard disapproved these proceedings of what might be ill-judged economy, and said that if inquiry respecting Mc.-Millan's charges it would best become them not to go to men disposed to catch at anything but to go to Nichol or some other respectable printer. He said Mc.Millan shewed himself to be conscious that his prices are not unreasonable he having refused to lower them. I told Howard that I had no recollection of having heard the subject mentioned in Council.

Captain Parry's Voyage

June 3.—Captn. Sabine commanded the artillery and had something to do in the Astronomical department in the last voyage of discovery to

the North Sea, under Captain Parry.* He said the Plan of the voyage was to pursue the line of the Coast of America, much of which is known or believed to be a flat shore upon which the rays of the sun operate and the warmth prevents ice from forming so that a channel of water is kept open. Should it prove that nearer the North Pole there is no high headland (against which impassable ice wd. form) a passage might be made. He said the Ships now gone out will certainly pass one winter in the North sea, and possibly two or even three winters.

Winter in the Arctic

I asked him whether during the severity of Winter they could ever make themselves comfortable. He replied that they were so when in bed, but not till after the first hour. Each morning the warmth of the body created moisture in the blankets which in the course of the day congealed and consequently the blankets at night were very cold till operated upon by the body. The crew all slept in blankets; linen has not the same quality. He said the men were young and strong and by the necessary temperate living were kept in good health; he added that were the same habit observed at all times health wd. be much more enjoyed than it is. Their Men improved in health.

The Esquimaux

He spoke of the Esquimaux people with whom they had intercourse as having a proper notion of barter and were in exchanging articles at all disposed to be dishonest, but they soon perceived what articles the Englishmen seemed to hold cheapest and bargained accordingly. Iron in all states was much desired by them. If in bars they knew how to sharpen them. Forty knives were left with them, a great treasure.

Lord de Dunstanville shewed me a bust of himself made at Rome by Thorwaldston, a Dane, whom he reckoned superior to Canova, though the latter, he said, might polish his marble with more skill.

Political Conversation

I had some political conversation with Miss M. Bassett, sister of Lord de Dunstanville. She spoke of the Lord Chancellor Eldon as being very pleasant in Society, and mentioned that such is his affection for his younger daughter, Mrs. Bankes, that notwithstanding his many avocations not a day passes without his writing to her. Miss B. spoke of the Queen as declining in popularity.

Lady de Dunstanville was very feeble in her person and when walking was supported by her daughter and Miss Bassett, but her mind appeared to be clear and distinct.

* Sir William Edward Parry.

Prince Leopold and Leipsic

June 4.—Sir Thos. Lawrence told me that Prince Leopold sat to him yesterday for a whole length in Garter robes. He spoke of the Prince as being full of conversation. He said he was in the German army at the battle of Leipsic, which might have been sooner gained had not the Germans been afraid of the French commanded by Buonoparte. The armies in the field amounted to 70,000 men and the Germans had a Majority of 60,000.

Battle of Waterloo

The Duke of York sat for his portrait to Sir Thos. Lawrence a few days ago. He spoke of the battle of Waterloo and said that the infantry in one part of the Action properly supported the Cavalry. The battle would have been gained by 2 o'clock, but it would in that case have been a retreat of the French with power to fight another battle and not a final extinction of them as an Army unfit to resume a form to face their enemy. The infantry who failed to do their duty were young Soldiers who had lately joined the British army.

The Duke of Marlborough

June 5.—Mr. Charles Bowles of North Aston, Oxfordshire, called. He spoke of his continuing to amuse himself in painting ship pieces, and I complimented him on a picture he now has in the Exhibition.

He spoke of his neighbour, the Duke of Marlborough who, he said, resides at Blenheim, but his affairs are in a very bad state and his conduct very improper. The Duchess has not lived with him for two years or more. He has taken a girl born in low life at Woodstock, and she is now in his keeping. It was unhappy for him that the late Duchess, his own Mother, had an antipathy to him, and her influence over the Duke was very great, and he showed his partiality to his younger Son now Lord Churchill by alienating the estate of Whichwood and making it Lord C's property and he now resides there.

Thorwaldston and Canova

June 6.—Having mentioned to Sir T. Lawrence the high encomions of Lord de Dunstanville on the Danish Sculptor Thorwaldston and of his being superior to Canova, he replied that an English party cried up the former, but he was much inferior to the latter; who Sir T. said was the ablest Sculptor that had appeared since the Greeks. He said Thorwaldston had executed with ability a freize "The entrance of Alexander to Babylon", but had failed in other things,—female characters.

June 20.—Sir T. Lawrence called on Horseback being riding for air and exercise before dinner. He spoke of his having a perpetual succession of engagements to dinner parties and of the difficulty of declining many. He also mentioned how much he was pressed by applications to paint portraits of distinguished persons, viz: The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, The Duchess of Richmond, a daughter of the Duke of Rutland, Ditto of the Earl of Derby, &c.

He spoke of the Copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" and said nothing but consideration for the Royal Academy would have induced him to forego the possession of it.

The Marquess of Titchfield

June 28.—Sir George and Lady Beaumont called and expressed great indignation at a speech made yesterday in the house of Commons by the Marquess of Titchfield, in which he said much abt. ill treatment of the Queen, and bad management of public affairs. Sir George said, this gross accusation is made worse by their not believing what they say. It is atrocious so to act—profligate.—Such are the sentiments excited by such conduct.

CHAPTER LXXIV

1821

Lord Cawdor Challenges the Physician

July 1.—Coll. Brown called and sat with me a considerable time. He spoke of the death of Lord Cawdor at Bath aged 83. He had been long an invalid, and was attended there by Sir George Gibbs, a Physician. But before his death Mr. Hicks, a surgeon of high reputation, was called in to supersede Sir George who, after the death of his Lordship, wrote an angry letter to Lady Cawdor on the subject of his dismission. This letter being seen by young Lord Cawdor, he employed Lord Bentinck and a Captain Fitzgerald to go to Sir G. Gibbs, and to require him to sign a written apology or to meet him in the field. Sir George refused to do either, but went to a magistrate and swore the peace against Ld. Cawdor. The magistrate, however, doubtful whether he could committ his Lordship wrote to London for advice and recd. in answer a Caution not to do it—a trespass on the privileges of the Peerage might have subjected him to appear before the House of Lords.

Coll. Brown gave me an acct. of Mr. Joseph Hume the active member of Parliament to promote economy in the publick expenditure. He is a native of Aberdeen [of Montrose] or its vicinity, and went to India as a Surgeon. He is about 45 years of age. He was surgeon to the Corps in India to which Coll. Brown belonged, and was taken by Marquess Wellesley to be his house Surgeon when he went up to Oude. He made a fortune in India and since he came to England he married a daugr. of a gentleman in the City. On his first landing in England at Weymouth an Election of members of Parliament was going on [in 1812], and an opposition to an old interest being raised an offer was suddenly made to Mr. Hume, a stranger, to elect him was accordingly done.* Since that time he has represented Aberdeen. He was in the lobby of the house of Commons when Bellingham shot Mr. Percival.

* On the death of Sir John Lowther Johnstone Hume purchased his two elections to the seat. But in the Autumn the owners of the Borough refused to re-elect him. He sued them, however, and got back a portion of his money. In 1834 he moved the Repeal of the Corn Laws.

Coll. Brown spoke of Greece and Constantinople. At the last place he saw the process of preparing figs for exportation and sale. Five persons are occupied in the process.

The first examines the Fig to see that it is sound. The second presses the Fig. The third, dips the Fig in Salt Water. The Fourth, lays the Figs in order. The Fifth packs them. The Sugar, candied, taste of the Fig is caused by the Saccharine quality in the Fig.

Danger of Prolonged Sitting

Coll. Brown spoke of the ensuing Coronation and of the injury which will be suffered from long confinement in Westminster Abbey and Hall. He said, he suffered greatly from it a few years ago when the Knights of the Bath were installed. People must expect to sit from 4, 5, 6 or 7 in the morning till 7 in the evening. He said the late Lord Gage lost his life by long confinement in St. Paul's when the late King went there. A suppression or Urine caused for a time a violent pain. He then became easy. A mortification had commenced and he died the next morning.

Death of Napoleon

July 4.—" Napoleon Buonoparte died at St. Helena on the 5th. of May 1821 (thinks L. Coxe) at 6 o'clock in the morning. It appears that he had been seriously indisposed, and confined for a Month preceding the event, for which he was prepared—resigned—and seemed in all respects happy. He died with a smile on his Countenance which the Officer declared in his opinion (as it was of all about it) to be the finest ever beheld. This Officer brought the dispatches. He saw Buonoparte opened.

" The fat on his chest was 1 1/4 inch thick. His stomach was so diseased as to appear quite decayed. The Liver was so closely attached to the Stomach as to require cutting away.

" Buonoparte several times expressed his satisfaction in the air of the place and on his treatment."

James Moore's Fortune

Morning Chronicle. July 7, 1821.

July 7.—" Mr. Carrick, Banker in Glasgow, who died there last week, having no near relation, has left his fortune, with the exception of some legacies of no great amount, to two distant relatives, Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier, and Mr. James Moore, Surgeon in London, Brother of the late Sir John Moore. Mr. Moore gets the Galloway and Ayrshire estates, reckoned worth £150,000; Mr. Buchanan who is residuary Legatee, is supposed to have got a much larger portion, having the Lanarkshire estates and the personals."

The same newspaper announced the death of Richard Cosway, R.A. He died on Wednesday last. He died in his carriage while taking an airing.

Decline of Clifton

Miss Byon told me she was at Clifton near Bristol (I think), last Summer and was much struck with the fine appearance of the new buildings, but in a fortnight she saw only 3 Invalids, owing to the Water of the place being no longer recommended as formerly for Pulmonary Complains. The Consequence is that the prices for houses and lodgings is much reduced.

Napoleon After Death

July 8.—Sir T. Lawrence I dined with: no company. He showed me 2 drawings made of Buonoparte after he was dead. They were transmitted to Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State, who gave them to Sir Thomas. One of them appeared to be made with close observation of his face. Sir Thomas dined yesterday at Mr. Thos. Hope's and there met Mr. Bankes, Junr. of Corfe Castle, who mentioned that J. V. Denon, the superintendant of the Academy of Arts, at Paris, had related to him an extraordinary instance of Buonoparte's ambition.

He asked David, the Painter, How long a picture could with care be preserved. David replied 600 years. Buonoparte then said, "bas"—low, trifling—as comprehending so short a space only. Immortality occupied Buonoparte's mind.

Sir George Naylor, of the Herald's Office, told Sir Thomas that the King had directed that at the Coronation He (Sir Thos.) and Sir Humphrey Davy, President of the Royal Society, should walk in the procession and that their dress shd. be a full dress suit of Cloaths. Sir Thos. observed to me that if so, he should see nothing of the effect of the ceremonies.

Sir Charles Long has introduced Chantrey to the King and his Majesty is to sit to him for his bust.

The Coronation Procession

July 10.—Sir Thos. Lawrence stated that through Sir George Naylor of the Heralds Office, he had obtained the King's pleasure respecting the Royal Academy at the Coronation. His Majesty had directed that Sir Thos. as President shd. walk in the procession, but no other, and that he shd. walk with Sir Humphrey Davy, President of the Royal Society.

Dulwich College

Wilkie having had conversation with John Allen, Master of Dulwich College, respecting the annual dinner to be given to the Council of the Royal Academy was told by him that there wd. not be a dinner given this year as the expense of that last year exceeded the allowance for it. Wilkie and Collins had in consequence referred to Mrs. Desenfans Will and found she left the interest of £500 to defray the expense. They proposed also

to inspect the Will of Sir Francis Bourgeois. I observed that if the expense last year exceeded it might be attributed to the members of the College having greatly increased.

Clamour in the Street

July 11.—Smirke called. His attention had been aroused by a number of fellows blowing horns in the streets. He thought it might be clamour abt. the Queen. She was at the Cobourg or Surrey Theatre on Monday and last night at Drury Lane where in the Pit there was much clamour for her—we were apprehensive that she and her party may cause much disturbance at the Coronation by her appearance there which she threatens.

Holwell Carr

He informed me that the Revd. Holwell Carr* had been attacked with Paralysis. He was walking in the fields when he suddenly fell and lay on the ground till he was taken up and carried home, deprived of the use of one side of his body. Thus, in this day, have two melancholy instances of this dreadful malady been reported to me. What lessons to induce Mankind to live in a state of perpetual preparation for such change as may be befal us by living in all respects agreeably to the Holy Will of Providence.

Coronation Festivities

July 19.—Mrs. Coxe I called on. Her husband had taken the Boys to Hyde Park to see the festivities carrying on there,—a Boat race on the Serpentine river, and a fair, an immense number of people were assembled all very quiet and good humoured. At ½ past 8 the party including the Boys, went to Hyde Park to see the fire works.—Mrs. Coxe and myself remained, and saw some rockets let off towards Primrose Hill. On my return home abt. 10 o'clock, illuminations had commenced.

The Procession

July 20.—William Offley at breakfast spoke of the fine display at the Coronation Procession. He took his seat in the Central Pavilion at an early hour in the morning and had Coffee at 5 o'clock, about half past 6 o'clock the Queen appeared. She had attempted to obtain entrance into the Abbey but had been refused. He saw her cross the Procession Platform. Lord Hood and a Lady or two were with her. He thought she looked like a blowsy landlady. Her reception was very unfavourable. "Shame, Shame and "Off, Off", was the general cry though a few cried "Queen." He said she must now be convinced of her unpopularity with the respectable part of the Community, and that she has only the notice of the vulgar mob.

* Noted connoisseur who in 1831 bequeathed several fine paintings to the National Gallery.

The King's Appearance

The King in proceeding to the Abbey looked pale, but on his return to Westminster Hall had recovered his look and appeared cheerful. He was much applauded. Prince Leopold looked grave;—the Duke of York seemed affected by the plaudits. Lord Londonderry was much cheered. There was no kind of disturbance. Applications for seats to see the Procession were owing to apprehension of tumult very slack. The Official agent of the Central Pavilion told William Offley that they shd. lose several thousand pounds by their speculation. They paid to Government £7000 for the ground only. They erected the Pavilion to hold 7000 persons. They reduced their prices from three to one guinea. Some of the Booths had scarcely any persons in them.

Wm. Offley remarked that the Peers as a body looked old and feeble. The Knights of the Bath made a fine show. Alderman Wood was hissed, but bore it well.

Sir T. Lawrence told me he was with the King today at one o'clock and found his Majetsy in high health and spirits, and not appearing at all fatigued by the exertions of yesterday.

July 21.—L. Coxe [Merchant] reported that a vessel from the Mediterranean had brought information of a Naval engagement between the Greeks and Turks and that the former were victorious.

Barbadoes and The King and Queen

July 22.—L. Coxe's I drank tea at. Mr. Arboaian was there;—also the Mate of a West Indian ship. He said that at Barbadoes party ran as high respecting the King and Queen as in England. They had nice names for each party. Those who declared for the King were called by their Opponents, Pumkins; who in turn denominated the Queen's party Salmagundys. In the Theatre in a Contest for singing "God save the King" or "the Queen" the parties came to blows but the Loyalists carried it.

Curator of Dulwich Art Gallery

July 23.—Sir Thos. Lawrence and myself had conversation with Mr. Denning* who had been appointed to take care of the Collection bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois. Mr. Denning is an Artist and excels in Miniature painting. He gave us an account of his low extraction saying that when he was a Boy he was a beggar. He told us how he acquired

* Stephen Poyntz Denning who contributed portraits to the Royal Academy from 1814 till 1852. He was curator of Dulwich Gallery from January, 1821, up to his death in 1864, and compiled an "Historical and Descriptive Catalogue" of the collection, assisted by his son, the Rev. Stephen Denning. It was never printed but the MS. is preserved in the Gallery.

some knowledge of art,—of his becoming an apprentice for 7 years to a person who employed him during that time in colouring prints. He informed how he was enabled to go to Italy, and his whole story of his progress was extraordinary. He appeared to be not more than 30 years old.

The Duke of Devonshire and Sheridan

From the College Sir Thos. Lawrence took the party to Mr. Angerstein's at Blackheath. We looked at the pictures, and a handsome cold collation was set out of which we all partook. Mr. Angerstein then joined and was very chearful. While the others walked to the Orangerie and abt. the grounds Mr. Angerstein with whom I remained told me many anecdotes. He spoke of the late Duke of Devonshire and his singular habits; of his laying in bed till the day was far advanced; of his evening visits to one house; and afterwards to Brooke's Club, where he would stay till 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Sheridan sometimes dined with the Duke, who once noticed the quantity of wine he drank which was I think he said 4 or 5 bottles.

July 27.—Mrs. Sarah Edwards called, and I paid her £45 the Donation voted her on Friday last by the Academy Council, being an increase of £15 per annum. agreeably to an addition made to the Widow of an Associate; she having been put on that footing on acct. of the merits of her late Brother and her virtuous attention to him. She spoke of her decaying health, and said she had suffered more in the two last Winters than in the whole of her preceding life.

She said she was 73 years old in October last. Her nephew is her medical adviser. He was pupil to Sir Wm. Buzzard, the eminent Surgeon, 7 years. He prescribed Bark for her which she takes powdered, a tea spoonful at a time and adds 5 drops of spirits of sulphur. She has derived benefit from it, but uses it only when required, as otherwise its effect might be weakened. He recommends Port wine, but she said "it is too expensive" for me to take but sparingly. She told all the income she has excepting that which she receives from the Royal Academy is £10 annually from her money in the Funds. She will now have an income of £55, which will amply afford her to live comfortably.

She said that her late Brother's* publication of "The Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters" had never produced her one shilling profit. Sotheby, the Bookseller, the Publisher, said to her when she applied to him, that he was much a loser by it. She looked very thin and old, and complained of dibility, and of Her Stomach, and said she was troubled with a cough, but she spoke of her sufferings with her usual good sense and resignation to the lot of human life, and with pious feeling.

* Edwards Edwards, A.R.A. See Index of previous volumes.

The Duke of Roxburghe

Mrs. Rupert Green called, and I paid her the Academy Donation twelve guineas. She told me that Mrs. Green, widow of Valentine Green, Associate of the Royal Academy, her late husband's Father, allows her one shilling a day and pays for her lodging. Mrs. Green's daughter fortunately married Sir James Ker, who became Duke of Roxburghe,* and she now resides in Scotland with the Duke and Duchess. She said the Duke is a most good hearted man and is now 85 years. His son by this marriage is now abt 5 years of age. The Duke fitted out her Son for the East Indies at an expense of abt. £400. She spoke also of Mrs. Green as being of a kind disposition. Besides the allowance they occasionally make her presents.

Fine Hogarth For The Academy

Vernon, the picture dealer, called and shewed me a small picture said to be an internal view of the Artist's Academy in St. Martin's Lane painted by Hogarth. Sir Thos. Lawrence having seen said he wd. propose to the Royal Academy Council to purchase it. [This fine picture was bought by the Academy.]

Desbois I called on and he shewed me a repeating watch a seconds addition which he sd wd not gain or lose more than 2 minutes in a month, the price £85.

Life at Staines

July 28.—Raphael West called. He spoke of the benefit his daughter derived from living in the Country. In London her health suffers. At Staines, 28 miles from London, he has a house for which he pays £34 pr annm. and the taxes amount to abt £14. They have also good Society among plain people of moderate fortunes.

Farington and Thomson

July 30.—Thomson I met at the Corner of Newman Street. We joined and walked together and had a long conversation. He expressed strongly his disappointment on hearing that Sir Thos. Lawrence intended to make a separate Exhibition of his collection of foreign Potentates and Ministers and Generals. He could not be reconciled to the propriety of his doing it. He said, perhaps he, Thomson, carried his chivalrous ideas of rejecting all views of self interest too far—it might be so but such was his disposition. I told him I held a different opinion but had no expectation and that till Sir Thos. had informed me of it being a measure proposed to him by the King himself at Brighton I fully expected that the pictures wd. in succession, be exhibited at the Royal Academy.

* See Vol. V., p. 34 and note.

He signified that he thought there was a latent plan in the business and that the King had been operated upon. Of this or any such proceeding I told him I had no knowledge or belief. He said Sir Thos. had mentioned to him perhaps inadvertently that I had in two letters while he was on the Continent recommended the measure to him. I said it was true and that I still held the same opinion and had expressed it decidedly to Mr. Smirke. In the Course of our Conversation he expressed much respect for me repeatedly. I closed it by saying that I thought we ought to come to a right understanding viz : Whether we should continue not to acknowledge each other when we meet or be upon a general good footing as persons acknowledging each other. On my saying this he put out his hand and we soon parted amicably.

James Boswell The Younger

James Boswell* called and I congratulated him upon his Brother being made a Baronet. He said Lord Sidmouth wrote to him expressing the sentiments of government, of his loyalty—of his supporting his Majesty's Ministers in difficult times &c.

I also congratulated him upon his having completed the edition of Shakespeare prepared by the late Mr. Malone, but not ready for the press.

L. Green told me Colonial produce (Sugar) are at the price they have been for 10 years. Coffee is the most profitable article. Formerly it was not grown in Jamaica but it now is abundantly. Demerara, He said, is the most productive of all the Colonies. It is the best watered land.

* Son of James Boswell of Dr. Johnson fame.

CHAPTER LXXV

1821

Death of the Queen Caroline

August 6.—Dr Hayes called in the evening. The reports of the state of the Queen was this day favourable.

August 8.—Sarah [Farington's Servant] reported to me on my rising that the Queen died last night at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock.

The Morning Chronicle of this date reported the following Bulletin.

"Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7. Eleven o'clock, P.M."

"Her Majesty departed this life at twenty five minites past ten of Clock this night."*

* In preceding chapters are given brief references to the unfortunate events that led up to Queen Caroline's death. Feelings were bitter on both sides. Indeed, so strong was the sympathy for the Queen that one writer suggests that had she been convicted at the trial the position of George IV would have been imperilled. The decision of the House of Lords, to stop the divorce proceedings was claimed as a complete acquittal, and Brougham, who defended the Queen won great popularity and a high place in his profession.

It is, however, held by some authorities that he was responsible for much of the later trouble that befell Her Majesty. Shortly before she returned to England he received a proposal from Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister, offering to grant £50,000 a year to the Queen on condition that she would renounce her title of Queen of England or any other title of the Royal Family of England, and agree to remain permanently out of England. But Brougham did not deliver the message. Had he done so it is thought that the Queen might have accepted the terms and avoided the whole scandal of her trial.

The removal of the body from Brandenburgh House caused a serious encounter at Hyde Park corner between the mob and the Life Guards, who fired into it with fatal result. The coffin ultimately reached Brunswick and Queen Caroline was laid to rest on August 26, 1821.

CHAPTER LXXVI

1821

Farington's Friendship

September 3.—Samuel Lane I called on. Miss Lane with him. I told them that as I was going out of town I wished to speak to him on a subject in which he naturally felt much interest, viz: The Election of Associates at the Royal Academy in November next. I said that it was known to many Members of the Academy that my desire was to have him elected, and on the day of meeting at the Academy for the purpose of proposing the number of vacancies to be filled I expressed my wishes to several Members which I would not have done for any other candidate but himself.

I told him that my return to London wd. be uncertain, but whether present or absent He shd. have my leading vote,—that I wd. vote for no other artist till he shall have been elected. I told him that the form of the Academy is greatly changed,—that I have now 37 Juniors many of whom are not on my list of persons with whom I am in the habit of communicating on Academical affairs.

CHAPTER LXXVII

1821

Wellington's Misconduct

October 10.—Coll. Burke spoke of having been in the East Indies and related an instance of the Duke of Wellington then Coll. Wellesley's misconduct in that country, for which he said had he not been the brother of Marquis Wellesley, Governor of Bengal, he would have undergone military censure. He was ordered by General Harris to take a body of men to a certain point, for a particular purpose. He took a native Guide to conduct to the station mentioned, but on the way he sd. the guide was conducting him wrong and he beat him. The Guide escaped, and Coll. Wellesley went to a wrong place before he found his mistake. General Harris was much enraged but the matter was passed over.

John Nash, Architect

October 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Nash called. Mr. Nash gave me a pressing invitation to visit him at his Mansion near East Cowes, and to stay some days with him. He sd. he shd. go to London on the 31st. to be present at a Monthly meeting of the Officers of the Board of Works but shd. return to East Cowes on the 3rd of November.

He sd. the King had felt a dislike to Carlton House and wished to remove to Buckingham House, and that the necessary alterations wd. be attended with a considerable expence. At St. James's Palace he said two state rooms were fitting up as there the King means to hold his Court.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

1821

The Duke of York

November 1.—Captn. Johnson I dined with at Wyatt's Cottage at 6 o'clock.

Captn. Johnson, Son of Sir William Johnson, sd. there are now abt 1600 troops at the Military Depot near Newport, Isle of Wight, and abt 200 Officers. He said all who, being on foreign stations have leave of absence, when the leave expires repair to the Depot from whence they proceed to join their Corps free of expense. Lord Palmerston, Secretary of War wishes to put down the Depot but the Duke of York opposes it.

The King of Persia

Captn. Johnson, while in India, attended Sir John Malcolm to the Court of the King of Persia for the purpose of counteracting the designs of Buonaparte. Sir John was deputed by the East India Company. There they met Sir Haffod Jones, who was sent by the British Government. The King of Persia shewed more attention to Sir John than to Sir Haffod. The King was is now abt. 50 years old is a man of fine appearance and agreeable manners. He esteemed Sir John and would joke with him, Sir John understanding the Persian language. The King's beard reached to his waist. His court was an Exhibition of Slaves to a despot. So sacredly high does he stand among his people that even his Queen approaches him with much ceremony.

Lions and Tigers

Captn. J. while in India was at a Hunt of Lions. He said the Lion is a shy animal and will not attack unless pressed by hunger. On this occasion the hunting party consisted of 50 persons. They carried spears and fire arms. One man was killed.—He was also at a Tiger hunt. An animal of a different character, like a cat watching for & springing upon his prey.—A man also was killed at this hunt.

Eminent Architects

November 5.—Mr John Nash's at East Cowes Castle I went to. After breakfast Mr Nash & myself had conversation together in the

Library. He spoke of the late Sir Robert Taylor, Architect, Father of the present Michael Angelo Taylor, M.P. Mr Nash was pupil to him, as were at the same time Sir John Leach, the present Vice Chancellor, and Saml. Pepys Cockerell, Architect and Surveyor.—Sir Robert's Father was a Stone Mason. Sir Robert was first a Sculptor, then Architect. He was accustomed to go to bed at 8 or 9 oclock, and rose at 3 in the morning. At 5 oclock he called up his pupils; such was his activity. He had no skill in drawing but made shift to get on. He went to Rome which might give him more pretension in his profession.

After leaving Sir Robert Taylor, his pupil Sir John Leach, was tempted to try the Law as a profession, and has risen to his present eminent situation.

The late Mr Benjamin West having been a visitor to Mr Nash at East Cowes Castle for some months 3 or 4 years ago, Mr Nash spoke of him. He thought Mr West was not sufficiently abstemious, and in his diet and in drinking wine he perhaps indulged too much. He thought Mr West was partial to America, and that in relating things he had somewhat of exaggeration in his statements.—He spoke of the room which he (Mr Nash) had built for Mr West's Sons in Newman Street to exhibit their late Fathers pictures. He said the room was too far out of the way to be visited as might be wished. He thought an offer might be made to America to purchase the collection.

Nash's Gallery in Regent Street

Mr. Nash described to me the gallery he had built in Regent Street. Mr. Edwards, his relation, had united with him in building two houses in that street, each of them to have one. The Houses join and to his Mr Nash has formed a gallery. He said they had expended £39,000.—Mr Nash being in Paris saw some beautiful models of the finest remains of ancient Architecture. They were executed by a French Artist who was then in that City and Mr Nash commissioned him to make a set for himself and agreed to give him £1000. He has also employed an English painter (Richard Evans) to copy the works of Raphael in the Logis at Rome. Evans is now in that City proceeding on the work. Alexander Day who has long been a resident in Rome had something to do with Mr. Nash respecting works of art but his conduct has been unsatisfactory. The Copies made in the Logis are meant to embellish Mr Nash's gallery.

Mr Nash spoke of his health which is generally good, but he is occasionally subject to a pain in his right side, which the late Dr Frazer pronounced to be a *dumb Colic*.—His object is to keep his body open; he then is well. The prevailing disposition of his to form *Alkali*, he therefore takes acids. The liquor *Punch* agrees with him.

Mr. Nash spoke of Soane this morning and sd. he supposed him to be worth £100,000. He believed Soane's not being appointed Treasurer to the Royal Academy was a disappointment to him. He remarked on Soane's temper being irritable.

Mr Nash spoke highly of [C. R.] Cockerell, Junr. the Architect, and of his grateful feeling for his Father, who having been at large expence to support his Son while he travelled in Greece &c for improvement in his art, the latter on receiving a considerable sum for his share in the property of some discovered Antique works of art presented to his Father £1500.—Mr Nash thought this young artist very greatly superior in professional ability to another who is high in public opinion and practise.

A Kitchen Garden

November 7.—After breakfast I walked with Mr Nash to see his Kitchen Garden formed on the slope of the hill on which the house stands. On a succession of terraces divided by low walls, beds of earth are laid. There is a floor of brick under each bed, which Mr Nash sd. prevents any but good earth from lodging at the roots of the fruit trees. The roots not being able to penetrate the brick shoot out horizontally. By this means his fruit is excellent and plentiful, and surpasses that of his neighbours.

Nash's Progress In Life

He gave me an account of his progress in life. He sd. that after leaving Sir Robert Taylor he went to Carmarthenshire, his native Country, and having abt. £150 pr. annm. patrimonial property, he passed his time in country exercises and amusements till he was 29 years old, when his attention was roused by a report of the good success of his late fellow pupil Mr Cockerell. His mind had before occasionally turned to the Law as a profession, but he now resolved to make an effort in the branch of art (Architecture)\which he had studied.

His First Fee

Happening to be in company with Mr Vaughan of Golden Grove in that Country and hearing him express a wish to have a Bath made in his house, Mr. Nash offered to make a design for it, which he immediately did, and Mr Vaughan was so much pleased with it that he put a *Rouleau* of guineas into Mr Nash's travelling baggage. This was the first money he recd. as a professional man.—Within a year he had employment which produced him £500.—He said he was now 62 years of age, and that in 33 years he had been able to purchase a farm in the Isle of Wight which he valued at £30,000;—East Cowes Castle and the land attached to it, he reckoned to be worth £30,000,—and that he has an extra £7000 pr.

annm. . . . —He said his annual expence is abt. £5000.—Miss Pennythorn is a niece of Mrs Nash ; they have adopted her & Mr Nash means to give her £10,000.

Indifference To Fate

He said that having no family & being so circumstanced, if it were not for the King he wd. quit his profession.—He spoke of his own disposition. He felt indifferent to what might be his fate. He could live or die. He could fall to low estate without repining. He said that since he began to exert himself in his profession he had been very active ; He had travelled in the three kingdoms Eleven thousand miles in the year and in that time he had expended £1500 in Chaise hire. He said [he had] 1100 shares in the Regent Canal. The shares are reckoned at £100 a share.

A Wise Resolution

Mr Nash spoke of Mr George Ward as having great property : a land estate of £8000 pr. annm.—and very rich in money. When he married he resolved to settle £2000 on every child he might have when born. He was engaged in commerce and therefore gave his Children this security.

I measured the vista in East Cowes Castle from the end of the dining room to the end of the Conservatory by stepping it and I reckoned it to be 120 feet.—The Dining room is 30 feet by 20 and 15 feet high. I also measured the Terrace and found it 227 steps.

November 17.—At 8 O'clock I set off in the Coach for Oxford, having been allowed to change the day on acct. of my indisposition.—We passed through Newberry and arrived at the Angel Inn, Oxford, abt. 6 o'clock, a House of excellent accommodation.

Effect of Competition

November 18.—In the afternoon I was able to travel in the Birmingham Coach to Stratford upon Avon, where I dined and remained all night. I was at the Red Horse Inn, where I experienced great civility and attention.

November 19.—At Birmingham I took a place in the Manchester Coach for the following day, for which I paid only one guinea. Such is the effect of Competition in lowering the prices. . . . The driving is very expeditious, but this hurry is highly disagreeable.

November 21.—This being my Birthday, several of our relations came to dinner and with this family party I passed a happy day, well rewarding me for having travelled more than 200 miles at this unfavourable Season. [He had travelled from Southampton and the Stages thence to Pam-wood near Manchester are given in the Diary.]

CHAPTER LXXIX

1821

Suppression of Painful Thoughts

December 29.—In the eveng. we had conversation upon the ill effects of suppressing painful thoughts and circumstances under which the mind may labour, and on the contrary the relief which is obtained by communication. My Brother mentioned a remarkable instance of the former. A person in trade recd. information that a Ticket which he had purchased in the Lottery was drawn a prize of £20,000. His Son happened to be absent at that time travelling for orders in his business and waiting for his return home the Father kept the information of his good luck to himself. In a fortnight the suppression of the event preyed upon his mind and at the end of that time the Son on coming home found his Father in a state of positive phrenzy in which state my Brother saw him.

[The following letter was written on this day to a Miss Brooke]: "I have now to inform you that I left London the 3rd of Septr. and after visiting some friends I proceeded to the Isle of Wight meaning to make a but short stay to my nephew Captn. F. and then to cross the country to Lancashire to pass sometime after an interval of more than 6 years, since I was in my native county. Immediately after I arrived there I was attacked with a complaint then very prevalent there and in other parts of the kingdom. I had scarcely recovered of this disorder when I had the misfortune to bruise the Skin of my right [? leg] and a sore was formed which was very slow in healing. The consequence was that I did not arrive here till the 20th. of Novr. and it had become necessary for me to change my original plan of returning to London at the end of Octr.—After having in 6 days performed a journey of more than 200 miles, I felt little inclination to travel nearly 200 more at this Wintery Season. But were it more favourable I cannot after my long absence soon leave so many of my dearest relatives. I shall therefore remain here where I am happily associated with my Brother Richd. and his wife and am only 6 miles distant from my Brother Harry and his family. When longer days and favourable weather can be enjoyed I shall return to Charlotte Street, and not till then." [But as we shall see Farington never returned to London.]

December 30.—Didsbury Church I went to morng. and afternoon, my brother remaining at home on acct. of his cold, and Eliza being unwell.

At Dudsbury Church I spoke to Mrs. Geo Philips, Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, and Mr. Birley.—

[As the following note written by his niece Marianne Farington shows these were the last entries made in his Diary by Joseph Farington, just as the letter given in a footnote under December 29, may have been the last ever written by him.]

Farington's Tragic Death

Mark the uncertainty of this life ! ! ! My venerable respected and affectionately regarded Uncle—*So* wrote his days notes,—previous to setting out for the Evening Service at Didsbury Church,—from which it was the WILL OF HEAVEN he should not *return* in *Life ! !*

The Service concluded, he was descending from the Gallery where his Brother's Pew was,—but his hands encumbered with Hat, Umbrella and prayer book—His feet equally so with Golloshes, he was unable to recover from a slip of his feet and went down the flight of stairs with great rapidity and force,—Such as to project him beyond the Stairs. So that his head came with heavy fall on the pavement of the Church floor—The vital spark was gone. He neither looked, spoke, moved—or breathed again.

Such was the WILL OF GOD and *doubtless all in Mercy*. Of a Nervous temperament, illness affected my good Uncle greatly—and, would have embittered the decline of a life—which had long been preparing as was evinced by his Conduct, and writing, for that *Future State*.—So as to be by Redeeming Mercy—READY TO DEPART ! !

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The Mayflower Press, Plymouth. William Brendon & Son, Ltd.

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